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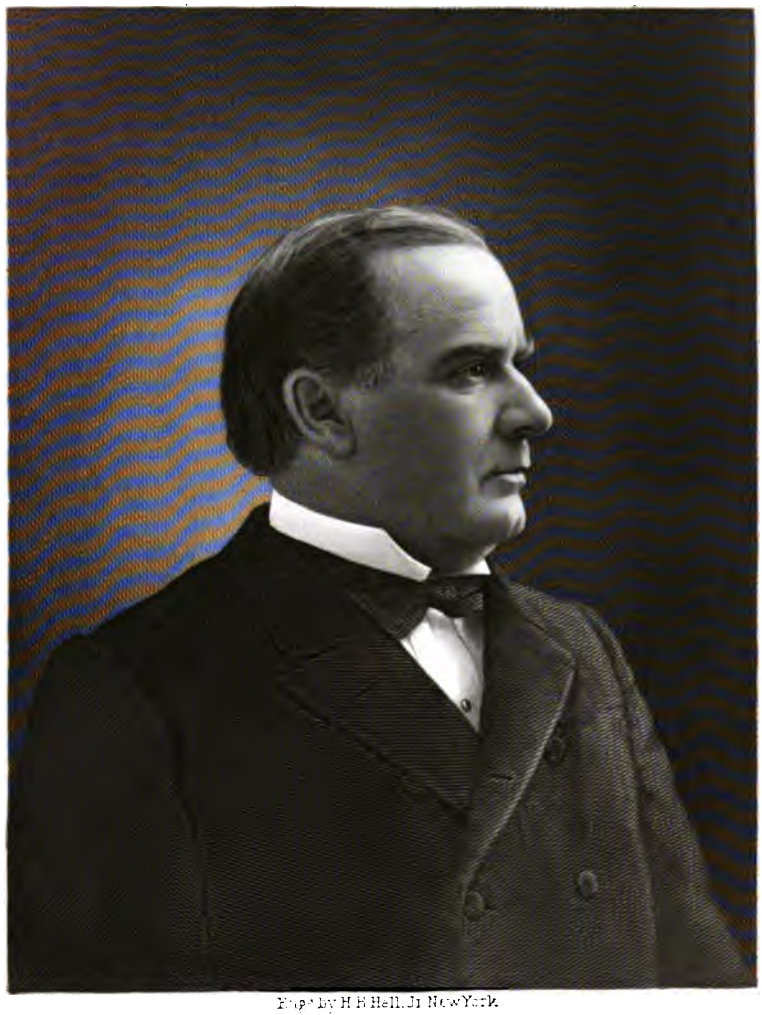

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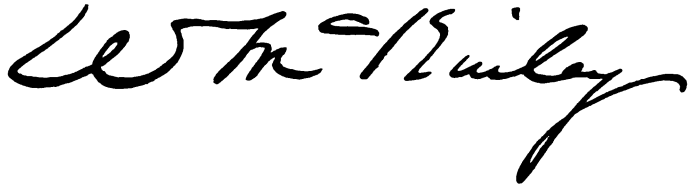

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APPLETONS'

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

1896

EMBRACING POLITICAL, MILITARY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY

THIRD SERIES, VOL. I

WHOLE SERIES, VOL. XXXVI

NEW YORK
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72 FIFTH AVENUE
1899

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1896

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PREFACE.

THE most important topic of the year 1896 was the political contest in the United States, in which the great tariff issue was overshadowed by the newer and more exciting subject of free coinage of silver, with which were closely associated questions of Federal power in interstate matters and popular dissent from decisions of the Supreme Court. The reader will get full information of this great crisis if he consults the articles "United States," "Presidential Canvass of 1896," and "McKinley, William," together with the sketches of William Jennings Bryan and Garret Augustus Hobart. A good many side lights, also, are thrown upon this subject in the paragraph entitled "Political" in the various State articles. In the article "United States" there is a more thorough analysis of the vote than has been published before, and it brings out some curious and significant facts.

The last of a series of articles on the United States census of 1890, which have appeared as early as the slow work of compilation in the Census Office could furnish the material, is published in this volume. Taken together, they form probably the most convenient compendium of the census that can be obtained.

In other lands the most interesting movements of the year were the bloody insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, with Spain's determined attempt to retain those colonies by force of arms, and the massacres in Armenia and the Greek war in Crete. All these are fully recorded, with maps of Cuba and Crete.

In the realm of science that which has excited the greatest popular interest is the development of the X-ray process of photographing through opaque substances, and this is described under the title "Röntgen Rays," with illustrations, and with it are a sketch and portrait of Röntgen, the discoverer of the process. Another important event in science was the completion of Herbert Spencer's great life work, his "Synthetic Philosophy." When we think how many great works in science and literature have been left unfinished because their projectors found them too vast for a single lifetime, it is a matter for special congratulation that Mr. Spencer has lived to write the final page of his. To this volume Prof. Hudson, of Stanford University, contributes a critical and descriptive sketch of Mr. Spencer and his books, which we illustrate with a fine photogravure portrait. Other scientific subjects are treated in the articles "Astronomy," "Chemistry," "Metallurgy." "Meteorology," "Physics," "Physiology," and Associations for the Advancement of Science.

One who completed her great literary work much earlier in life, and saw it translated into a score of languages and more widely circulated than any other novel that ever came from the press, passed away in 1896. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still stands first among books called for at the various circulating libraries, and still sells largely every year. We present a sketch of Mrs. Stowe's life, with a photogravure portrait and a view of the house in which she wrote the famous book. Other eminent authors who passed away during the year were William Morris, the poet and artistic designer, and George Du Maurier, the author of "Trilby," who was also an artist. Of both of these we give portraits and views of their dwellings.

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The numerous recent discoveries in archæology give a special interest to that subject, and the important finds are here recorded, with illustrations.

The religious articles embrace, besides those on the great denominations, minor but interesting ones on "Christian Endeavor Societies," "Evangelical Alliance," "Congress of Evangelical Free Churches," "Old Catholic Church," and "Sunday-school Convention."

Readers who are interested in the subject of higher education for women will turn with interest to the article that describes the fourteen institutions in our country that have the rank of colleges and are devoted exclusively to the education of young women. It is illustrated with views of six of these colleges.

Of the summaries, perhaps the most interesting is "Gifts and Bequests," which shows a distribution of more than $27,000,000 for educational and benevolent purposes during the year, with the names of the individual donors. The literature articles—American, British, and Continental—present a rapid survey of the production of books of all kinds, with comments that are necessarily sparing, and the "Disasters" and "Events" serve as reminders of many happenings.

The article on "Geographical Progress and Discovery" is enriched this year with an account of Dr. Nansen's work in the arctic regions, where he got nearer to the pole than any previous explorer. A facsimile of his own rude map of his route is given, and also an accurate map of the polar region.

Among the special and curious articles are: "Bird Day," "Cheese, Filled," "Confederate Veterans," "Farms, Abandoned," "Game Preserves," "Manufacturers' Association," "Marine Hospital Service," and "Psychology, Experimental."

The necrology list includes, beside those already mentioned, Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton), Lord Leighton and Sir John Everett Millais (two presidents of the Royal Academy), Baron Hirsch; the statesmen James M. Ashley, Benjamin H. Bristow, Charles F. Crisp, Columbus Delano, J. Meredith Read, and Theodore Runyon; the authors Charles Carleton Coffin, Edward King, Thomas W. Knox, Edgar W. Nye, and Nora Perry; the inventors Charles Goodyear, Norman Wiard, Laurence F. Frazee, and Nehemiah S. Beal; the publishers Alfred E. Beach, Henry C. Bowen, Robert Littell, George Munro, A. D. F. Randolph, and two members of the Harper family; the soldiers Francis C. Barlow, John G. Bourke, Thomas L. Casey, Robert E. Colston, Thomas Ewing, Lucius Fairchild, John Gibbon, Alexander R. Lawton, and G. W. Smith; the naval officers Joseph S. Skerrett, Thomas Holdup Stevens, and Henry Walke; the clergymen Thomas Armitage, Talbot W. Chambers, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Daniel C. Eddy, William H. Furness, Peter R. Kenrick, and Martin Marty; the artists Wyatt Eaton, William H. Gibson, Augustus Hoppin, Charles S. Reinhart, and Olin Warner; the engineers George W. Ferris, William H. Grant, and Albert S. Greene; the jurists Charles Doe, Isaac C. Parker, and Calvin E. Pratt; the scientists Benjamin A. Gould, Horatio Hale, Henry A. Mott, Hubert A. Newton, and Josiah D. Whitney; the actors James Lewis and Frank Mayo; the financiers Austin Corbin, William H. English, Robert Garrett, Henry B. Payne, and John H. Inman; the magician Alexander Herrmann; and the photographers Matthew B. Brady and Napoleon Sarony. Of all these and many more there are sketches, with numerous portraits.

Three full-page portraits (one on steel and two photogravures) and three colored maps adorn the volume. A list of the contributors will be found at the front of the book and an index at the end. This volume begins a new series.

NEW YORK, *April 14, 1897.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Full-page Portraits.

		PAGE
WILLIAM McKINLEY	*Steel*	*Frontispiece*
HERBERT SPENCER	*Photogravure*	710
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE	*Photogravure*	720

Portraits in the Text.

	PAGE		PAGE
William Jennings Bryan	765	Sir John Everett Millais	486
Thomas L. Casey	550	William Morris	499
Arthur Cleveland Coxe	553	Fridtjof Nansen	301
Edward D. Cope	31	Hubert Anson Newton	576
Lucius Fairchild	557	Coventry Patmore	610
David Rowland Francis	774	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen	690
William Hamilton Gibson	562	Theodore Runyon	583
Benjamin Apthorp Gould	564	William Eustis Russell	584
Theodore Delyannis	337	The Shah of Persia	632
Baron de Hirsch	603	The late Shah of Persia	633
Garret A. Hobart	343	Thomas Holdup Stevens	589
Thomas Hughes	604	Frederick Temple	725
Gen. P. J. Joubert	105	Charilaos Trikoupis	615
Lord Leighton	606	Lyman Trumbull	590
Sir Joseph Lister	39	Henry Walke	591
Martin Marty	574	Olin Levi Warner	592
George Du Maurier	249	Josiah Dwight Whitney	594

Full-page Illustrations.

Colored Plates— PAGE

Map of Cuba . . . 224

Map of Greater New York . . . 528

Map of Africa . . . 816

Illustrations in the Text.

	PAGE		PAGE
Asmara, Abyssinia	2	"Israel" in Hieroglyphics	23
Fort Makalle, Abyssinia	4	Cap of the Sphinx	24
Abyssinian Priests dancing	6	View in the Tasman Peninsula	56
The Main Street of Obok	7	Port Moresby, New Guinea	61
Human Teeth ornamented with Jadeite	17	A Koyari Dwelling	63
Altar in Copan	17	Pavilion of Commerce, Hungarian Exposition	70
Terra-cotta Vase from Copan	17	The Iron Gate of the Danube	71
Top of Stela of Mernephthah	22		

PAGE

Map of the Iron Gate 72
Du Maurier's House 249
Getting a Gunboat through Jurash Rapid. 261
Nansen's Sketch of his Route . . . 302
Map showing Nansen's Routes . . . 303
Schoolhouse in which Mr. Hobart taught 344
Birthplace of William McKinley . . 428
Gerrymander of the Sixteenth Ohio District. 438
United States Marine Hospital, Chicago. 451
Residence of Sir John Millais . . . 487
William Morris's House 500
Facsimile of William Morris's Manuscript 501
The Cruiser "Maine" 595
The Harbor of Manila. 635
An Ifugao Indian 637
The Plethysmograph 675
Records of the Laryngograph . . . 676
Records of the Labiograph. . . . 676
A Kymographion Record 676

PAGE

The Temple Algometer. 677
Shadow cast by Cathode Rays . . . 691
Deflection of Cathode Rays by a Magnet. 691
Lenard's Experiment 691
Typical Focus Tube 692
Shallenberger's Apparatus 693
X-ray Tube with Two Cathodes and Double Anode 693
House in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written 717
Constantinople, from the Heights of Eyub 737
The Gorge of Hagio Rumeli . . . 741
Map of Crete. 745
Pembroke Hall, Bryn Mawr College . 829
Clark Hall, Cleveland College for Women 830
Randolph-Macon Woman's College . . 833
Adams Hall, Rockford College . . . 834
Smith College. 835
Strong Hall, Vassar College . . . 837

THE

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

A

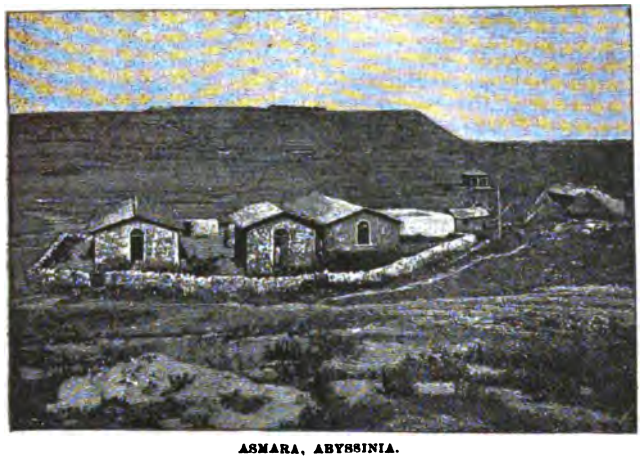
ABYSSINIA, an empire in eastern Africa, including the kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa, with Gojam, Lasta, the Galla and Kaffa countries, and other outlying dependencies. The Emperor, who bears the title of Negus Negusti ("king of kings"), is Menelek II, who subdued his rivals in 1889 after the death of Johannes II, having been assisted with arms by the Italians, with whom he made a treaty on May 2 of that year, which was confirmed in October by a convention concluded by his plenipotentiary in Italy. By virtue of this treaty the Italian Government declared a protectorate over the whole empire, and the British and German governments subsequently recognized the claim, whereas Menelek asserted that the treaty was one of mutual protection between independent sovereigns. The line of demarcation between the Italian and the British spheres as fixed by the agreements of 1891 and 1894 runs up the Juba river to 6° of north latitude, follows that parallel to 35° of east longitude, and thence runs north to the Blue Nile. The territory thus conceded to Italy embraces all Abyssinia and adjacent parts of Somaliland and the Soudan—648,000 square miles.

The territories under the dominion of the Negus have an area of 244,000 square miles and a population of 7,500,000. The inhabitants are of Coptic, Jewish, Arabian, and negro extraction. They practice a degenerate form of Christianity derived from the ancient Alexandrian Church, and on this account the Russian Government has manifested a sentimental and political interest in the independence of the Abyssinian or Ethiopian Empire, which is one of the oldest of existing governments of feudal type, similar to the European systems of the Middle Ages. The ruling class are the Ethiopians, who are of Arabian descent. Formerly the Jewish people, called Falashas, were predominant, and they are still numerous. Besides Christians there are many Mohammedans in the country. The *abuna*, or head of the Ethiopian Church, is a Copt, appointed by the Patriarch of Alexandria. Many ancient Jewish forms and practices are a part of the religious observances. There are numerous monasteries, and there are no teachers except the monks and the secular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, poetry, choral singing, and the recitation of passages from the Bible. The Abyssinians have been well schooled in warfare by their constant intestine conflicts and wars with Egyptians and other invaders, latterly the dervishes. When the British force of Sir Robert Napier marched through the country in 1867 and 1868 and stormed Magdala, King Theodore was only a nominal sovereign, disposing of 10,000 troops, while the warriors of Tigre and Lasta and Menelek's army of 50,000 Shoans remained neutral. The Abyssinians gave proof of their fighting qualities in their former battles with the Egyptians. In the last Egyptian war, King Johannes captured 30 Krupp guns and 18,000 Remington rifles, and after King Menelek made his treaty with Italy he imported many consignments of arms through Massowah. Even since that port was closed to him he has been able to obtain additional supplies of European arms and munitions through the French port of Obok.

Far from being a savage, undisciplined host, the hardy mountaineers who compose the Abyssinian army have long been used to modern weapons of precision and in possession of artillery, which they are able to handle with some skill, while their cavalry has always been remarkably efficient and swift in manœuvring. Capt. Cecchi estimated in 1895 that King Menelek could put 145,000 effective troops in the field. His forces are organized on a strict feudal system. He communicates his call to arms to his head vassals, each of whom transmits it to his *ras*, or generals of division, who in turn communicate it to the smaller territorial chiefs. The entire male population responds to the call. In the field the forces subsist off the country, whether the land of friends or of foes. The wants of these soldiers are very few, and they require only a quarter of the ordinary rations of Europeans. On the march the advanced guard keeps about two days in advance of the main body, in order to prepare the camp and provide for subsistence. The main force marches in two divisions, forming the right and the left wings, each composed of regular infantry, armed with breechloaders, and cavalry marching behind in columns. The march is enlivened by the music of a trumpet and drum corps and a chorus and by the performances of acrobats and jugglers. Mountaineers armed with native spears and long knives form the rear guard, while the slaves of the country go along in their escort, carrying the supplies and camp equipments. On the march and in action the formations of the Abyssinian are as regular and compact as those of European troops. Europeans who have accompanied them on the march have seen a camp of 40,000 broken and the entire body got in motion without the least disorder in less than six hours. As regards tactics, the Abyssinians are skillful in taking advantage of natural surroundings and always endeavor to crush the enemy by numerical superiority and by an energetic onslaught. In the open field they at once come to close quarters, with the object of ending the campaign with a single blow.

The territory occupied by the Italians and organized as the colony of Eritrea lies on the northern border of Tigre, the northernmost of the Abyssin-

ian kingdoms, and extends for 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea. It has an area of 48,700 square miles, and in 1893 had a population of 191,-127 natives and 3,452 Europeans. The natives belong mostly to wandering tribes of Arab extraction and customs. Of the 7,775 inhabitants of Massowah, the seaport and seat of government, 600 were Europeans and 480 were Banian traders and other Asiatics. The Italians first occupied Massowah in 1885, ostensibly to aid England in policing the Egyptian Soudan, but really to acquire a sphere of influence in Abyssinia and lay the foundations for a colonial empire in Africa. Before then the Government had acquired from the Rubattino Navigation Company a strip of coast on the Bay of Assab, and thus acquired the first foothold on the Red Sea littoral, though the land was found unsuitable for colonization. Massowah, the natural seaport of Abyssinia, had been in dispute between the Khedive of Egypt and the Negus Johannes, who had defeated three Egyptian expeditions. The British Government, in behalf of Egypt, acquiesced in the Italian occupation of Massowah, and the Negus raised no objections after being assured that no export duties would be levied on Abyssinian traders. The Italians landed on Feb. 6, 1885, with 2,500 men, and at once constructed land and sea defenses and established fortified camps in the interior. This locality is one of the hottest in the world, totally unfit for the residence of Europeans. An Italian envoy went to the Negus and to King Menelek of Shoa in 1886 to negotiate for the cession of the mountain district of Keren, on the border of the Abyssinian plateau. The Negus, offended because the Italian governor recognized Menelek as an independent sovereign, and distrusting designs upon the integrity of Abyssinia, refused to receive the mission. Ras Alula, Governor of Tigre, then began a series of attacks on the Italian outposts, and at Dogali destroyed an Italian force of 500 men. Re-enforcements of 3,000 men were sent, and Gen. Saletta superseded Gen. Gené. Dr. Ragazzi was sent to seek an alliance with Menelek, who was in rebellion against the Negus Johannes and already aspired to the throne. While Johannes was occupied in suppressing revolts of his vassals and protecting his frontiers from the invading Mahdists, the Italians took possession of Zulla, Adulis, and Disse, and subsequently of Keren. After Johannes was killed by the Mahdists, on March 10, 1888, and Menelek was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia at Adua, the Italians, who had an army of 8,000 Europeans and 4,000 Bashi-bazouks, sent 6,000 troops into Tigre to assist Menelek in subjugating that province. The new Negus recognized the right of the Italians to the portion of the Abyssinian highlands already occupied by them. This did not include the strong position of Asmara, which they seized in August, 1888, and rendered impregnable by modern fortifications. By the terms of the treaty of Ucciali and the convention concluded in October, 1889, by the Negus Menelek's ambassador in Italy both governments promised to combine for mutual defense against a common enemy, the Negus obtained the right to import arms through Massowah to the exclusion of his enemies, and Italy was to be represented at the capital of Abyssinia by a consul general. In the Italian text was a provision for an Italian protectorate, but this Menelek declared to be a mistranslation of the original document. Count Antonelli, the negotiator of the treaty of Ucciali, went to Ankobar to insist on the acceptance of the Italian version, but he failed in his mission, and it ended in a diplomatic rupture between Menelek and his former ally, the Russian and the French governments sustaining him in the position that he had taken. By the terms of a protocol between England, acting for Egypt, and Italy, signed on April 15, 1891, the Italians obtained leave to occupy Kassala, which had been in the possession of the dervishes since 1885, with the understanding that it was to be restored to Egypt whenever Egyptian rule should be re-established in the Soudan. After a long campaign Gen. Baratieri captured Kassala in July, 1894. Since then the Italians have not been threatened by the followers of the Khalifa, whose power was already waning fast. In 1895 they began again to extend their conquests in Tigre, whose ruler, Ras Mangascia, had assumed an attitude of hostility, apparently without the support of the Negus Menelek, though that monarch had never ceased to object to the occupation of Asmara, from which point the Italian occupation was pushed farther southward upon the Abyssinian plateau to Godofelassi, which was likewise fortified and connected with Massowah by telegraph. Adigrat was occupied on March 25, 1895, and made the headquarters of an army of invasion. Ras Mangascia and his Tigrins fell back before the invaders, who occupied one post after another, aiming to annex the whole of Tigre and Amhara. Gen. Baratieri justified his advance in the beginning on the ground that he must have more strategic posts to protect Italian territory from the raids of the Abyssinians. The Italians met with little opposition when they advanced southward from Asmara and Godofelassi, for the force that Ras Mangascia was able to muster in haste was small. He was twice overtaken and defeated by the flying column of the Italians as he fled through Tigre and Amhara into Shoa. The Italians pushed clear across Tigre and entered the province of Amhara. The ambition for conquest grew when they found the resistance so slight. Late in 1895, when Major Toselli's command was surrounded and cut to pieces by a large army of Abyssinians at Ambaalagi, the dream of an easy conquest of Abyssinia vanished. When Menelek's legions began to pour into the country the Italians retired to the strong places, which were too scattered for easy communications.



ASMARA, ABYSSINIA.

The Italian Defeat.—When he found himself confronted with an army of over 100,000 men under Ras Micael, Ras Mangascia, and Ras Makonen, Gen.

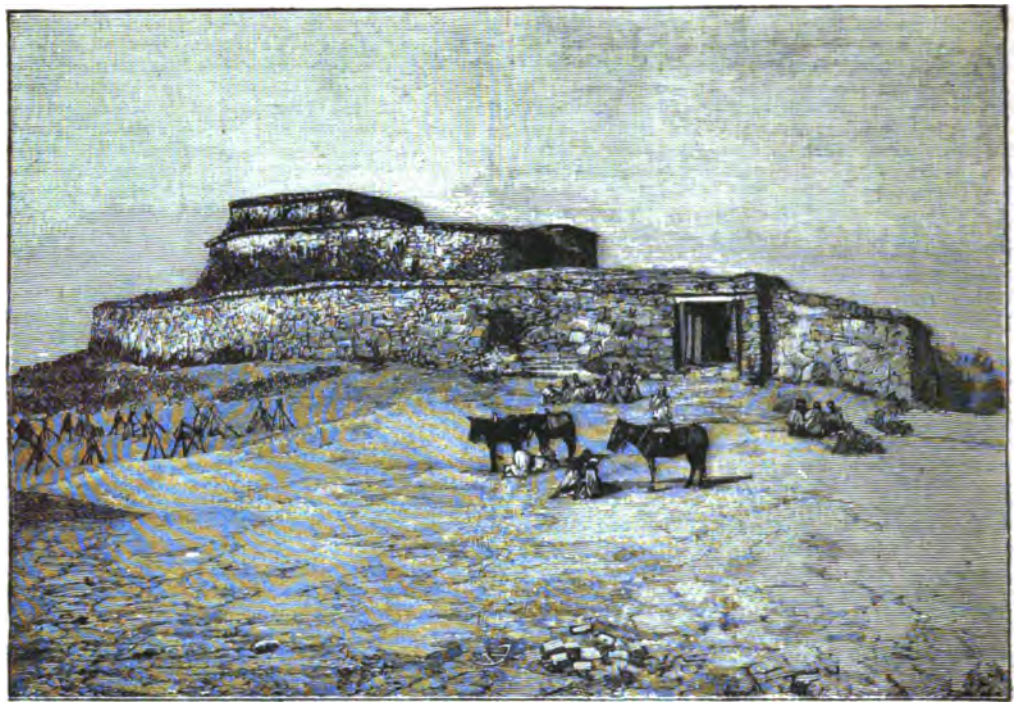
Baratieri remained on the defensive, awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements from Italy and expecting that meanwhile the Abyssinian host would have to retire from want of food. Instead of that, the Abyssinian troops preserved their front and became more and more aggressive. They laid siege to Makalle. After practically reducing this post, the Abyssinians suffered the garrison to evacuate with their arms and baggage. The soldiers of the Negus were amply supplied with food because Menelek had for three years hoarded, in preparation for the conflict with the Italians, the percentage of the grain grown that is paid in taxes to the Negus. The Italians retreated early in January from Adua, the capital of Tigre, to Adigrat. Ras Makonen, in behalf of the Negus, offered peace on condition that the Italians should withdraw altogether from Tigre, evacuating Asmara and keeping within the frontier of Eritrea defined in their treaty with Menelek. For some weeks the Italian garrison under Major Galliano, consisting of 200 Europeans and 1,000 native allies, held out bravely against sixty times their number, making numerous sorties and inflicting loss on the enemy. When no longer able to obtain water for his men, the commandant accepted the generous terms offered by Ras Makonen, who, as a mark of homage to the bravery of the defense and an earnest of his desire for peace, furnished mules for the transport of the wounded and baggage. He also escorted them with 10,000 men to protect them from the vengeance of the Amhara, who, in fact, attacked them and were fired upon by the troops of Makonen. Some officers and soldiers of Major Galliano's command were kept as hostages by King Menelek. When Ras Makonen opened negotiations for peace Gen. Baratieri sent Major Salsa to the Shoan camp in accordance with the Negus Menelek's proposal. Major Salsa was received with all honors by Menelek, who made it a condition of peace that the Italians should retire from the territories lately occupied by them and consent to a radical modification of the treaty of Ucciali. Gen. Baratieri replied to the Negus that the Italian Government could not accept such proposals nor admit them as a basis for discussion.

The Italians in retreating had devastated the country and burned the grass to deprive the horses and camels of the Shoan army of fodder. Nevertheless the Abyssinians encamped permanently in the vicinity of Adua, occupied the passes of the road to Adigrat, and advanced up to the Italian lines at Adigrat and Maimarat. In the country still held by the Italians Ras Sebat and Ras Agostafari deserted with a part of their followers and attacked the Italian outposts. Major Valli captured from these new enemies Alequa and the pass of Seeta, south of Adigrat, after a fierce conflict, in which 97 Italians were killed, 30 wounded, and 40 taken prisoners. The revolt of the black troops disarranged the first lines of the Italian advance. Ras Sebat reappeared north of Adigrat, and in two days the revolt spread over the whole of Agame.

About Feb. 20 the Shoans began to retire to their former position at Adowah. Even the rebel chiefs ceased to harry the allies of the Italians and formed a junction with Menelek's forces. Menelek, as he fell back, left the pass of Murian Sciavitu, opposite the Italian front line, and the pass of Gascorchi, toward Mareb, strongly occupied.

While the Italian Government continued to dispatch troops to Adowah there were not enough transport animals to move the baggage and batteries to the front. The equipment of the troops was very incomplete when they left Naples, and when they arrived in Africa they found that necessary supplies that were supposed to be there were wanting. Camp utensils and ambulance implements were lacking, there was no cavalry to pursue the enemy in the event of a victory over the Abyssinians, and even food and ammunition were running short.

With the troops that were dispatched in haste from Naples, Gen. Baratieri had, in the beginning of March, 44,700 men and 78 guns, besides the garrison of Kassala, composed of 2,000 men with a few cannon. This field army comprised 30 battalions of line infantry, 5 of Bersaglieri, 1 of Alpine troops and 1 of chasseurs, 9 batteries of mountain artillery, 2 quick-firing batteries, 1 mortar battery, 6 companies of engineers, and 2 baggage trains, with 6 battalions of native infantry and 2 African batteries. The force concentrated at Adigrat did not exceed 28,000 men of all arms. Food supplies were running short when the Abyssinian army at Adua, at least 100,000 strong, began to move to the northwest, with the evident intention of getting to the north of the Italian position. Gen. Baratieri dared not retreat for fear that the retreating columns would be separately destroyed. He determined, therefore, to risk a pitched battle with the Abyssinians before his line of communications was cut off. He consulted his generals, and they were unanimously also in favor of taking the offensive. Spies had falsely informed him that Menelek and his generals had gone to Axum to hold a coronation ceremony. Choosing this opportunity, the Italians advanced in 3 columns: Gen. Dabormida's on the right, consisting of 6 white battalions, 4 batteries, and a battalion of light militia; Gen. Arimondi's in the center, composed of 5 white battalions, 2 batteries, and a detachment of Askaris, or native troops; and Gen. Albertone's on the left, composed of 4 native battalions and 4 batteries. All the columns were kept in communication with each other, while Gen. Ellena followed with the reserves, composing 4 white battalions, 1 native battalion, and 2 batteries of quick-firing guns. Marching in the moonlight night of Feb. 29, they found the passes of the mountains unguarded, and by break of day the two wings occupied the Rebbi Arienne ridge on the right and the Chidane Meret ridge on the left. Fighting began on the left, and Gen. Dabormida's column was pushed forward toward the Muriam Sciavitu road, where it could co-operate with Gen Albertone's brigade, while Gen. Arimondi's column moved to the right on to the Rebbi Arienne ridge, whence Gen. Baratieri directed operations. Gen. Albertone's column had advanced far beyond the position prescribed for it, and when the Turitto battalion, which had descended the ridge toward Adua, was seen to be in danger of annihilation, the entire brigade advanced to extricate it. Gen. Baratieri then ordered Gen. Arimondi to occupy with Bersaglieri a projecting spur of the Chidane Meret ridge and to plant quick-firing batteries there for the purpose of supporting Gen. Albertone. The enemy debouched in great masses on the crest to the right and left of Gen. Albertone, who was forced to fall back. The white troops of the brigade failed to resist the impetuous onslaught of the Abyssinians, and in their disorderly retreat hindered the artillery from taking position. The black troops were braver and fought with more vigor. A momentary impression was created by the fire of the quick-firing guns, and the Askaris began to advance when the Shoans were arrested by this diversion. But soon the fighting was hot along the whole ridge, and the Abyssinians advanced in overwhelming numbers over the crest and fell upon Gen. Albertone's retreating soldiers, throwing them into confusion. They fell back upon the position occupied by Gen. Arimondi on a precipitous and broken side of the ridge. While Col. Galliano's battalion moved up to reenforce this position, large bodies of the Abyssinians, taking advantage of the broken ground, en-



FORT MAKALLE, ABYSSINIA.

veloped the Italian force by a swift movement. At the same time another party gained a lodgment on the mountain and forced the Bersaglieri to beat a retreat, while Col. Brusati's regiment was also compelled to abandon its position and the Alpine battalion of the reserve to give way. The Shoans, who had climbed the slope with great boldness, reached the position held by Gen. Arimondi and plunged into the ranks, firing point-blank at the officers and throwing the Italians into such utter confusion that they could not return the fire, not knowing friend from enemy. Later the officers were able to order a retreat, which took place in disorder. In the winding and difficult paths the column divided, one part, with Col. Brusati and Col. Stevani, going toward Mai Hafima, while the other, with Gen. Baratieri, Gen. Ellena, and Col. Valenzano, fell back upon Addicaie.

Gen. Dabormida's brigade held the position assigned to it, in front of the Rebbi Arienne ridge, until, after the battalion that had been moved in the direction of the Chidane Meret ridge had been driven back with heavy losses, the entire force advanced to the right in the direction of the Shell of Muriam Sciavatu, where were the camps of Ras Makonen and Ras Mangascia. For a moment the Italian forces seemed to be victorious, but soon the Shoans descended in dense masses on the Italian right, and Gen. Dabormida was compelled to beat a retreat, which, protected by the artillery, was carried out in an orderly manner till the guns had spent their ammunition, after which the infantry made repeated bayonet charges to check the Shoans. Near Sauria Col. Ragni, who commanded the retreat, had to abandon the guns, owing to a simultaneous attack on the front and flank. Later the column divided into two parts, one of which Col. Ragni brought safely to Addicaie.

The whole of the artillery and the transport column fell into the hands of the Abyssinians. In the battle the Italian artillery, consisting of 52 guns, was practically useless because the rush of the Abyssinians overwhelmed the Italian forces before the artillery had time to come properly into action.

The main body of the retreating army concentrated at Asmara, while a rear guard of 5,000 men remained at Addicaie to cover the line of retreat. The army of the Negus did not pursue the fleeing columns, but advanced slowly to Entiscio, halfway to Adigrat. For a week or more straggling bodies of fugitives continued to arrive at Asmara. The fate of 7,000 men was still unknown. Scouts estimated the loss of the Abyssinians at 4,000 dead and 6,000 wounded. The Negus and his generals held over 2,000 Italians as prisoners of war.

Gen. Baldissera, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Africa on Feb. 22, with full civil and military powers, arrived at Massowah and assumed command on March 4. He reached Asmara two days later, when Gen. Baratieri proceeded under arrest to Massowah, where in the beginning of June he was tried by a military tribunal on the charge of having inexcusably ordered an attack upon the enemy's force in circumstances which, as the result unhappily proved, rendered inevitable the defeat of his command. He was charged further with abandoning his post in action, in that he left the field while the columns of Gen. Albertone and Gen. Dabormida were still fighting, and retreated 60 miles on March 2 without knowing their fate. Gen. Dabormida was killed and Gen. Albertone wounded and captured while bravely fighting at the head of their brigades. Half the other officers and a third of the troops engaged perished on the field of battle. Crispi was held largely responsible not only for the attempt to conquer Abyssinia, but for the rash attack upon the Abyssinian position which resulted in disaster. Only a few days before Gen. Baratieri marched upon Adua he received a petulant telegram from the Premier complaining of the lack of plan in the campaign, the small skirmishes and waste of heroism without results, seeming a case of

military phthisis rather than a war, and saying that the Government was ready for any sacrifice necessary to save the honor of the army and the prestige of the monarchy. Gen. Baratieri was tried by a military court composed of 6 generals, who acquitted him of criminal intention or penal responsibility, but deplored in their verdict the fact that the command of the Italian troops should have been confided to an incompetent leader.

Proposed Harrar Expedition.—The military authorities, at the time when Gen. Baratieri's troops invaded Tigre, formed a plan of landing an expedition at the English port of Zeila and marching into Shoa through Harrar in order to create a diversion that would draw off a part of the Abyssinian forces from the front. The British Government was anxious to give the Italians aid, but hesitated to grant permission to land at Zeila for fear of giving offense to France, since Harrar, which Great Britain was willing to concede to Italy as a part of the Abyssinian Empire, and hence of the Italian sphere of interest, had once been an object of dispute between England and France, who had composed their quarrel by entering into an agreement to regard it as neutral and inviolable territory. Lord Salisbury actually encouraged Gen. Ferrero, the Italian ambassador at London, to make a formal application for the permissive right of way through Zeila, but afterward, when the need seemed urgent, owing to the precarious position of Gen. Baratieri's army when confronted by the whole of the Shoan forces, the British Prime Minister hesitated to fulfill his promise, on the plea that the Indian Government feared an invasion of the British possessions in Somaliland in case of an Italian defeat. At length, on Jan. 2, 1896, Lord Salisbury announced the consent of the British Government to the passage of Italian troops through Zeila, coupled with certain reservations that were intended to disarm the susceptibilities of France. In consequence the Italian Government was only half satisfied, and in view of the objections entertained to the construction placed upon the Anglo-French Convention of 1888, Gen. Ferrero suggested that Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, address a note to England and to France, setting forth the drawbacks arising from the actual condition of affairs that those powers had created in Harrar, and demanding speedy relief therefrom in the name of international law and morality and of the natural and indispensable solidarity between civilized nations as against barbarism. On Feb 5 Baron Blanc, in a communication to Gen. Ferrero, expressed regret that, whereas Lord Rosebery's Government had succeeded in being just toward Italy as well as toward France, he was unable to gather the same impression from the attitude of Lord Salisbury, "who has adopted altogether the French contention which makes the self-denying agreement entered into between France and England in 1881, when Harrar, evacuated by Egypt, became, as it were, a sort of *res nullius*, a pretext for opposing the realization of our rights of protectorate successively acquired and recognized by Europe. Such is the position assumed by Lord Salisbury regarding our determination to render effectual the protectorate recognized to us *de jure* as constituting a change in the *status* of Harrar. I regard such an assertion as contrary, not only to the agreement and declaration of May 5, 1894, but to the acts of Berlin and Brussels." The intended expedition to Harrar and Shoa was not sent.

Siege of Kassala.—After the Italian army in Tigre had been routed by superior Shoan forces the dervishes appeared, 30,000 strong, and laid siege to Kassala. Gen. Baldissera had discretionary authority to evacuate Kassala as well as Adigrat, and on his advice the Italian Government had about decided on that course, but it suddenly reversed the decision because the English Government had meanwhile ordered the Dongola expedition with the ostensible object of aiding the Italians as well as of forestalling a predicted dervish invasion of Egypt, also because the English authorities in Egypt considered that the evacuation of Kassala would have a deplorable effect upon the situation in the Soudan and in Egypt. On learning the desires and plans of the British Government, the Marquis of Rudini lost no time in sending instructions to Massowah that Kassala should be held at least till the autumn, except under pressure of extreme military necessities. The Italian Government expressed gratitude to Great Britain for the proposed co-operation of Egyptian forces against the dervishes, but only as signifying the alliance and community of interests between the two governments in the Mediterranean, for the Dongola expedition was described in the dispatches as "of little military value to Italy."

Early in March two large dervish forces, one of them under Osman Digna, were reported to be advancing upon Kassala. On March 8 the dervishes attacked the friendly chief who held the defiles at Zabderat, near Kassala, but were repelled. On March 18 a larger body renewed the attack and put his men to flight, but with the aid of Italian troops they recovered the position. On April 2 a battalion that was guarding the road over which a caravan was to pass was vigorously attacked by 5,000 dervishes. Col. Stevani set out in haste from Kassala with his whole available force and surprised the enemy and drove them back after a sharp fusillade. The dervishes returned to the attack with large re-enforcements, and were again repelled and driven in headlong retreat toward Tucruf, whence they came. They suffered heavy losses, while the Italians lost 100 killed and wounded. On the following day Col. Stevani made an attack with 2,500 men on the fortifications at Tucruf, capturing a part of them, but losing 10 Italian officers and 300 Askari soldiers. Confident that his force was strong enough to carry the works, he proposed to renew the attack in the morning, but Gen. Baldissera refused to sanction the undertaking, and ordered the commandant, on the contrary, to evacuate Kassala and fall back upon Agordat. Col. Stevani had begun to act upon these instructions and had withdrawn a large part of the garrison, and posted the troops in echelon along the route, when the order to evacuate was countermanded for the political reasons mentioned. The dervishes meanwhile had retired from Tucruf beyond the Atbara to Osobri, demoralized by the losses sustained in the attacks to which they had been subjected by the Kassala garrison, abandoning in their flight many cattle and mules and a large quantity of grain. After the fight of April 3 they buried 800 dead. The camps of the dervishes at Tucruf and Gulusit were protected by palisades and regular siege trenches in three rows.

Peace Negotiations with Menelek.—The Rudini Cabinet that succeeded the fallen Crispi ministry obtained on March 25 a vote of credit of 140,000,000 lire for Africa, including 20,000,000 lire previously voted. The sum was raised by the sale of bonds negotiable only in Italy. While one party in Italy, with which King Umberto was believed to sympathize, called for a forward policy and a triumphant vindication of Italian arms, and while the Radicals and Socialists cried out still more loudly for complete withdrawal from Africa, Gen. Baldissera, with the approval of the Rudini-Ricotti Cabinet, sent Major Salsa to the Negus to begin *pourparlers* for the negotiation of an honorable

peace. Having made up his mind that the Adigrat-Adua line would not be conceded by Menelek unless he was thoroughly beaten in battle, and could not even then be defended without a very large military force, Gen. Baldissera favored the restriction of Italian colonial operations to the triangle lying between Asmara, Keren, and Massowah. Gen. Ricotti, the Minister of War, calculated that to conduct a war would require the employment of an army of 150,000 men for two years at a cost of 1,000,000,000 lire, and that if conquest were to be effected by degrees it would require five years and an expenditure of 1,500,000,000 lire, and even then success would not be certain. Hence it was decided to restrict the Italian possessions to Eritrea. Gen. Baldissera therefore anticipated the Negus Menelek's demands by proposing that the boundary of the Italian possessions should be drawn at the Mareb and Belesa rivers, while Tigre would be placed under a ruler acceptable both to Menelek and the Italians, preferably Makonen, but neither Mangascia nor Sebat. The garrisons were withdrawn from Addicaie and Maihaine, forts that were not strong enough to resist attack, and concentrated at Adigrat, which was held by 2,000 men, with provisions to last two months. The Negus was willing to conclude peace, and promised to permit the evacuation of Adigrat with military honors, and to give up all his prisoners if his terms were accepted. The Italian boundary on the southeast he fixed at Senafe. One of the conditions was that the Italians should construct no new fortifications in Eritrea, but Gen. Baldissera informed him that his Government would not consider such a proposition. King Menelek offered to aid the Italians in fighting the dervishes, who were then investing Kassala. Menelek demanded a war indemnity of 12,000,000 lire to be paid before the Italian prisoners were returned. This the Italian negotiators refused to pay. While negotiations were pending, at the beginning of the rainy season, the Negus retired with his Shoan army to his own country, taking with him about 2,000 Italian prisoners. By the middle of April the Negus's army had returned to Shoa. King Menelek refused to give up immediately the prisoners that were in his hands, and declined to accept the condition excluding him from admitting any other European protectorate which Italy proposed as an exchange for the abrogation of the treaty of Ucciali, under which Italy claimed that an Italian protectorate was established.

While Menelek's forces were retreating Gen. Baldissera advanced to Addicaie with the object of relieving Adigrat, which was closely invested by 20,000 Abyssinians under Ras Sebat and Ras Mangascia. By arrangement with Mangascia the Italians were permitted to enter Adigrat and bring relief to the suffering garrison, on condition that they should subsequently evacuate the place and destroy the armament and fortifications. Gen. Baldissera as soon as he arrived at the front called upon the three Tigrin generals to give up all their Italian prisoners. Ras Agostafari promised to give up immediately those that he had. Ras Mangascia, who wrote that he was commissioned by the Negus to conclude a definite treaty of peace, gave an assurance that he was prepared to surrender his prisoners as soon as Adigrat was evacuated by the Italians. Ras Sebat returned an evasive and truculent answer, in consequence of which Col. Stevani was sent out on a punitive expedition. He overtook Sebat's force at Amba and killed 12 men be-

ABYSSINIAN PRIESTS DANCING BEFORE A CHURCH.

sides devastating several villages. Lieut. Sapelli, with a force of Serai Askaris, captured by surprise the fastness of Amba Debra with a loss of 14 killed. This ended the fighting against Ras Sebat. The Italians evacuated Adigrat before the middle of May, and before the end of that month all the Italian prisoners in Tigre and Lasta were delivered up. The expeditionary force returned to Eritrea and the Italian troops rapidly re-embarked for home, leaving only the normal peace complement to protect the colony. The plan adopted by the Government with regard to Eritrea was to have two ports, Massowah and Zula, and two intrenched camps, Asmara and Senafe, which serve as outlets to the plateau. Between these different points communication will be made easy by means of good roads or railroads. The resources of Eritrea are to be developed by agricultural colonization and by a large immigration. A colony of settlers that had been established by Government aid on the plateau near Godofelassi had been broken up by the war. These colonists were glad to return to Italy, for they had suffered many privations from alternate droughts and floods, locust plagues, and the death of their farm animals.

Major Salsa, when he went in April to reopen negotiations with the Negus, was detained as a hostage for the return of the letters in which the preliminary proposals of Menelek had been made. Gen. Baldissera returned the letters and made no further overtures at the time, considering the peace negotiations to have been broken off by Menelek. Pope Leo XIII dispatched Monsignor Macaire in May with a letter beseeching Menelek to liberate the Italian prisoners. Out of respect for the Pope some of them were sent back. The prisoners were treated by the Negus and the Abyssinian people with kindness, even with hospitality. They were suffered to go at large and to earn their living. Nevertheless hundreds of them died, owing to the climate and the privations that they underwent. Menelek continued to receive arms from Europe so as to be ready for a renewal of hostilities. A cargo of 30,000 rifles was captured by an Italian cruiser on the Dutch steamer "Doelwyk." Caravans with arms and ammunition were accustomed to pass secretly from the French port of Jibuti into Shoa. The Russians manifested their sympathy with Abyssinia by sending a party of 80 Red Cross nurses, physicians, and others, including a number of military officers, who landed at Obok after being denied permission to enter Abyssinia from Massowah. Russian agents used their influence to persuade Menelek to accept the terms of peace that were offered by Italy.

In August Gen. Baldissera sent Gen. Valles to treat for the relief of the prisoners and for a peace advantageous to both Italy and Ethiopia. A month later a peace was arranged on the basis of a definite delimitation of the colony of Eritrea, within the limits of which the Italians must confine their operations. The Italian Government agreed to pay 2,000,000 lire as compensation for the sustenance of the prisoners.

AFGHANISTAN, a monarchy in central Asia, separating British India from Russian Turkestan. The reigning Ameer is Abdurrahman Khan, who was placed on the throne by the British in July, 1880, when they occupied Cabul, the capital. The throne is hereditary in the Durani dynasty, founded by Ahmad Shah in 1747. The population is about 4,000,000, composed of Ghilzais and Duranis, who are of Afghan blood; Tajiks, who are descendants of the Persians who were dominant under the former dynasty of Nadir Shah; Hazaras and Aimaks, sprung from the Tartar conquerors who followed Gengis Khan and Timur; Uzbegs, of more distinct Turcoman race; and the Pathan tribes in the south, with remnants of other races, some supposed to be of Jewish origin and some the descendants of colonies left by Alexander the Great.

THE MAIN STREET OF OBOK, SOMALILAND.

The country is divided into the four provinces of Cabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Candahar, each of which has its *hakim* or governor. The loose feudal system that formerly prevailed has given place, under the strong rule of Abdurrahman, to a better centralized and organized government. The Ameer has revived the regular army of Shere Ali, and established an arsenal at Cabul, where cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured under the superintendence of an English engineer, Sir T. Salter Pyne, at the rate of 10,000 Snider and 10,000 Martini cartridges and 15 rifles a day, and 2 field guns, with all equipments, and 2 quick-firing guns a week. Various peaceful industries are carried on with modern machinery in the Ameer's workshops, where 3,000 persons are employed. There is a mint that turns out 120,000 coins a day.

Finances.—The Ameer's revenue, formerly estimated at 7,129,000 rupees, but now of variable amount, is derived from a land tax, paid in kind, ranging from a tenth to a third of the produce, according to the amount of irrigation. He receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, which in 1893 was increased from 1,200,000 rupees to 1,800,000 rupees a year.

Trade.—The exportable products are silks, wool, sheepskin garments, felts, rugs, preserved fruits, asafœtida, horses, spices, and nuts. The imports from India consist of cotton goods, sugar, indigo, and China tea. Their value declined from 4,598,000 rupees in 1891 to 2,705,000 in 1895, and the value of the exports to India from 2,086,000 to 1,527,000 rupees. The trade with Russian central Asia and Bokhara during the same period has grown rapidly.

Subjugation of the Kafirs.—In the delimitation of boundaries between Afghanistan and British India, which followed the Cabul agreement of Nov. 12, 1893, the limit of the British sphere of influence was drawn to include many tribes that had paid intermittent allegiance to Afghanistan, which once included the Punjaub and Cashmere, and in recent times many of the hill tribes that since have been subjected to British rule. Kafiristan, however, was placed by this agreement on the Afghan side of the frontier. The Kafirs have always lived at enmity with the Afghans, whose ameers have vainly tried to conquer them. Living in isolation and holding no commercial intercourse with their Afghan neighbors, with whom they are constantly at feud, they have remained poor and wretched in their fertile and well-watered valleys, which have always been coveted by the Afghans cultivating the sterile and rocky soil of the neighboring mountains. The Kafirs have been supposed by some to be of Greek race, descended from the soldiers of Alexander of Macedon. Russian ethnologists have claimed for them a Russian origin, while British ethnologists believe that they are allied to the Hindus, and trace analogies between the Hindu religion and theirs. They are physically a fine race, as fair-skinned as Europeans, often blue-eyed, and hence probably of Western origin. The boundary agreement gave to Abdurrahman the license that he desired to test his army—which had successively subjugated to his iron rule the Shinwaris, the rebellious people of Turkestan, and the powerful Hazaras—upon these indomitable infidels, whose country would well repay the cost of conquest. Preparations for the conquest of Kafiristan took two years, as the troops could not move with their artillery until military roads were built. Gholam Haider Khan, the Afghan commander in chief, marched into Kafiristan with a considerable army in the autumn of 1895. Abdurrahman justified the movement on the ground that, as the new Russian boundary was not many miles from Kafiristan, the Kafirs, if they were not reduced to his rule, would be likely to fall under Russian influence and eventually be absorbed by Russia. The number of the Kafirs has been variously estimated—by some as high as 1,000,000, by others as low as 100,000. Reports from the seat of war represented Gholam Haider's troops as slaughtering the Kafirs wholesale and reducing the survivors to slavery. This was denied by the Ameer's officials, who said that his policy was one of conciliation, and that the fighting was not resumed after the winter campaign, but that Gholam Haider's forces were engaged in making roads with a view to opening the whole province and providing lines of communication with Cabul and Badakshan. The Kafirs are active and athletic shepherds and herdsmen, living on meat and wine, not cultivators of the ground. Their women are described as very beautiful and the men as exceedingly courageous in their own savage mode of warfare, defending themselves and carrying out raids in the country of their inveterate enemies with such reckless bravery and crafty cunning that nearly every man has slain a Mohammedan. But when they are confronted with quick-firing guns and breech-loading rifles their courage fails, for they have a superstitious dread of these modern weapons. Hence Gholam Haider's winter campaign, which ended on Jan. 24, 1896, when the Afghan troops were withdrawn from Kafiristan, was quite successful. The Afghans carried the Kafir outworks in the Bashgal valley and on the side of the Hindu Kush, and were prepared to follow up their success in the early spring by pursuing the Kafirs into their last places of retreat. The Ameer's troops captured 25 forts, not without some serious fighting—so severe, indeed, that the Afghan losses in killed and wounded amounted, by their own admission, to 1,500. Some of the Kafirs the Ameer attracted to his own service, for he was eager to enlist such good fighting men under his banner. He announced that it was not his intention to extirpate them or reduce them to slavery, and chose to regard them not as in fact Kafirs or unbelievers, but as misguided, heretical Mohammedans. He gave orders that the enemy were not to be needlessly slain, but to be taken alive. The population of the country that was overrun and devastated by his troops was transported wholesale from its ancient homes, to be planted again, the Ameer said, in a country adapted to its tastes and habits. Those who escaped took refuge in the mountain fastness from which Timur in his day was not able to dislodge them. The doom of this isolated white race, who appealed to the Feringhis, or English, as brothers, awakened strong sympathy in England; but as the Ameer took firm ground in the matter on his rights under the Durand treaty, the British Government declined to interfere. The Government of India offered to fugitive Kafirs an asylum in Chitral. Many of the Kafirs who were carried off were sold as slaves, especially the women, who are sought after by wealthy Afghans for their harems as Circassian girls are by the Turks. This traffic the Ameer discountenanced, if he did not suppress it, by a decree ordering it to cease. He gave orders to his officials not to oppress submissive Kafirs or seek to convert them to Mohammedanism by force. Those Kafirs who fled to Chitral were assisted and settled on small grants of land by the Mehtar, on condition of their observing the terms attached to the offer of asylum.

The British and Foreign Antislavery Society memorialized the British Government, calling attention to the precarious condition of the Kafirs and entreating the Government to use its influence with the Ameer, who has become better armed by means of large grants that he receives annually from the Indian Government, not only for the prevention of the exterminating raids upon the Kaffirs and other tribes of the Hindu Kush, but also for the abolition of slavery throughout Afghanistan itself, which alone can put a stop to the continued capture of slaves that has for centuries been the motive of predatory attacks upon neighboring and weaker tribes. The troops occupied in the spring the southern and eastern portions, and held the strategic positions that insured the domination of Kafirstan. Thence they moved into the northwestern district in the summer, in order to complete the subjugation of the people, who were promised that they would be well treated if they submitted peacefully. The operations of Gholam Haider in the winter had extended into the Arnawai valley, inhabited by 40,000 Kafirs, 16,000 of whom were carried off into Afghanistan. In the course of the fighting several hundred Kafirs burned themselves to death rather than fall into Mohammedan hands. This valley was expressly reserved in the Durand treaty to the British sphere of influence, and therefore the Ameer was called upon to restore to their homes all those whom he had deported.

The Pamir Boundary.—The mountain systems of Asia diverge, striking northward, eastward, and westward from the tract in which the Pamir Boundary Commission in 1895 marked out the limits between India, China, Russia, and Afghanistan. The lines correspond closely with the ranges that start in the neighborhood of the Wakhir and Kilik passes, to extend to the farthermost limits of the continent. At this point, where the three empires meet, a wedge of Chinese and one of Afghan territory are interposed to separate by many miles the Indian from

actual contact with the Russian empire. The Hindu Kush, with numerous practicable passes, but none available for an army, divides India from Afghanistan, and the Murtagh range forms an impassable boundary between India and the new dominion of China, while China is separated from the new Russian possessions by the Sarikol mountains. Direct access to the passes leading into British India by way of Chitral from the Great Pamir, in which is Lake Victoria, can only be obtained by passing through the Little Pamir and its extension westward to Bozai Gumbaz. So long as there was a Russian post at Bozai Gumbaz there was a domination of the passes that caused apprehension on the part of the Anglo-Indian authorities and exercised a disturbing influence on the neighboring hill tribes. The retirement of the Russians, under the treaty, to a point many miles from Bozai Gumbaz, with an impracticable mountain range intervening, changes the situation in this respect. The narrow strip of Afghan territory will form but a slight obstacle in the event of war, but nothing short of war will justify a violation of the boundary. Hence no fresh Pamir incident is likely to arise to cause alarm in India and Great Britain. To complete the arrangement between England and Russia there remained only the surrender of the Darwaz district of Bokhara to the Afghans up to the Amu Daria. Owing to the reputation of the Afghans for cruelty, the Russian Government wished to give the inhabitants plenty of opportunity to retire across the river into Bokhara before the Afghans entered, and hence the transfer was not completed till October, 1896, after the people had gathered in their harvest.

Russian Railroads.—While the English are impeded in the race to Herat by the refusal of the Ameer to permit the extension of the British military railroad from its present terminus at Charman into Afghan territory as far as Candahar, the Russians have it in their power to extend their railroad on their own territory from Merv up the Murghab and Kushk valleys to the frontier post at Kushk, within 94 miles of Herat. The Indian Government has collected a great quantity of railroad material at the end of the Northwestern Railroad of India, ready to lay down the line at once as soon as the Ameer will grant the coveted permission, or as soon as an outbreak of hostilities with Russia shall necessitate the occupation of Afghanistan and a race for Herat in earnest. These preparations on the British side have prompted the Russian Government to make the long-deferred railroad extension, which the prospect of trade with the rich province of Herat renders desirable in commercial regard also. No sooner was the Pamir scare removed by the new boundary treaty than British fears were excited by the report that the Russian authorities had decided to build a broad-gauge line 220 miles long, from Merv to the Kushk, and also to collect at the Kushk terminus the material for laying down rapidly 200 miles of Décauville railroad between that point and Herat. The Kushk Railroad is expected to be completed in two years. Another contemplated branch of the Transcaspian trunk line is planned to run 140 miles along the Oxus from Charjui to Kerki, which will bring Russia within striking distance of Balkh, the ancient capital city of Afghan Turkestan, and thus will greatly improve the strategic position in the direction of Mazari-Sherif, along the line of advance to Cabul.

ALABAMA, a Southern State, admitted to the Union Dec. 14, 1819; area, 52,250 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 127,901 in 1820; 309,527 in 1830; 590,756 in 1840; 771,623 in 1850; 964,201 in 1860; 996,992 in 1870; 1,262,505 in 1880; and 1,513,017 in 1890. Capital, Montgomery.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William C. Oates; Secretary of State, James K. Jackson; Treasurer, J. Craig Smith; Auditor, John Purifoy; Attorney-General, William C. Fitts; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. D. Lane; Superintendent of Education, John O. Turner; Adjutant General, H. E. Jones; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Robert C. Brickell; Associate Justices, Thomas N. McClellan, Thomas W. Coleman, James B. Head, and Jonathan Haralson; Clerk, Sterling A. Wood—all Democrats.

Finances.—The reports of the Treasurer and the Auditor for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895, show the following: Cash in the treasury at the beginning of the year, $19,816.76; receipts during the year, $2,038,648.95; disbursements, $2,047,966.41. The total bonded debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1895, was $9,354,600, on which the interest charge is $379,964. The amount of bonds yet to be issued is $188,400.

Valuations.—The total assessed valuation in the State in 1895 was $241,338,024.99, divided as follows: Real estate, $145,516,138.49, on which the tax was $800,330.50; personal property, $95,821,886.50, on which the tax was $528,486.89. The tax rate was 5½ mills, the Legislature of 1894 having increased the tax rate half a mill on the dollar. The total of tax assessed was $1,328,817.39. The valuation in 1895 was less than in 1894 by $1,883,652.01, and the tax levied amounted to $111,536.39 more than in 1894. The shrinkage in tax values during the past four years has been about $36,000,000.

Railroads and Telegraphs.—The State Board of Assessment, in April, fixed the valuation of the railroads in the State at $42,186,809.58 and the tax value of the telegraph companies at $415,694.31, the tax value of both amounting to $42,602,503.89. The fifth annual report of the Alabama Car Service Association states that during 1895 the total number of cars handled by the roads belonging to the association was 242,278 against 182,129 in 1894. The expenses were $10,684.83. The following-named roads are interested in the association: Queen and Crescent, Louisville and Nashville, Southern, Central of Georgia, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, Western of Alabama, Plant System (Third Division), Mobile and Birmingham, Birmingham and Atlantic, Georgia and Alabama, Mobile and Ohio.

Banks.—According to the last published report of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, Alabama, on Sept. 28, 1895, had 26 national banks, whose combined capital was $3,485,000, and the total resources of which amounted to $12,195,875.51. The amount of United States bonds held to secure circulation was $1,142,000; excess of such bonds beyond requirement, $702,500; amount of coin and coin certificates held, $628,448.40; notes issued for circulation, $7,328,440; redeemed, $6,121,617; outstanding, $1,206,823; and loans and discounts, $6,319,975.37. The number of State banks was 17, with a combined capital of $858,500, resources of $1,981,889, deposits of $817,022, and surplus and other undivided profits of $253,227. On June 29, 1895, there were 7 private banks, with a total capital of $435,050, resources of $1,085,596, deposits of $512,609, and surplus and profits of $109,509. The savings banks did not report.

Education.—The public-school teachers of the State did not receive payment on Oct. 1 for the last scholastic quarter. In a letter dated Oct. 9, 1896, Gov. Oates stated that he had been unable to borrow from Northern banks the money needed to meet these and other State obligations, the ground of refusal being that the Democratic party in Ala-

bama in the spring convention had declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Several of the State banks were willing to loan $100,000 at 8 per cent., but that sum could not be applied to the payment of salaries. The collection of taxes seemed to him the only means to secure the money needed for that purpose. In an interview, in February, the Governor said the deficiency in the revenues had been caused by reducing the tax rate about six years previously, and at the same time increasing the public-school appropriation by $100,000 per annum. During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895, the disbursements from the educational fund amounted to $571,383.61, and an unexpended balance remained of $167,193.37.

The Industrial School for white girls, at Montevallo, was opened Oct. 12, with 164 pupils, 130 of whom were boarders. The plans made were for buildings to cost not less than $50,000, but, as the funds in hand were not sufficient for such expenditure, only the main building has been completed. Tuition is free, and, in addition to literary studies, music, art, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, dressmaking, millinery, and scientific cooking will be taught. The State appropriation is $15,000. This is the first industrial school for whites established in the State. There are 3 for negroes.

Prisons.—The report of the convict inspectors shows that on Feb. 29 the number of State convicts in confinement was 1,659, and of county convicts 835. During the winter the most comfortable prison buildings in the State were erected on the convict farm of 1,800 acres on the Tallapoosa river, known as "Prison No. 4," and at the end of March they were occupied by 194 negro prisoners. Work is in progress on the plans and specifications of a cotton mill to be put up at Spiegner—Prison No. 2—and arrangements on a larger scale have been completed for brickmaking there. The convict system is now self-supporting. The report states that the cash balance to the credit of the Convict Bureau was $14,797.25, and available resources made the surplus amount to $39,967.07. The mortality, especially among convicts at the mines, was still too great, and there was much fighting among the prisoners. During the three months ending with February one convict had killed another in a fight, and one officer had been killed while trying to stop a fight. The receipts into the convict fund during the fiscal year ending Sept. 3, 1895, were $163,235.76.

Exports.—The total exports from the port of Mobile for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 were valued at $6,996,079, an increase over the previous year of $1,800,000. The greater part of this increase was in cotton exports. The exports are divided as follow: General merchandise, $1,330,023; cotton, $4,183,339; lumber and timber, $1,482,717. The lumber and timber exports were as follow, the measurements being in superficial feet: Hewn timber, 15,176,604; sawed timber, 51,896,160; lumber, foreign, 36,947,544; coastwise, 3,458,422; total, 107,478,730 feet, against 111,368,461 feet exported last year. The decrease is accounted for by the condition of affairs in Cuba, one of Mobile's best customers. The shipments to Cuba this year, in round numbers, were only 4,000,000 feet, against 9,000,000 feet last year, and 19,000,000 the year before. The shingle trade of Mobile is steadily decreasing. The export of corn amounted to 842,725 bushels, an increase over last year of 767,640 bushels.

Products.—The report of the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange states that the cotton crop to Aug. 31 was 830,000 bales. Last year it was about 1,000,000 bales.

During 1895 there were manufactured in Alabama 6,450,595 cigars and 2,800 cigarettes. There were also manufactured 9,367 pounds of plug tobacco and 280 pounds of smoking tobacco. There are 51 cigar manufactories in the State.

The corn crop of 1895 was 44,376,847 bushels.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture reports that the number of fertilizer tags sold from Oct. 1, 1895, to May 1, 1896, was 1,038,622, against 612,185 during the preceding twelve months.

Legal Holidays.—In 1895 Alabama made the birthdays of Robert E. Lee (Jan. 19) and Jefferson Davis (June 3) legal holidays.

Political.—The State Democratic Convention met at Montgomery on April 21. The platform adopted contained the following declarations:

"We declare our continued faith in the old time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and among these principles are the following:

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 as the standard money of the country, without any discrimination against either metal, and without the consent of foreign nations, as the United States coined silver and gold before the Republican party obtained control of the Government and changed the coinage laws of the country for the benefit of a class and to the injury of a great mass of the people.

"The unconstitutional penalty of 10 per cent. on each issue of State bank notes by any State or national bank ought to be repealed.

"It is our purpose to maintain a government in this State fair and just to all, under control of the white men of Alabama.

"We are in favor of honest and fair elections, and we recommend that laws be enacted under which primary elections and other party proceedings for the selection of candidates may be conducted."

On the first ballot, Joseph F. Johnston received the nomination for Governor. The remainder of the ticket was completed as follows: For Secretary of State, James Kirkman Jackson; Treasurer, George W. Ellis; Auditor, Walter S. White; Attorney-General, William C. Fitts; Superintendent of Education, John O. Turner; Commissioner of Agriculture, I. F. Culver.

On April 28 the Republicans met at Montgomery. A strong minority was opposed to fusion with the Populists, which had been agreed upon in November, 1894. Two conventions, therefore, were held. One—over which Dr. R. A. Mosely, chairman of the Republican State Committee, presided—agreed to adopt the Populist ticket. The other convention, with no opposition, adopted a platform that declared for a tariff for revenue and protection; for allegiance to the doctrine of reciprocity; for a 100-cent. dollar, whether gold, silver, or paper; and for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the permanent vesting of its control in the United States. The nomination of William McKinley for President was urged, and delegates were instructed to vote for him so long as his name should be before the National Convention. Among the declarations of the platform were the following:

"We believe that the long lease of power granted the Democratic party of this State has resulted in the machinery and offices falling into the hands of a corrupt element of the party, and that it is asking too much of human nature to believe that corruption will purify itself. We are in favor of the abolition of the Railroad Commission of Alabama.

"We have always given protection to our shipbuilders. In late years we have neglected to protect our shipowners. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships.

"We are opposed to a constitutional State conven-

tion, under any pretext, as the main object will be to disfranchise the illiterate and poor, as set forth in the Joseph F. Johnston thirteenth plank in the State platform in 1892."

As soon as action on the platform had been taken it was announced that a committee of the People's party was in attendance to receive any communication the convention might wish to make. A committee to confer with the Populist committee was appointed, which reported that the Republicans were invited to name the candidates for Secretary of State and Attorney-General, and this proposition was accepted by a vote of 163 to 143; James A. Grimmett was nominated for Secretary of State, and William H. Smith, Jr., for Attorney-General, and the convention adjourned.

The convention of the People's party assembled in Montgomery, on April 29, while the conventions of the two wings of the Republican party were still in session. Strong opposition to fusion with the Republicans agitated the Populist ranks, but finally it was determined that, if fusion should be effected, the nominations for Secretary of State and Attorney-General should be given to the Republicans. A. T. Goodwyn was unanimously nominated for Governor. A platform was adopted which declared:

"We demand a free ballot and a fair count.

"We demand the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the abolition of national banks, the expansion of the currency to meet the needs of the people and the demands of commerce, free from the control of corporate influences, and we condemn the issue of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace.

"We demand that miners and other like corporate labor be paid in lawful money of the United States semimonthly.

"We favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to protect, as far as practicable, the farmers and the labor in our shops, mines, factories, and mills, and their products, against foreign pauper labor."

The joint Populist-Republican nominations were as follows: For Governor, A. T. Goodwyn; Secretary of State, James A. Grimmett; Treasurer, J. A. Bingham; Auditor, W. S. Forman; Attorney-General, William H. Smith, Jr.; Superintendent of Education, W. M. Wood; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Harris. At the election in August the Democratic ticket was successful, Johnston receiving 128,541 votes for Governor, and Goodwyn 89,290.

In April, by a practically unanimous Republican vote, after investigation by Congress, the seats of G. A. Robbins and James E. Cobb, Democrats, who claimed to have been elected to Congress in 1894, were given to William T. Aldrich, Republican, and A. T. Goodwyn, Populist, who contested the election on the ground of fraud.

The presidential vote in November gave a Democratic plurality of 76,489. The fusion of regular Democrats and Populists resulted in a combined vote of 131,226. Of these, Bryan and Sewall received 107,137; Bryan and Watson, 24,089. The Republican vote was 54,737. The national or "gold" Democrats had 6,462 votes cast in their favor; Prohibitionists, 2,147. The total presidential vote was 194,572, being 23,259 less than the vote for Governor in August, and from 38,000 to 40,000 less than the presidential vote of 1892.

Nine Democrats were chosen at the November election for Congress—Messrs. Taylor, Stallings, Clayton, Plowman, Brewer, Bankhead, Bullock, Wheeler, and Underwood. Messrs. Taylor, Plowman, and Bullock are free-silver advocates.

The State Senate in 1897 will include 22 Democrats, 9 Populists, and 2 Republicans; House, 73 Democrats, 23 Populists, and 4 Republicans.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES. Contributions.—The following is a summary of voluntary contributions in the Church of England during 1894 (or from Easter, 1894, to Easter, 1895) for the following branches of Church work: For assistant clergy, £596,450; Church collections and Easter offerings, £117,954; salaries of lay helpers and Church expenses, £1,120,015; for the maintenance of day and Sunday schools, £802,940; home missions, £129,988; foreign missions, £251,102; diocesan, £83,172; general, £60,610; for the support of the poor, £549,155; for any other purpose (religious or secular), £193,469; for church building, £1,140,257; burial grounds, £29,457; endowment of benefices, £137,665; parsonage houses, £113,954; school buildings, £525,798. Total, £5,851,986. These figures represent the result of a careful tabulation of the details furnished by 97 per cent. of the clergy making their annual return in compliance with the request of the archbishops and bishops and in conformity with the methods suggested by the Convocations of Canterbury and York. The statement is confined to moneys raised parochially, and does not therefore include the offerings of Churchmen made direct to central societies and independently of the parochial clergy (or for the general maintenance of hospitals and similar institutions). In these circumstances the total sum represented above can not be regarded as by any means a complete record. It should further be recollected that all grants from the ecclesiastical commissioners, Queen Anne's bounty, and similar sources have been consistently excluded in making the calculation. The following are the diocesan details of the summary: Canterbury, £243,450; York, £235,418; London, £637,956; Durham, £112,846; Winchester, £270,584; Bangor, £30,653; Bath and Wells, £109,977; Carlisle, £81,009; Chester, £172,029; Chichester, £201,198; Ely, £109,722; Exeter, £161,091; Gloucester and Bristol, £188,681; Hereford, £71,082; Lichfield, £231,412; Lincoln, £80,256; Liverpool, £196,376; Llandaff, £123,791; Manchester, £359,128; Newcastle, £64,772; Norwich, £133,662; Oxford, £201,513; Peterborough, £153,275; Ripon, £176,039; Rochester, £451,429; St. Albans, £241,638; St. Asaph, £61,714; St. Davids, £64,975; Salisbury, £117,400; Sodor and Man, £8,383; Southwell, £181,669; Truro, £72,443; Wakefield, £110,448; Worcester, £195,951.

The total net income of the Episcopal Church in Wales from endowments and the Ecclesiastical Commission was £186,000, while the voluntary contributions amounted to £281,000. The fact has been used by the Archbishop of Canterbury to prove that the Episcopal Church in Wales is not idle or indifferent.

The Propagation Society.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in London, May 7th, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The report showed that the income of the society for 1895 was £118,258, including £11,609 from legacies and £15,648 received for special funds. The society had now 11 bishops and 758 other ordained clergy on its list, distributed thus: In Asia, 250; Africa, 178; Australia and the Pacific, 30; North America, 226; West Indies, 45; and 40 chaplains in Continental Europe. Of all these, 133 in Asia and 46 in Africa were natives. There were also 2,900 lay teachers and 3,200 students in the colleges. The society was working in 55 dioceses, and in 5 localities was supporting community missions. The increase of £2,500 in voluntary contributions (the decrease of legacies being £6,000) was far behind the legitimate needs of the society. An appeal was made for £4,000 to repair damage done in Madagascar.

Church Missionary Society.—The ninety-seventh annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in London, May 5. Sir John Kennaway presided. The total income of the society for the year had been £264,085, while the expenditure had been £279,732, and the deficit was brought up to £17,069. Three marked events were referred to as likely to distinguish the year's history of the society: the massacre in Ku-Cheng, China, the development of the Uganda mission, and the beginning of the three years' enterprise which was to lead up to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the society in 1899. Twenty-one hundred and forty-six adult converts—the largest number on record—had been baptized in the India and Ceylon mission. Among these were converted Brahmans, Mohammedans, and Parsees. A Parsee Christian association had been formed at Bombay. The missions in western Asia—in Palestine—had met with difficulties that showed no tendency to diminish. The condition of the missions in Africa was very encouraging, especially in Uganda, where 2,921 adults had been baptized, besides 600 children of Christian parents. The demand for the Scriptures was greater than ever before, and 40,000 printed books had been sold during the year. Progress in Japan had been slower than had at one time been anticipated. The outbreak in China had been a serious check to the work of the society there; but in the Fuh-Kien province 503 adults converts had been admitted by baptism to the Church. The "Three Years' Enterprise" was commended in addresses made at the meeting. The Bishop of Exeter hoped that £400,000 would be raised in the first year, £500,000 the second, and that at least a million pounds would be contributed in the three years to intervene before the centenary of the society.

The report of the Medical Mission Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society, which is responsible for all the medical work of that society, made at its annual meeting, June 4, showed that it had 7 missions in India, 7 in China, 2 in Persia, 5 in Palestine, 3 in East Africa, 1 in Egypt, and 1 at Metlakatla, among the Indians of the Pacific slope. There were 830 beds in their hospitals, and last year 6,432 in-patients had been treated, the visits of out-patients numbering 417,000. The income had risen from £2,200 to over £3,000, besides £1,000 for a new hospital at Cairo; but the expenses had been £4,635, in addition to £1,200 raised at the mission stations, and a balance of £1,500 had become a deficit of £525. At least £5,000 would be needed this year, without any extension of work. It was hoped this year to start new medical missions in Uganda, Hok-Chiang, Szu-Chuan, and Peshawur, besides a women's mission at Cairo, and to send 2 new doctors to Persia. Mr. James Monro, C. B., described the medical work in lower Bengal, and claimed that such work was as integral a part of evangelization as were teaching and preaching.

Missions in Africa.—In a statement regarding the missions in Africa, issued by this society, it is calculated that there are in Africa 1,000,000 Protestant native adherents, of whom 100,000 are communicants, more than 1,200 European missionaries, and about 1,000 mission stations. The following table is given showing the present position of the work of this society in particular as compared with its condition in 1888:

CLASSIFICATION.	1888.	1895.
Native clergy	2	3
" lay teachers	19	332
" Christians	2,691	6,374
" communicants	402	1,046
" pupils	548	1,078
Contributions	R456	R3,633·67

It is further stated that during the seven years 1888 to 1895 the number of converts and communicants in Uganda practically doubled year by year. The number of adult baptisms in Uganda in 1894 was more than 1,000. During the great persecution of 1886 in Uganda, the native Christians exhorted one another with the words, "Be willing to die rather than deny." More than 200 Protestants and Roman Catholics lost their lives because of their faith. The Christians of Uganda have sent 21 missionaries to foreign lands—that is, to tribes outside of Uganda. In regard to West Africa it is pointed out that seventy-five years ago the darkest heathenism prevailed in Sierre Leone, whereas now there is a self-supporting church with its own native missionary society. At Bonny, on the west coast, a church, to build which the natives gave £2,000, now stands close to the spot where formerly was a heathen temple, a part of the walls of which consisted of human skulls. Two native clergymen were consecrated in June, 1893, as assistant bishops in western Equatorial Africa.

An appeal issued by this society in respect to the observance of the day of intercession for foreign missions points out that the twenty-four years since the day was designated have been a period of continuous increase. The number of missionaries has risen from 225 in 1872 to 671, viz.: From 20 to 114 in Africa, from 8 to 73 in the Mohammedan lands of the East, from 137 to 267 in India and Ceylon, from 19 to 89 in China, from 2 to 60 in Japan, and from 12 to 49 in northwest Canada. A gratifying feature is the increasing number of university graduates and qualified medical men coming forward, "while the awakening among Christian women of all classes, particularly of refined and educated ladies, is one of the brightest signs of the times." The Christian adherents have increased in the period under review from 100,000 to 217,000, or have more than doubled; the communicants from 20,000 to 58,000, or nearly threefold; and the adult baptisms during the year from 1,791 to 6,725.

The financial statement of the Zululand Mission showed receipts of £2,162, and expenditures of £1,842, for the general fund; while £358 had been received for the bishopric endowment fund, and £374 for other special purposes. The Christian character of the Zulu converts was represented by speakers at the annual meeting, May 5, as being of a very high order.

The Church of England has 8 clergy, 5 nurses, and 3 catechists in Mashonaland, but more are required. Churches have been built at Balawayo, Salisbury, and Umtali; and additional clergy and missionaries are wanted, with funds to send them out and support them. The diocese of the bishop contains 500,000 natives and 5,000 Europeans, and £3,000 a year are spent on the mission.

Other Missions.—The report of the Woman's Mission Association for the Promotion of Female Education in the East, in the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, presented June 8, showed that there were in connection with the association 72 woman missionaries and 82 native teachers in India, Burmah, Japan, Madagascar, and South Africa. The receipts had been £57,341 in the general fund and £890 in special funds, and the expenditure, £5,145 for the former and £1,098 for the latter funds. The schools of the association had been affected disadvantageously by the changed conditions under which the Indian Government made its school grants.

The income of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society for the year ending March 31, 1896, was £32,105, and the expenditure was £33,683. The society had 53 stations in India, 8 in China, and 1 in Ceylon; and its staff numbered 276 mis-

sionaries and assistant missionaries and 637 native Bible women teachers and other workers.

The report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society showed that the home income for the year had been £20,876, or £2,000 less than in the previous year; adding the sums raised and spent in the colonies and on the Continent, the income was £42,276. The debt had been reduced to £2,000. The amount of legacies to the society was £7,000 less than in the previous year. Representatives of Anglican Church interests abroad testified in the annual meeting, May 6, to the value of the aid given by the society. In parts of Quebec, the bishop of that diocese said, where the Protestant minority was not large enough to claim the establishment of a dissentient school board, the society's grants made a Protestant school possible.

At the meeting of the Anglican Church Conference for Northern and Central Europe, held in the British embassy at Vienna, June 3, Bishop Wilkinson, presiding, gave an account of his work during the past year among the chaplaincies under his jurisdiction. He regarded the work as one of steady, peaceful progress.

Missionary Literature Committee.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, June 25, the Missionary Literature Committee were requested to consider the whole subject of religious literature in the non-European languages in the mission field; to add to their number representatives of each region of the mission field; and to invite others to assist them in their deliberations. A committee was instituted to collect information as to the work of the Church abroad, and present it in a concise form. The subject was considered of what practical steps should be taken to promote a general advance in missionary work in connection with the approaching centenary celebrations of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the conference of the bishops of the Anglican communion to be held in 1897.

Church Benevolences.—The Church Pastoral Aid Society returned an income in its sixty-first year of £68,182, a decrease from the previous year of £1,784, but considerably above the average for the past five years. Forty-nine new grants had been made during the year to 48 parishes. The whole number of grants that are now on the society's books was 867, which is 14 more than in the previous year. These grants, if all in operation, represented a liability of £63,299. The actual expenditure of the year amounted to £60,678. The average population of the 48 parishes to which new grants were made was 8,751.

The receipts from subscriptions for the year of the Poor Clergy Relief fund, as reported at the annual meeting, July 2, were £2,934, while the amount of donations was £4,234. Eight hundred and thirty-eight cases had been assisted with grants amounting to £9,911.

The income of the Bishop of London's fund for 1895 was £22,243, against £24,541 in 1894. The falling off was due to a reduction in the amount received from legacies from £5,136 in 1894 to £655 in 1895. The amount received from subscriptions, gifts, etc., showed an increase of £1,209. The fund had been just able to keep the work going and no more.

The revenue of the Church Army for 1895 was £71,000, against £54,000 in 1894.

The Church House.—The Church House at Westminster was opened Feb. 11, by the Duke and Duchess of York, for the especial use of the Church of England and its societies and of the Church in the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, as well as of affiliated churches. The scheme for the erection of such a building was first suggested in a practicable shape by the late Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, who proposed, in the Convocation of York, that such a building should be erected as the Church's memorial of the Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. The building contains on the ground floor rooms for the 2 houses of Convocation, the chamber of the upper house being large enough to accommodate the bishops of both the Convocations of York and Canterbury, if they should ever sit together. In view of the intention to erect other quarters for convocation, these rooms are so arranged that when they shall cease to be occupied for that purpose they can be conveniently divided into sets of offices. Above these rooms is a great hall, capable of accommodating 1,200 or 1,300 persons, where large meetings may be held. It is intended to extend the building from time to time till they shall surround the whole quadrangle of which the present one occupies a part, and provide offices for the numerous societies, etc., which now occupy the buildings already standing on the premises. A provision is incorporated in the by-laws of the institution admitting to association in its privileges any Church house situated out of England; and the bishops of the missionary and colonial Churches and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have appointed honorary secretaries in connection with it. An essential part of the work to be performed through its instrumentality are the collection, dissemination, and exchange of information about the work of the Church everywhere, and the promotion of union and co-operation throughout the Anglican communion.

The premises appertaining to the Church House had been occupied for Church purposes since 1887, and had already become the headquarters of 20 societies connected with the Church of England, while 450 meetings were held there in 1895. The Church was represented by local secretaries in 120 dioceses of the Anglican communion outside of the British Isles.

Council of Diocesan Conferences.—The annual meeting of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences was held in Westminster April 23 and 24. Lord Egerton of Talton presided. Resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of a general clergy sustentation scheme; approving the formation of diocesan trusts for Church objects; approving the general provisions of the Benefices bill, which was then before the Houses of Parliament; and giving support and suggesting amendments to the Government Education bill.

Clergy Sustentation Fund.—A committee appointed by a letter of the archbishops, March 16, 1896, to consider the subject of clergy sustentation published in June a definite scheme of the Clergy Sustentation fund, to embrace in its operations the two provinces of Canterbury and York. The objects of the fund are defined to be "to impress upon all the members of the Church of England the clearly defined Christian duty of contributing toward the support of the clergy, and to supplement and extend the diocesan organizations for the support of the clergy, to elicit contributions in this respect from the richer toward the poorer dioceses, and generally to promote the further sustentation of the clergy." The methods by which it was proposed to advance these objects included the affiliation of the existing diocesan organizations for the sustentation of the clergy, and the formation of such organizations in dioceses where they do not now exist; the establishment of a central fund, to consist of contributions from affiliated diocesan organizations and the general contributions to the fund itself and to be applied in making annual

grants in augmentation of the income of needy benefices; the acceptance and administration of special funds for the clergy, whether by way of permanent endowment or in any other manner, according to the wishes of the donor; and co-operation with other institutions having similar objects. The governing body of the fund will be a board of laymen, consisting of 3 members elected by each diocese. Subject to the control of this board, the fund will be managed by an executive committee of 42 laymen, of whom 6 will be nominated by each of the 2 archbishops, and the remaining 30 will be elected by the board, 10 in each year, to hold office for three years.

Declarations against Unlawful Marriages.—At a meeting of the English Church Union, held Dec. 19, 1895, the Duke of Newcastle presiding, it was resolved, on motion of Canon Knox Little, "that a petition, to be signed by members of the Union and other Church people, be presented to the bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, praying them to take immediate and effectual steps to put a stop to the scandal resulting from the blessing of the Church being given by individual clergymen to the marriage of divorced persons contrary to the law of the Church of England, to the contempt of all ecclesiastical discipline, and to the grievous injury of Christian morality." Resolutions have been passed in the two Convocations condemning such marriages and disapproving the sanction of them by clergymen.

The Australian Anglican Synod has passed a resolution disapproving of the use of the Church service and Church buildings for the marriage of divorced persons, except for the party wronged in a case of adultery.

The Home Reunion Society.—The report of the Home Reunion Society, presented at its annual meeting, June 25, stated that at the beginning of the year the council had decided to organize two conferences—one with the Church of Scotland and one with the Wesleyans. Several courteous letters were exchanged, but circumstances pointed to the necessity of postponing the conferences to a more suitable time. The address of the Rev. Mr. Shakespeare, Baptist, at the Norwich Church Congress in 1895, had resulted in an interchange of courtesies between the nonconformist ministers and a clerical society in that city. The impossibilities of union seemed as great as ever, but the very fact of such a meeting being held in such a spirit must have a healing effect.

The Liberation Society.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from the Patronage and Control of the State was held in London in May. The report dwelt upon the advance that had been made for Welsh disestablishment since 1892, commended as a whole the bill before Parliament, while criticising some of its details, and advised the friends of Scottish disestablishment to adopt means to quicken the action of the Government and to counteract the strenuous efforts that would be made at the next election to defeat candidates in favor of disestablishment. Other measures of "piecemeal disestablishment" were touched upon, and in the educational work of the campaign the friends of the society were urged to seize the present golden opportunity for new efforts to instruct the public mind and appeal to the public conscience. The report maintained that profound dissatisfaction existed within the Established Church at the growth of sacerdotalism within its pale, as well as at the impossibility of obtaining from Parliament reforms required to secure the liberty which is "as breath and life" to a progressive Church. Besides enforcing the expressions of the report on these subjects, the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the society urged determined resistance to all attempts to sectarianize the board schools, and called upon the advocates of religious equality to take steps for such educational work in the constituencies, in view of the next general election, as would secure the return of a House of Commons pledged to the policy of disestablishment.

Church Defense and Church Reform.—Two methods have been adopted by the friends of the Church of England to meet the attacks that are made upon the Establishment, and to commend the Church to the continued regard of the people to whom the Liberationists address their arguments—Church defense and Church reform. The methods of the Church Defense Societies are sanctioned by the bishops, and branches have been formed in the parishes. Their purpose is to organize committees in every diocese, archdeaconry, rural deanery, and parish for the purpose of disseminating information about the history and work of the Church, and its claims to the endowments which it possesses. The chief means employed for accomplishing this object are lectures and the distribution of literature and leaflets.

It is, however, recognized even by the warmest friends of the Church that there are certain features in its organization and its relations to the Government and the people that need to be modified. The pursuit of this object has resulted in the movement for Church reform and the formation of the Church Reform League, an association non-political in character, and intended to embrace Churchmen of all schools, which was organized in November, 1895. This body issued a pamphlet in August, 1896, which opens with the observation that no one is entirely satisfied with the condition of the Church as it is, and that the league appeals to Churchmen with the view of uniting as many as possible in formulating a wide and reasonable scheme of reforms and arousing public interest in them. It is maintained in the pamphlet that a change is needed in the election of bishops, and that it is time to do away with the income limit of £3,000 per annum that seriously thwarts the founding of new sees. The work of the Church, it says, calls for a large episcopate; it in no way demands a rich episcopate. It also declares that "our houses of laymen should be the crown of an organized representation that begins with the parish." After reciting the terms of the first clause of Magna Charta, "that the English Church be free and have its rights whole and its liberties unimpaired," the address sets forth the principles of the reform to be advocated by the league under the following heads:

"*I. Self-government of the Church:* That, saving the supremacy of the Crown according to law, and, in respect to legislation, subject to the veto of Parliament, the Church have freedom for self-government, by means of reformed Houses of Convocation (which shall be thoroughly representative, with power for the Canterbury and York Convocations to sit together if desired), together with a representative body or bodies of the laity. *II. Position of the Laity:* That the laity have the principal share in the administration of finance, and, within the fixed limits of Church order, a real control in the appointing of their pastors, and in all matters of ecclesiastical organization and administration a concurrent voice with the clergy. That the communicants of every parish have a recognized power to prevent the arbitrary alteration of lawful customs in ritual. N. B.—This is not to be understood as encroaching upon the province of the spirituality in relation to matters of faith, worship, and discipline. *III. Discipline:* That all ministers and Church officers be removable by disciplinary process, benefices being made tenable only during the

adequate performance of the duties, and that a 'godly discipline' for the laity be established. *IV. Patronage:* That all transfers by sale of next presentations and advowsons be made illegal, but that where patronage is transferred to a diocesan trust (as defined in V) reasonable compensation may be given. *V. Finance:* That in each diocese a diocesan trust be formed to receive and administer diocesan and parochial endowments on lines similar to those on which the ecclesiastical commissioners administer their trust."

The Validity of Anglican Orders.—It had been understood for several months in the Church of England and in the world at large that the papal court was engaged in an investigation of the title of Anglican orders to recognition by the pontiff and the Roman Catholic Church. The bull announcing the result of this investigation was determined upon July 16, then withheld two months for further and more mature deliberation, and was published in the middle of September. It represents concerning the occasion for instituting the inquiry, that, while the opinion and practice of the Church had maintained the view that the true sacrament of orders as instituted by Christ had lapsed in England when the new rite for conferring orders was instituted under Edward VI, yet a controversy had recently sprung up in which "not only certain Anglican writers, but some few Catholics, chiefly non-English," had spoken in favor of the validity of English orders. It therefore became "not inopportune" to re-examine the question. Twelve men noted for their learning and ability, "whose opinions in this matter were known to be divergent," were appointed to discuss the matter, and given access to all the accessible documents, under the presidency of one of the cardinals; their acts and evidences to be reviewed by the cardinals of the council. The bull embodying the result of these proceedings begins with a review of the policy of the Church in regard to Anglican orders, showing that Popes Julius III and Paul IV had refused to recognize the Edwardine rite at the time of its institution, and that the invariable practice of the Holy See had been in conformity with the position they thereby assumed. Hence the question should have been considered already settled, and Catholic writers could only in ignorance have regarded it as still open. Examining the Anglican rite, the Pope marks the distinction between the matter and the form, or that which is ceremonial and that which is essential, and finds that "the words which until recently were commonly held by Anglicans to constitute the proper form of priestly ordination, namely, 'Receive the Holy Ghost,' certainly do not in the least express the sacred order of priesthood, or its grace and power, which is chiefly the power 'of consecrating and offering the true body and blood of the Lord' in the service of the mass. This form had, indeed, afterward added to it the words 'for the office and work of a priest,' etc., but this rather shows that the Anglicans themselves perceived that the first form was defective and inadequate. But even if this addition could give to the form its due signification, it was introduced too late, as a century had elapsed since the adoption of the Edwardine ordinal; for as the hierarchy had become extinct, there remained no power of ordaining. In vain has help been recently sought for the plea of validity from the other prayers of the same ordinal. For, to put aside other reasons which show this to be insufficient for the purpose in the Anglican rite, let this argument suffice for all, that from them has been deliberately removed whatever set forth the dignity and office of the priesthood in the Catholic rite. That form consequently ought not to be considered apt or sufficient for the sacrament which omits what it ought essentially to signify. . . . So it comes to pass that as the sacrament of orders and true priesthood of Christ were utterly eliminated from the Anglican rite, and hence the priesthood is in no wise confirmed truly and validly in the episcopal consecration of the same rite, for the like reason, therefore, the episcopate can in no way be truly and validly conferred by it, and this the more so because among the duties of the episcopate is that of ordaining ministers for the holy eucharistic sacrifice." The bull further discusses more at length the intention with which the changes referred to were made in the Anglican ordinal, as being deliberately to remove and strike out all clear mention of the sacrifice, of consecration to the priesthood, and of the power of consecrating and offering sacrifices, and pronounces vain all attempts to remedy this removal by amendment or by offering interpretations of the ritual agreeable to the Catholic doctrine. "It is clear," it says, that not only is the necessary "intention wanting to the sacrament, but that the intention is adverse to and destructive of the sacrament. Wherefore," the decree concludes, "strictly adhering in this matter to the decrees of the pontiffs our predecessors, and confirming them more fully and, as it were, renewing them by our authority, of our own motion and certain knowledge, we pronounce and declare that ordinations carried out according to the Anglican rites have been and are absolutely null and utterly void." An invitation follows to Anglicans to seek salvation in the Roman Catholic Church.

Several months before this bull was issued, but while the subject was supposed to be under consideration in the papal court, the Archbishop of York took the occasion of an address to the clergy of his diocese to pronounce the talk of any overtures having been made on the part of the Church of England to the see of Rome "the merest newspaper gossip." Whatever overtures had been made, he said, had come from Rome itself in the form of encyclical letters promoted by a motive with which all might sympathize, and written in a spirit which all must admire, but burdened with conditions impossible of acceptance by those who are blessed with the spirit of freedom and have been brought out of the darkness of error into the clear light and knowledge of the truth. It was not true, either, that there had been any application to the Pope from the side of the Church of England with a view to obtain the recognition of the Church of England's position in the Church of Christ. The inquiry now being held respecting Anglican orders owed its first impulse to the writings of Roman Catholics themselves. On the part of the Church of England there was not, and had not been a shadow of doubt, nor would they be one whit the better or worse as regards their holy orders, whatever the opinion of the Church of Rome might be. It was true that this might greatly affect the prospect of Christian reunion, but it was that and that alone which gave the question its interest and importance.

Church Congress.—The thirty-sixth Church Congress met at Shrewsbury, Oct. 6, under the presidency of the Bishop of Lichfield. The president in his opening address presented a review of the history of the diocese of Lichfield from the installation of the first Archbishop of Mercia by King Offa, in A.D. 787, described the progress of the Church in the diocese during the past sixty years, and discussed the subjects of the unity of Christendom and the position of the English Church. The discussions, by the reading of appointed papers and the impromptu addresses of voluntary speakers, which occupied the succeeding sessions of the Congress concerned the subjects of "The Idea of a National Church, both as the Expression of the Nation

and as an Integral Part of the Church Catholic" (introduced by the Bishop of Peterborough); "The Causes of Intemperance and Possible Remedies"; "The Supplementary Ministries of the Church of England for Home-Mission Work"; "The Bearing of the Theory of Evolution on Christian Doctrine" (discussed by Archdeacon Wilson, Prof. T. G. Bonney, Canon Gore, and the Rev. C. L. Engström); "Elementary Education," treated under the three aspects of "Proposed Relief to Voluntary Schools," "Decentralization," and "Parental Rights and Responsibilities"; "Church Reform"—in its practical and its constitutional aspect, and including "The Part of the Laity in the Government and Administration of the Affairs of the Church in the Province, in the Diocese, and in the Parish" and "The Concession of Legislative Powers by Means of a Reformed Convocation"; "Missions"—considered under the heads of "The Necessity of stirring the Heart and Conscience of the Church to Greater Earnestness in Foreign Missionary Work" and "The Need of a 'Foreign Service Order' for Insuring an Adequate Supply of Men for the Colonies and Mission Field"; "The Duty of the Church in regard to the Industrial Problems of the Day"; "The Disciplinary Powers of the Anglican Church over Clergy and Laity respectively; their Origin and Excuse; and the need of their Adaptation to Present Requirements"; "The Continuity of the Church of England—(1) a Historical Fact; (2) not broken by any Political Action under Henry VIII, Edward VI, or Elizabeth, or by any Doctrinal or Disciplinary Changes"; "Art in its Relation to the Church" (Mr. Holman Hunt); "Different Aspects of the Office for the Holy Communion—(*a*) Communion, (*b*) Worship, (*c*) Intercession"; "International Relations in the Light of the Gospel"; "Tendencies of Modern Society which need to be considered in the Light of Christian Teaching—(*a*) Social Extravagance, (*b*) Current Literature, Society Papers, Novels, etc., (*c*) Amusements and Recreations"; and "Impoverishment of the Clergy and the Central Sustentation Fund."

After the close of the Church Congress the Church Reform League met and decided to follow up the strong feeling that had been expressed in favor of Church reform in the first session devoted to that subject by organizing a series of public meetings in behalf of it in various centers during the ensuing winter months. Besides the local meetings, 4 public conferences were contemplated, to be held in London, on (1) the self-government of the Church; (2) the position of the laity; (3) discipline; (4) patronage and finance.

ARCHÆOLOGY. In speaking at the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, Nov. 13, of the great progress that had been made during the last ten years in the study of archæology, Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie presented the scientific value and importance of the subject. Egyptology in particular, he said, had made great advances, one indication of which was the unexpectedly large circulation of books relating to it. There had, too, been a more scientific spirit shown in its treatment, and problems were approached simply with the desire to learn the truth, and not with the object of proving something. The time had indeed come when archæology was regarded as one of the elements of a liberal education. It was now fully recognized that it was not a mere fad or dilettant amusement, but had thrown great light on the history of the human mind. Egyptology had, for example, laid down a reasonable chronology, which might be accepted as accurate, within two or three centuries, of the early historic civilizations. It pointed out the date of the introduction of the use of metals in Europe. Egyptology had brought us to more accurate methods of research into the twilight of the historical dawn.

American.—Recent work in American archæology has been directed largely to the continued exploration and more careful examination of sites previously entered upon and of the objects derived from them, and has resulted in more accurate knowledge rather than startling discoveries. Prof. W. H. Holmes has published an account of his observations during a voyage to the Gulf coast of Mexico, in which he made several visits to the ruined cities of the interior, the descriptions of which, with views, constitute the mass of the work. He has reached the general conclusion that the people who built these cities were of tribes represented in the country to-day by 500,000 Indians of more or less pure blood. They were well advanced in many branches of culture, and stood at the head of American nations in the march toward civilization. They were recent comers to the peninsula (of Yucatan), and must have had their origin in the West or Northwest. They are best represented by their architectural remains, which exhibit many unique and interesting features, all probably of native development, though in some cases strongly suggesting foreign models. The author reviews critically some of the more striking features of this architecture. The greatest marvel of the monuments is, perhaps, the system of mural decoration, a large part of the wall space being covered with sculptures. A multitude of symbolic devices and designs have been worked out in high relief by setting separate sculptured blocks into the face of the wall and forming a rich mosaic. We discover in the nonessential elaborations of these ancient buildings numerous elements surely traceable to constructive sources, but we further perceive that most of the motives employed in embellishments have their origin in religion; that their use in art was first significant, and second æsthetic. It is pretty certain that even in the latest periods of Maya history the various motives employed in decoration were not only significant, but that they were not used out of their traditional or appropriate associations. The sculptor's work is crude when compared with civilized art, but virile and apparently full of promise of high achievements. Portrait sculpture was probably not practiced, or if attempted the form of expression was so conventional as to rob the representation of marked individuality. Sculpture found its subjects almost wholly within the animal kingdom, and though we observe that species were portrayed with some degree of truth, it is apparent that with creatures as with human beings, mythic characters were of more importance to the sculptor than the realistic. Graphic art seems to have covered the whole field of Nature generally with rude vigor. Extensive subjects in bright colors covering the walls of some of the chambers of Chichen include village scenes and battle pieces strongly suggesting the work in some of the ancient manuscripts. There is a lack of perspective and a mixing up of sizes, and the general style of presentation is suggestive of that of the ancient Egyptians.

Wall Paintings of Mitla.—The paintings that once decorated the walls of the ruins of Mitla have been copied, and are published in colors at Berlin with a memoir on the subject by Dr. E. Seler, who has attempted to identify the figures. The largest number of the frescoes are found to represent Quetzalcoatl, a divinity whose story is familiar to students of ancient Mexican history. The pictures are shown by Dr. Seler to resemble those of the *Codex Borgia*, whence the conclusion is drawn that they and the *codex* had a kindred origin. Representations of other mythical personages,

among which are the sun god and the god of death, are found in the paintings.

The Hill Caves of Yucatan.—The results of only partly completed explorations of the hill caves of Yucatan by Henry C. Mercer, as summarized by him at the close of his published volume on the subject, point to the conclusions "that no earlier inhabitant had preceded the building of the ruined cities" there; "that the people in the caves had reached the country in geologically recent times"; and that "these people, substantially the ancestors of the present Maya Indians, had not developed their culture in Yucatan, but had brought it with them from somewhere else."

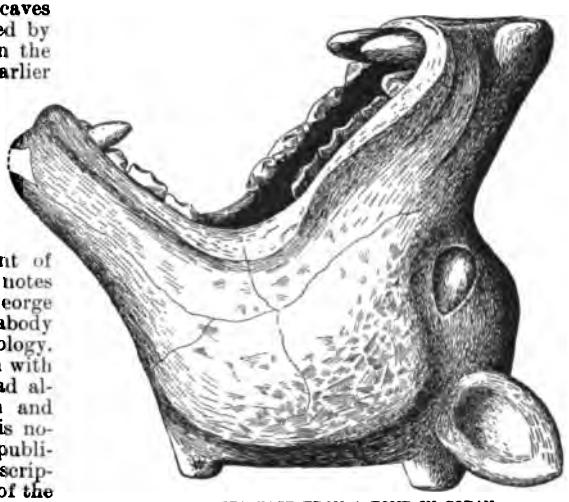
Survey of Copan.—A preliminary account of the ruins of Copan, Honduras, from the field notes of Marshall H. Saville, John S. Owens, and George Byron Gordon, has been published by the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. The work has been carried on in co-operation with Mr. Alfred P. Maudsley, of London, who had already made extensive explorations at Copan and begun the publication of his results, and his nomenclature has been adopted. The present publication is intended to give only a general description of the ruins and a summary of the work of the several museum expeditions to Honduras from 1891 to 1895. It is to be followed by special papers relating to discoveries made during the explorations. The heavy forest which covered the Copan valley when Stevens visited it in 1839 has been removed, a colony of Germans having occupied the district for

HUMAN TEETH ORNAMENTED WITH JADEITE, FOUND IN COPAN.

a time about thirty years ago. The museum is seeking means to preserve the works from further injury, and for this purpose a stone wall has been built around the principal group. In carrying on the operations in the field, the plan is pursued of

ALTAR IN COPAN.

dividing the area on which any remains are found into square sections. Before a detailed examination is begun on any particular group of ruins or locality it is carefully surveyed and traced on an outline map of all the ruins. Each group of structures is in this way assigned to its proper place on the map, which will therefore represent with abso-



TERRA COTTA VASE FROM A TOMB IN COPAN.

lute exactness the whole site of the city, with the shape and character of its structures as well as the natural topography of the valley. If the group consists of buildings, they are entirely cleared of *débris* and then carefully measured and drawn upon an enlarged plan of its corresponding section. Wherever sculptured monuments or hieroglyphic inscriptions are found they are both photographed and molded in paper or plaster, to be reproduced in the museum at Cambridge for further investigation and study. Various evidences were found in some of the ruins which seem to point to several successive periods of occupation. Scattered remains were found for 8 or 9 miles up the Copan river, many of which are stone foundations without any trace of superstructure. It is supposed that wooden houses that have disappeared formerly stood upon these. No regular burial places were found, but a number of isolated tombs were explored. Some of these were found under the steps of what seemed to be ruined houses. Skeletons, generally much decayed, pieces of pottery, articles of jadeite, etc., were found in some of these tombs. In one several teeth of a skeleton had been inlaid with little circular bits of jadeite slightly rounded and highly polished. In this tomb were found also 12 earthen vessels of different shapes and sizes, most of them decorated with figures in different colors. One vase represented the head of a wolf, modeled with great accuracy and "exhibiting an extraordinary degree of artistic merit." With these were found a number of shell ornaments and jadeite heads, a pottery whistle, bone needles, the upper jawbone of a peccary, the radius of a deer, and the upper portions of 2 skulls of peccaries, one of which, very well preserved, "is beautifully carved on the outside with figures of men and animals and symbolical characters." The ruins have been given

their principal fame and their distinctive character by the sculptured columns or tall monolithic monuments to which the name of *stelæ* has been applied. Twenty-three of these are known. Their average height from the ground is not more than 12 feet, their average breadth 3 feet, and their thickness slightly less. They are elaborately carved with decorated human figures on one or two sides. Monoliths of another class, called altars or tables, are square or oblong blocks of stone with flat tops, seldom exceeding 2 feet in height, and usually carved on the 4 sides, and sometimes on the top, with an inscription or some other design.

The Ruins of Quirigua.—A short account of the ruins of Quirigua, near Izabal, in Guatemala, has been published in "Science" by Mr. John R. Chandler. They are situated on the Motagua river, with a dense forest all around. An artificial mound built of small stones stands near a small lake called the Lake of the Idols. Near this mound are 3 obelisks from 16 to 18 feet high, each of which has a human face sculptured on its south side in a peculiar style, with hieroglyphics inclosed in squares on the other sides. The largest of the 6 obelisks of the ruins is 26 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 4 feet thick, and is inclined 12½ feet out of the perpendicular. Its sculptured parts are finer than those of the others and the features are more regular. Not far away from this lies another obelisk which is said to have been standing a few years ago, the face on which is quite different from the faces on the others. The sixth obelisk is in a more dilapidated condition than these. The idols of Quirigua have no altars like those of Copan, but 2 immense stones situated among them probably served as such. One of these, the back of which is covered with a line of finely sculptured glyphs, is marked by grooves which seem to indicate that it was used as a sacrificial altar. The other is covered with figures in semirelief in a comparatively good state of preservation. One of the figures represents a woman without hands or legs, but with the arms extending to the floor and with narrow forehead. Another represents a turtle with very large eyes. Representations of fruits and flowers that now grow in the surrounding mountains indicate that no change of climate has occurred since the monuments were built. Although the monuments of Quirigua are larger than those of Copan, they are inferior in sculpture, and their weathered and ruined condition indicates that they are also older.

A Dated Ruin.—The ruins of the Temple of Tepoztlan, Mexico, important for many reasons, are especially so because they are the only American ruins to which a definite date can be set. On one of two slabs in one of the walls is engraved the sign of Ahuizotl, the immediate predecessor of Montezuma, and on the other the date "ten Toehtli," which corresponds to 1502.

Symbolical Inscriptions of the Mound Builders.—Prof. F. W. Putnam called attention in the American Association of 1895 to the symbolic carvings upon certain objects of the mound builders, among which are the one known as the Cincinnati tablet, objects from the Turner group, near Cincinnati, and specimens from the Hopewell group, Paint creek, Ohio. The strange figures on the Cincinnati tablet were shown to be both conventionalized and symbolic. The authenticity of this work has been questioned, but seems now to be fully proved. Several of the figures are of the conventional serpent form, identical with that of others found in Ohio, and agreeing essentially with the representation of the serpent's head in the sculptures of Central America. A human femur from the Hopewell group is carved with figures made up of elaborate masks and combined headdresses. Numerous designs from that group—including the serpent and sun symbols—are cut out of thin sheets of copper, made by hammering nuggets of native copper. Another copper object represents the deer's antler. A copper headdress on a skeleton was marked by a pair of antlers. All these designs appear in the carvings on the femur. Similar carvings were traced upon a human arm bone from the altar of the great mound of the Turner group. Conventional animal heads, interwoven and combined in a curious manner, with symbolic designs, circles and ovals, common to nearly all the carvings, are represented over each head. "Here the lines were cut with such skill and ingenuity that parts of one head form portions of another above and below; and on reversing this combination figure still other heads are visible. The many combinations here shown could only have been made by carefully preparing the distinct figures and combining them in the way here shown, which must have required a vast amount of ingenuity as well as mechanical execution."

The Iron Age in Aboriginal Art.—In his studies of aboriginal American art, Prof. Otis T. Mason has been led to attach great importance to the influence of the iron age, and he has published a paper on its history in the "American Anthropologist." Although this history is post-Columbian, the author finds it an important item in American archæological studies. The use of iron extended rapidly after it gained a footing on the continent, and often reached tribes long before the first white men wandered to their abodes. The influence of the new material was immediate, and was felt in ways not always artistically advantageous. Prof. Mason concludes that—I. "The iron age that modified America was the conservative folk age, the Middle Age as distinguished from the Renaissance, which modified the old in progressive Europe. It is almost impossible, therefore, as one looks over a collection of Americana, to decide positively whether he is regarding the unadulterated western hemisphere, or mediæval Europe, or native Africa, or some happy combination of these. II. In the New World during four centuries, as in the Old World, the activities, the whole life of the native people, were (1) partly such as belong to a common humanity; (2) such as arise through a past worship and co-operation between any group of human beings and their environment; and (3) such as came to them from foreign teachers living in the iron age in Europe. This contact has been in certain particulars universal, overpowering, and efficient. . . . There is scarcely a tribe on this continent that never heard of iron; there are tribes of Americans that preserve only a vestige of native life. Even the archæologist is often in doubt regarding buried specimens. Shell heaps, mounds, caves, and cemeteries often hide iron-made products among the goodly stuff, exciting a reasonable doubt concerning the probable authorship of the works themselves. To-day it is regarded certain that a cemetery is pre-Columbian, but to-morrow the mummy pack reveals a page from a Spanish printed book. . . . I desire to insist with some emphasis upon the statement that the study of these transitions is the precious portion of American history, that the adulterated aboriginal product reveals to our gaze the living processes by which men have always progressed to higher life."

Evidences of Glacial Man in America.—A new evidence of the presence of man in the glacial epoch in Ohio is cited by Prof. G. Frederick Wright in the discovery of a chipped chert implement—a knife—which was found by Mr. Sam Huston, county surveyor of Jefferson County, Ohio, in a high-level river terrace on the Ohio river, a mile and a half below

Brilliant Station, near Steubenville, Ohio. The implement is an inch and three quarters long and three quarters of an inch wide in its broadest part, and has a projecting shoulder on one edge. The evidences of the glacial age of the gravel, of the undisturbed condition of the spot, and of the genuineness of the implement as an article of human workmanship as presented by Prof. Wright seem very convincing, and have been accepted as satisfactory by experts to whom they have been submitted. That so few evidences of this kind have been found is accounted for by Prof. Wright in the observation that, "when we reflect upon the completeness with which the habitations of the modern Indians have disappeared, we need not be surprised at the total disappearance of the habitations of glacial men. Nor is it strange that well-accredited discoveries of his implements have so rarely been made in the undisturbed gravel, which gives us the surest evidence of his great antiquity. Naturally, the cautious inhabitant of that time would have been somewhat careful about venturing down into the river valleys, whose terrific and periodical floods were depositing the terrace gravel, and even though the imbedded implements were much more numerous than they are, they would be really so few in proportion to the great mass of material that the chances of finding one in place would be extremely small. I have looked in vain for implements in the extensive gravel pits on the Chelles and the Somme in France, and so have the majority of archæologists who have visited those famous localities."

In a special examination of the glacial drift of the "Lalor farm," near Trenton, N. J., by Prof. G. F. Wright and Mr. Ernest Volk, a situation was chosen on the bluff, about 50 feet above the level of the Delaware river, in which there could not have been any modification of the deposit by surface wash. A trench was dug, 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide, about 40 feet backward from the face of the bluff. The upper 12 inches of the trench consisted of sand discolored with vegetable decomposition, which had evidently been disturbed. In this strip were found 2 flint arrowheads or spear heads, 1 argillite chip, and 1 flint chip, together with a broken pebble, 4 pieces of pottery, and a piece of charred bone. The lower 2 feet of the excavation, except where interrupted by a pit, consisted of compact sand distinctly stratified, which had clearly been undisturbed. In this were found at varying depths 1 imperfect argillite implement about 8 inches long, an inch and a half wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, with fine unrolled and angular fragments of argillite, 2 of which bore tolerably clear evidence of having been chipped by human hands. These were the only fragments. There were no chippings or fragments of flint or jasper in the lower 2 feet of the excavation. Prof. F. W. Putnam remarked, after the reading of Prof. Wright's paper in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that during the two years of Mr. Volk's archæological work on the Lalor farm flint and jasper implements had been found abundant throughout the upper 12 inches of the soil, while no flint or jasper had occurred in the lower 2 feet of undisturbed sand and gravel; but Mr. Volk had described between 30 and 40 argillite implements and fragments that had been subsequently found in the lower 2 feet. The artificial character of these pieces was undoubted. The bearing of these discoveries, together with other observations of the authors and Dr. C. C. Abbott in the same region, is regarded by them as being clearly to show that there was a distinct succession in the human occupation of the Delaware valley, indicated first by the sole use of argillite for implements, followed by a gradual and almost complete transition to the use of flint and jasper in later times. It is claimed, too, that they sweep away the ingenious theories that would account for the occurrence of implements in the lower sand and gravel by invoking the agency of dry-weather cracks in the surface, the overturning of trees, the decay of tap roots, and the activity of burrowing animals, for none of these agencies would select the argillite and leave the flint and jasper on the surface. A number of neolithic axes were described in the American Association by Prof. E. W. Claypole, which were found at New London, Huron County, Ohio, by an intelligent workman while digging a well 20 feet below the surface. The features of the formation were those characteristic of the glacial deposits of northern Ohio. This is regarded as one of the most satisfactory instances of the discovery of implements in the glacial till yet recorded.

Architecture of the Cliff Dwellers.—Two previously unexamined cliff houses in the "Red Rock" country, Verde valley, Arizona, have been explored by J. Walter Fewkes, who, describing them in the "American Anthropologist," names them Palatki (Red House) and Honanki (Bear House). Palatki lies in a well-wooded cañon, near a prominent butte a few miles west of Indian Garden. Its foundations rest on the top of a talus of fallen *débris*, and the whole building is "plastered to the side of the cliff, and when seen from the plain reminds one of a swallow's nest placed above the trees." Entrance from the outside is easy. A marked architectural feature is a series of bow-shaped curves in the front wall. About 4 miles west of Palatki is a small house, Honanki, which, while it differs somewhat from Palatki, so nearly resembles it that it is referred to a related people. Palatki seems to have been the home of related clans of small size, while Honanki was a large pueblo—the largest cliff house yet reported from the Verde valley. It was not, however, a compact village, but stretched along the face of the precipitous cliff for more than an eighth of a mile. It is easy of access. The ruin had a high round tower at its eastern end, which was provided with windows and small peepholes. The building may have contained 200 rooms and have accommodated, by a conservative estimate, between 300 and 400 people. High above the extreme west end of the houses was perched a walled-up crypt, which was without external opening and inaccessible. Directly beneath it was an ash heap from which charred bones and fragments of pottery were taken. The ruin is protected by an overarching cliff, and is mounted on a shelf of rock 10 feet high. Utensils for kindling fire, sandals of yucca-fiber basketry; a fireplace, grinding box, corn cobs, and corn at Palatki; and a stone implement cemented with pitch into a wooden handle at Honanki—so far unique in the cliff-house finds—were recovered from the ruins. A lesson of wide application is drawn by the author from the character of these and other cliff dwellers' ruins, illustrated by the wideness of the variation exhibited in the outward appearance of the houses and the objects found in them, evidently all the work of people in comparatively the same stage of culture. These differences are, in the author's opinion, "simply the result of surroundings, and can be directly traced to the geological formations with which the builders had to deal in different parts of the valley. The makers of these houses not only were obliged to use the material at hand, since transportation of building stone was beyond their powers, but they also adapted the style of their buildings to the possibilities of their surroundings. In the tufaceous rocks the builder abandoned masonry and burrowed cavate chambers. This habit he combined with walls in the well-known Casa Montezuma, on Beaver

creek. When, however, he found himself surrounded by the harder rocks of the Red Cliffs, he relied wholly on masonry, building to the face of the cliffs to produce the characteristic buildings of the Verde region. In the Verde valley he likewise built stone houses in the plain and on the *mesa* tops, using the stone at hand. . . . From these statements it would appear unsound to rely upon the character of buildings as a criterion of the culture of their inhabitants, and absurd to separate the habitants of cave dwellings from those of cliff houses. . . . One result to which my conclusions point is that an older view often entertained that cliff houses antedate other prehistoric dwellings in our Southwest is not necessarily true."

Greece.—The excavations of the American School of Classical Studies were begun at Corinth in the spring of 1896 under the direction of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, and prosecuted until the theater was discovered. This structure, the first positively identified in the city, will serve as a base, starting from which and following the descriptions of Pausanias, the other sites may be recovered and identified. Previous to this discovery the excavators had no certain landmark. Up at the top of the eaves of this theater were found a number of terra-cotta figures of human shapes, mostly female, and many in animals, mostly horses. Continued excavations brought to light a huge drum and the broad pavement, with a water channel on each side—discoveries which are supposed to indicate the old agora or a broad passageway into it. The chief find in sculpture was a group representing the youthful Dionysus between Pan and a nymph. Two graves, with nineteen vases grouped around the skeletons, are spoken of as worthy of special mention. The vases are unbroken, of interesting shape, and very primitive in appearance.

The chief discovery made in the excavations at Eretria by the American school under the direction of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson is that of a building which is identified from the inscriptions as a gymnasium. Of three fragments of sculpture found in the course of excavating this building, one is a head of the type known as the Indian Dionysos, exceptionally well preserved; another is of interest because it fits and completes a fragment of a portrait head of the Roman type which had long been lying in the local museum. The inscriptions include a decree in honor of a gymnasiarch named Elpinikos, nearly fifty lines in length. From its mention of "resident Romans" it helps assign other similar inscriptions to the first century before Christ. Two or three brief inscriptions on gravestones may be as early as the third or fourth century.

The inscription which once stood in bronze upon the eastern architrave of the Parthenon has been deciphered by an American student from a close examination of the nail points. It records a dedication to Nero, dated in the eighth term of the generalship of Novius, or A. D. 61, and is supposed to have accompanied the erection of a statue of the emperor, possibly just in front of the Parthenon.

An enumeration in the report of the British Museum of the new papyrus finds in Egypt acquired by that institution includes three speeches of Demosthenes: some philosophical writings of Plato and other known and unknown Greek writers of the third century before Christ; a private letter of the Emperor Hadrian; a rescript of Diocletian, which is the oldest papyrus in the Greek language; a fragment of a lost Greek drama; a number of fragments of Homer's poems; and a second papyrus containing 700 lines from the thirteenth and fourteenth books of the "Iliad." Only a small proportion of the papyri in the mound whence these were recovered have yet been removed.

Among magnificent examples of Greek art recently acquired by the Louvre, Paris, is a golden tiara, hammered out and chased in an admirable state of preservation. Its weight is 443 grammes, its height 20 centimetres, and its diameter across the base 18 centimetres. It was found in a tomb near the ancient town of Olbia, in the Crimea, and it bears an inscription in Greek recording its presentation to the great (ανεικητον) King Saitapharnes. Saitapharnes was a barbarian king, who frequently made incursions into the territory of Olbia, and levied tribute from the inhabitants. On one occasion when he appeared before the place he refused an offer of 900 pieces of gold as insufficient, but was afterward bought off with magnificent presents. The tiara is equally interesting for its ornamentation. It is in the form of a sugar loaf divided into seven cones. One of these contains a series of bas-reliefs representing two incidents in the history of Achilles—his wrath and the pyre of Patroclus, with elaborate details from the "Iliad." In a zone above are various scenes of Scythian life: a man breaking in a wild horse, a leopard fighting with a lion, a running bull, sheep and goats, a flying heron, etc. The top of the tiara is formed of the head of a serpent coiled around itself. In another tomb close by was found at the same time a beautiful necklace of gold and colored glass. The genuineness of this object has been disputed by N. Vesselovsky, of St. Petersburg, who affirms that it is the work of the Otchskoff factory of false antiquities, and refers to another crown of the same kind at Kherson. He is answered by M. Héron de Villefosse, conservator of Grecian and Roman antiquities at the Louvre, who has compared the tiara with the Kherson crown, and declares that the difference between the two is so obvious as to strike any unprejudiced person at the first sight.

Evidence has been found by Mr. Arthur J. Evans of the existence of two systems of script in prehistoric Crete, one hieroglyphic and the other linear, which seem to be of native origin. He has suggested a derivation of the linear characters from the pictographs, and has compared them with the signs found on the pottery of Tel-el-Amarna, Gurob, and Kahûn in Egypt, and of Tel-el-Hesy in Palestine. The pictographs seem to have been of native growth. Some of them resemble the Hittite characters, while others remind us of the hieroglyphics associated with Hittite characters on the seals of Gurghât; but as a whole they are regarded as forming a peculiar and isolated group. They are supposed in all probability to go back to a considerable antiquity. Mr. Evans shows that the designs on certain early seals are derived, with but little change, from Egyptian scarabs of the twelfth dynasty. So far, then, as we can see at present, says Prof. A. H. Sayce, reviewing Mr. Evans's book describing his discoveries, it would seem that in days earlier even than what is called the Mycenæan period "an independent culture and system of writing grew up in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean and Asia Minor, including also, perhaps, northern Syria. But the real cylinders with which this culture is associated show that it was subsequent to the introduction of Babylonian influence; indeed, it was probably the introduction of Babylonian influence which first called it into existence. The seal cylinder made its way to Egypt during the same age, and is characteristic of the old empire. . . . We are no longer obliged to confine the introduction of Babylonian culture into the Mediterranean, even to the remote age of Sargon of Akkad. The recent American excavations have shown that there was a still older empire which extended from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, and which Prof. Hilprecht places in the

fifth millennium before Christ. Our chronological horizon has thus been considerably widened."

Cyprus.—Following up their excavations at Amathus in 1894, the trustees of the British Museum conducted their operations in 1895 on the site of Curium, a place made famous by General di Cesnola's discoveries. The tomb area here is very extensive, and includes tombs of all ages. A special feature of the season's excavations was the discovery of a necropolis, dating from what is called the Mycenæan period. In it was found a considerable quantity of rude and primitive pottery of local make, such as is found in Cypriote tombs of the pre-Phœnician period—Mycenæan vases, of a character made familiar by Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, with a few specimens of remarkable rarity; a sand scarab with Egyptian hieroglyphics, of comparatively late date; a Phœnician cylinder of not earlier than 600 B. C.; scarabs and scaraboids bearing various designs. In the later or sixth-century Curium one particular site was rich in gold ornaments. On the site of a temple (probably to Demeter and Kore) was found a Greek inscription written first in ordinary Greek letters, and next in the Cypriote syllabery or local alphabet, in which each sign represents a syllable.

Palestine.—In the tenth report of his excavations in Jerusalem, Dr. F. J. Bliss describes his discovery of a stone stairway which forms part of a road leading down to the city from the pool of Siloam. The steps, 34 in number, are made of well-jointed stones, polished by the wearing of feet. The discovery is of interest in connection with the statement in Nehemiah iii, 15, that Shallun repaired the gate of the fountain, the wall of the pool of Siloam, by the king's garden, "and unto the stairs that go down from the city of David."

The manner of the destruction of the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeborim, among the earliest seats of civilization in the Jordan valley—an event which is one of the fixed facts of the earliest tradition—is discussed in the "Journal of the German Palestine Society," by Dr. Max Blanckenhem, in the light of the results of special researches. The author's theory is that the destruction was caused by the sudden break of a valley basin in the southern part of the Dead Sea, resulting in the sinking of the soil, a phenomenon which was doubtless connected with a catastrophe in nature or an earthquake accompanied by such sinking of the soil along one or more rents in the earth. The occupation of the territory by the Dead Sea naturally followed. The view that the Dead Sea did not exist at all before this catastrophe, or that the Jordan before this period flowed into the Mediterranean Sea, contradicts all the scientific teachings concerning the formation of the whole region. There is no reason for supposing a volcanic eruption or a volcanic outbreak of the soil under the feet of the Sodomites, or for believing that a stream of burning lava destroyed the cities. Having presented his evidence the author concludes his paper by saying that "in this way many of the riddles that are offered by the peculiar character of the Dead Sea and its surroundings are satisfactorily solved. Then, too, all the phenomena of nature which the book of Genesis describes as taking place in connection with the catastrophe of Sodom, the last and only one of the kind experienced by man in the historical period, I think, has been explained sufficiently in the preceding discussion."

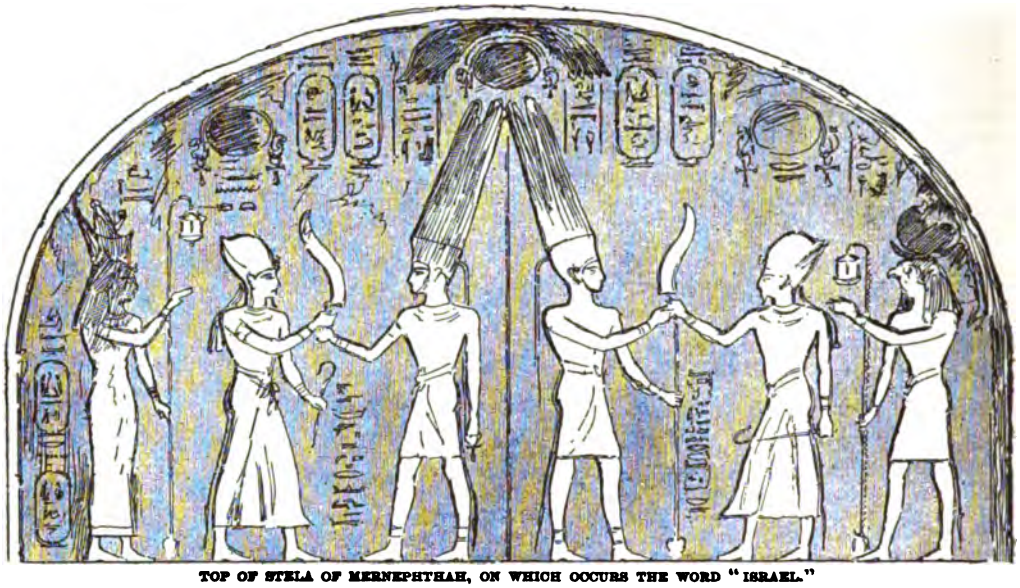
Babylonia.—Mr. Pinches's discovery of the names of Chedorlaomor (Kudur Laghamar) and Tid-'al (Tudghula) in the Babylonian texts (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895) has been supplemented by a further discovery made by Dr. Scheil, who has found among the early Babylonian tablets at Constantinople some letters of Khammurabi (the Amraphel of Genesis xiv, 1, to his vassal Sin-idinnam of Larsa. Sin-idinnam, it appears, had been dethroned by the Elamites Kudur-Mabug and his son, Eri-Aku (Arioch), and had fled to the court of Khammurabi at Babylon. For several years Babylonia remained subject to Elamite suzerainty, the Elamite princes of Larsa being, like Khammurabi himself, vassals of the King of Elam, where the war of independence eventually broke out, which resulted in the overthrow of Elamite supremacy. Sin-idinnam rendered effective aid to the King of Babylon. In return for this, when the foreign yoke was finally shaken off, Sin-idinnam was restored to his principality, and Khammurabi rewarded him with statues and other presents as a "recompense for his valor on the day of the defeat of Kudur-Laghamar," the Elamite king.

The excavations carried on for the past eight years under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania at Niffer, in northern Babylonia, have resulted in the discovery of relics of dynasties several hundred years older than that of Sargon and Naramsin, whose date is fixed at about 3800 B. C. The principal excavations were in the sanctuary of E-Kur, the old temple of Bel. A platform had been laid bare which was supposed to represent the ground level of the ancient city, 36 feet below the surface. It was then determined to continue the work until bed rock or virgin soil should be reached. The excavations were accordingly carried 30 feet deeper. At 23 feet below the platform the most ancient keystone arch known was found. The foundations of the wall of the ancient city were reached by Mr. Haines, who directed the work, 16 feet below the level of the desert. The wall itself was 17 feet high and 45 feet wide. Upon the top of this wall was another of unknown height. These walls were built of bricks 20 inches square. Numerous inscriptions were found upon the broken vases, bricks, tablets, and other objects recovered, from which Prof. Hilprecht, who has prepared the account and collated the results of the work, believes it will be possible to write the history of the empire. These objects include between 9,000 and 10,000 cuneiform tablets and about 21,000 other inscriptions, partly completely preserved and partly consisting of fragments. The inscriptions embrace syllabaries, letters, astronomical and hieratic texts, chronological lists, reports and lists of sacrificial gifts to the gods and to sacred shrines, votive tablets, business agreements, etc., dating from the reigns of many kings before Sargon and constituting a record earlier than any we have heretofore had of Oriental history.

An inscription by Nabonidus discovered by Dr. Scheil in the Munjelbeh mound, within the walls of Babylon, and deciphered by him, engraved in 11 columns of writing on a small diorite *stela*, records among other events the sack of Babylon by Sennacherib, B. C. 698, and the subsequent war made by the Babylonians in league with the King of the Medes and the devastation of their land. Further facts are the establishment of the date of the Scythian invasion; the murder of Sennacherib by his son, B. C. 681; the destruction of the temple of the moon god at Kharran by the barbarians, B. C. 609, and its subsequent restoration; and the coronation of Nabonidus, B. C. 555.

A collection recently presented to the Royal Museum of Berlin includes about 500 clay tablets covered with Babylonian inscriptions which were obtained at Tello. The bulk of the find was recovered from the temple archives of Tello, and the inscriptions date from the reigns of the south Babylonian kings Ine-Sin, Gamil-Sin, and Bur-Sin, who were the sovereigns, about 2500 B. C., of the city of

Ur of the Chaldees. The tablets are of various form and size. The writing is in some microscopically small and in others large and very old. In some cases the seals are impressed upon the tablets, and in other cases they are found on a clay covering placed around the tablet and containing an index of its contents. The dates are marked by mentioning notable events of the year. One tablet, for instance, is dated "from the year in which King Bur-Sin destroyed the city of Úrlulium." Another date is "the year when King Ine-Sin destroyed the cities of Simuru and Lulubu for the ninth time," and another "from the year when the god of the moon, the Lord, delivered the oracle," etc. In case a certain year was not marked by a particularly prominent event, the year or years preceding are mentioned. For example, "in the year after the year when King Ine-Sin destroyed Anshan" is found on one tablet. Sometimes the year is not mentioned at all. The city at Tello, whence the inscriptions have come, was in ancient times called Lagash and possessed a large number of richly endowed shrines, the management of which is often mentioned in the tablets. In some cases the writer gave short reports of separate transactions, as of the income of a number of sacks of corn which a farmer brought in from his field and of the payment of a certain amount of grain for his work. In other cases the writers gave summaries of such individual transactions on a single tablet to cover the business of a whole day as these had been reported by the several persons in charge. Summaries of receipts and expenditures occur which cover the period of half or the whole of a year. On one of the tablets is the account of the grain sown on a certain field and the amount reaped, from which it appears that the Babylonian farmer expected a return of from 15 to 50 times what he sowed.



TOP OF STELA OF MERNEPHTHAH, ON WHICH OCCURS THE WORD "ISRAEL."

Egypt.—The most important of Prof. Petrie's discoveries at Thebes is that of a *stela* or tablet of Mernephthah, in which the name of Israel occurs—the first instance in which the appearance of that name in Egyptian records has been brought to attention. It was found in the foundations of this temple, a block of black syenite—the largest known of that material—being 10 feet 3 inches high and 5 feet 4 inches wide and 13 inches thick, and had originally stood in the temple of Amenhotep III, where it bore an inscription of that sovereign. After this inscription had been partly erased by Akhenaten and re-engraved by Seti I, it had been taken by Mernephthah, reused for his own temple, and engraved on the back with a long inscription, making 1,400 words in the translation, which recites the deliverance of Egypt from the Libyans, with the flight of their king alone and on foot by night, leaving all his women behind, without food or drink; the security and tranquillity that followed in Egypt; and closes with an account of the relations existing after this event between Egypt and a number of other nations. These lines read, in a version by Prof. A. H. Sayce—

"For the Sun of Egypt has wrought this change—

"He was born as the destined means of avenging it, the King Mernephthah.

"Chiefs bow down, saying, 'Peace to thee.'

"Not one of the nine nations raises its head.

"Vanquished is the land of the Libyans.

"The land of the Hittites is tranquillized.

"Ravaged is the land of Pakanana (near Tyre) for all its wickedness.

"Carried away is the land of Ashkelon.

"Overpowered is the land of Gezer.

"The land of Innuam (Yanuh) is brought to nought.

"The people of Israel are minished, they have no seed.

"The land of Kharu has become like the widows of Egypt.

"All lands together are in peace.

"Every one that was a marauder has been subdued by the King Mernephthah, who gives life like the sun every day."

In Prof. Petrie's version we read: "The Hittites are quieted; ravaged is Kanah (near Tyre) with all violence; taken is Askalon; seized is Chessuloth; Yanoah of the Syrians (by Tyre) is made as though it had not existed; the people of Israel is spoiled, it hath no seed; Syria is widowed." Verbal differences, not of great importance, appear in other versions. Thus, the line in reference to Israel is translated by Prof. W. Max Müller, of Philadelphia, "Israel has been torn out without offshoot, Pales-

tine has become a widow for Egypt"; by Mr. Griffith, "The people of Israel is spoiled, it hath no seed; Syria is become as the widows of Egypt"; Dr. William Spiegelberg, "Israel is a barren land without fear; Hor (Palestine) has become the widow of Egypt."

Various opinions have been expressed as to the precise meaning and application of these lines; chiefly as to whether they refer to the Israelites while still in Egypt, or to some attack upon them in Palestine; and with these questions are connected other questions of chronology and the exact identification of the Pharaohs of the oppression and the exodus.

Another mention of the Israelites in an inscription of Mernephthah has been found by Dr. William Spiegelberg. It had not been noticed before, because only the first part of the name is preserved. The name is written I-s-l-r-a-e-l-n, with the determinations of "man" and "woman."

THE WORD "ISRAEL" IN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Among other discoveries made in these excavations are those of a fine tomb of a priest, Sehotepabra, of the twelfth dynasty, underlying the galleries of the Ramesseum, plundered and reused, but with paintings in good condition in the brick passage leading to it, which have been copied; the funeral temple of Amenhotep II, north of the Ramesseum, with other tombs, a headless statue of the king, and a wine jar bearing his name and the date of his twenty-sixth year, thus confirming Manetho's assignment of twenty-six years to his reign, whereas no later date than the fifth year of his reign had been found before; the funeral temple of Thothmes IV, south of the Ramesseum, destroyed by Rameses II; the foundation deposits of the Ramesseum, *ostraka*, and other relics of the nineteenth and later dynasties.

Percy E. Newberry, during a residence of more than a year in Thebes, made a more thorough exploration of the necropolis than had been accomplished before. He catalogued and classified nearly 200 inscribed tombs, of which perhaps only 80 had been previously recorded, including in the number only those which were accessible to the public at the beginning of 1895. Many of these had escaped exploration because they were inhabited by fellahin and others. Among his finds, representing the eighteenth dynasty, he enumerates a tomb of a steward of Amenhotep I, others of important personages of the reigns of Queen Hatshepsut, Thothmes III, and succeeding reigns of the dynasty. He also made a complete copy of the great tomb of Rekhmara. An inscription copied in a tomb at Assiout enabled the author to connect the Herakleopolite family of princes with that of the Hepzefas of the twelfth dynasty.

The temple of Deir-el-Bahari is now completely cleared of rubbish, and may be seen in full view. It appears unlike any other Egyptian temple in plan and details of style. It was built on a rising succession of three platforms, of which the lowest was treated as the garden or orchard of the temple, the plants in which were artificially watered. The uses of the other platforms and of certain unfinished chambers opening upon the colonnade of one of them are unknown. A similarity of its architecture to that of Greek temples is suggested by several of its features.

In the course of the year's work at this temple, M. Edouard Naville found many fragments of the famous Punt sculptures, all emphasizing the African character of the country in which the expedition landed, but testifying also to the fact that the population of that country was not homogeneous. In addition to the genuine Puntites, with aquiline features, pointed beards, and long hair, there are also represented negroes of two different shades of color—brown and black. The native huts were apparently made of wickerwork, and in front of one of them sits a big white dog with pendent ears. Another dog of the same kind and led by a string is being brought to the Egyptians. Birds with long bills are seen flying out of the trees, from which men are gathering the incense, while the nests which they have forsaken are robbed of their eggs. Unfortunately these precious fragments do not complete the missing scenes, "of which the destruction must not be attributed wholly to tourists and antiquity dealers; this work of havoc was begun in ancient times." The discovery by Mariette that the temple was built on the site of a necropolis of the eleventh dynasty was confirmed in a part of the excavations. Several tombs were found in the immediate vicinity of the temple which had been all anciently rifled, and some reused in the twenty-first dynasty for priests of Amen. The tombs are all on the same plan—rectangular pits dug in the soft and flaky rock to a depth of 10 or 12 feet. On one side, generally on the west, opens a small chamber, originally closed by a brick wall, which contained one coffin only. The interments of the eleventh dynasty were apparently made with a certain amount of luxury, and the tombs originally contained valuables. The original character of the necropolis may be judged from a tomb which had been only partly plundered. In emptying the pit two pieces of the gilt case of the inner coffin and the blue glassware bead necklace of the mummy were found. The chamber contained a coffin in the style of the eleventh dynasty, made of sycamore wood, very thick and heavy, and in a perfect state of preservation. Outside, on box and lid, are lines of blue hieroglyphs giving the name of the deceased, and two glass eyes, a decoration characteristic of the coffins of that period. The angles are lined with gilding. The inside is entirely covered with paintings and inscriptions. Above are horizontal lines of large hieroglyphs "most exquisitely painted," as well as representations of the objects supposed to be placed near the deceased—mirrors, necklaces, bracelets, etc. Below and on the bottom are funerary texts in a script intermediate between hieratic and hieroglyphic. In the coffin had been left pieces of a very thick cartonnage, entirely gilt, except the necklace, which was painted in colors, and the hair. The mummy probably had jewels, which had been stolen, but the plunderers seem to have done their work hastily. The sandals and the pillow, both gilt, had been left, as well as many objects that had been deposited near the coffin. These objects are similar to those discovered at Meir in tombs of the sixth dynasty, but they are of less artistic value. Two wooden boats were found, with their crews, in one of which the figure of the deceased is seen sitting under an awning; two models of houses containing numerous figures, one of them emptying bags of corn into a granary, and in the other model a bull lying on the ground with his legs tied, while a man cuts his throat with a knife; and statuettes of men and women carrying jars, loaves, and various provisions in baskets—objects recalling some adjuncts of the earthly life of the deceased, and presumed to be intended to answer the same purpose as the pictures on the walls of the tombs of Gizeh and Sakkara.

The coffin does not bear the same name inside and outside. Inside the deceased is called *Buan*. He was a man of high rank with numerous titles, among which are those of Head of the Treasury and Head of the Granaries, showing that his position was one of considerable powers. On the outside he is called *Mentuhotep*, a name probably assumed to associate him with his king.

By clearing away the rubbish from the great temple of Karnak the walls and pillars in the Hall of Columns have been nearly doubled in height, and an avenue of sphinxes has been found, leading westward to a stone quay, on the walls of which are inscriptions of historical value. The buildings at Medinet Abu have also been cleared, so as to show their true proportions. In excavating the temple of Mut at Karnak, Miss Benson has found a fine marble statue of Sen-Mut, the architect of this temple and of that of Deir-el-Bahari, who also, according to his inscriptions, superintended the construction of certain buildings in the temples of Karnak and Luxor and was overseer of the granary of Amen. Another statue of this architect is in the museum at Berlin, and the German consul at Luxor has his walking stick with his name engraved upon it. A scarab has been found at Kom Ombo, in the style of the thirteenth dynasty, which is inscribed with the words "Sutekh Apopi," confirming the statements of Manetho and the Sallier papyrus that the rule of this Hyksos king extended over Upper Egypt.

The missing cap of the sphinx was found in February by Col. G. E. Raum, while excavating at

THE CAP OF THE SPHINX.

Gizeh, at a depth of 14 or 15 feet below the surface. It measures 4 feet 3 inches in extreme length, 2 feet 9 inches in width, and 2 feet 2 inches on the top. It is marked with the 3 lotos columns, under which is a figure, probably of a snake. The cap was found in the temple between the forepaws of the sphinx, was painted red, and bears an inscription.

In the course of clearing the island of Philæ of rubbish in order to permit a thorough examination of the ancient monuments, the discovery has been made that the foundations of the main temple of Isis are laid upon the granite rock, being in some places more than 21 feet in depth, and that the temple has nearly as much masonry below ground as above ground. The southeastern colonnade has also its foundations upon the granite, and these are curious if not unique in design. They consist of parallel cross walls several metres high, but varying according to the slope of the rock surface, with large stone slabs placed horizontally upon their tops, and the pillars forming the colonnade are erected upon the slabs. The nilometer is marked in three characters—Demotic, Coptic, and another much older. A *stela* was found bearing a trilingual inscription in hieroglyph. No traces were discovered of any buildings anterior to the Ptolemaic period.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, a federal republic in South America. The President is elected for six years by electors chosen in the several provinces. The National Congress consists of a Senate, composed of 30 members, 2 from each province, and 2 from the capital district, and a House of Deputies, composed of 86 members elected in as many districts by direct popular suffrage, whereas the provincial Senators are elected by the legislatures, and those representing the capital by an electoral college. The President of the republic for the term ending Oct. 12, 1898, is Z. S. Uriburu, who was elected Vice-President under Dr. Saenz Peña and succeeded to the presidency upon the resignation of the latter on Jan. 22, 1895. The Cabinet in the beginning of 1896 consisted of the following: Secretary of the Interior, Dr. B. Zorilla; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Amancio Alcorta; Finance, Dr. J. J. Romero; Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, Dr. A. Bermejo; Army and Navy, Gen. Villanueva.

Area and Population.—The republic has an area of 1,125,086 square miles, containing a resident population of 3,973,626 souls when the last census was taken, May 10, 1895. The population has been rapidly augmented by immigration from Europe. The arrivals in 1885 numbered 108,722; in 1886, 93,116; in 1887, 120,842; in 1888, 155,632; in 1889, 260,909; in 1890, 138,407; in 1891, 73,597; in 1892, 73,294; in 1893, 84,420; in 1894, 80,671. Among the immigrants who came in 1894 were 37,699 Italians, 8,122 Spaniards, 3,132 Russians, 2,890 Russian Jews, 2,107 French, 971 Germans, and 440 Austrians. About 25 per cent. of the present population of the republic are of Italian parentage. The Spanish and French immigrants are mostly Basques. Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic, had 615,226 inhabitants in 1895. Of these about 170,000 were foreigners. The population of the neighboring city of La Plata was 60,982; of Cordoba, 54,400; of Rosario, 124,305; of Santa Fé, 35,288. Primary education is secular, free, and compulsory. The sum devoted to elementary education in 1890 was $10,415,789, raised by provincial school taxes supplemented by liberal contributions from the General Government, which maintains the lyceums for secondary education, one in each province and the capital, and the Universities of Cordoba and Buenos Ayres, agricultural colleges, normal schools, etc. In 1892 there were 2,731 elementary schools, with 6,864 teachers and 228,439 pupils; 450 professors and 3,169 students in the lyceums; and 900 university students.

Finances.—The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1894, was $27,790,500 in gold and $24,861,412 in paper. In the year ending March 31, 1895, was $19,271,941 in gold and $72,065,221 in paper, of which amount $17,793,570 in gold and $58,578,898 in paper were the cost of administration and expenses of the debt. For 1896 the gold revenue, derived from customs and port dues, is estimated at $31,048,000, and the revenue collected in paper currency at $49,560,000, of which $5,610,000 is derived from railroads, $3,100,000 from land and general taxes, $5,200,000 from stamps, $3,540,000 from posts and telegraphs, $22,010,000 from revenue taxes, and $10,000,000 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure is estimated at $20,491,483 in gold and $85,600,000 in paper. The expenditure for the debt is $13,646,203 in gold and $9,943,000 in paper; for war, $5,000,000 in gold and $20,327,000 in paper; for the Interior and Congress, $1,500,000 in gold and $21,841,000 in paper; for Foreign Affairs, $345,280 in gold and $585,000 in paper; for Finance, $6,292,000 in paper; for Justice, Instruction, and Worship, $11,974,000 in

paper; for lands, etc., $657,000 in paper; for the navy, $13,981,000 in paper.

The external debt amounts to £52,555,700 sterling. The internal national debts in the beginning of 1895 amounted to $161,259,031 of gold obligations, of which $108,174,829 were in possession of the Government, and $83,421,350 in paper. There was a floating debt of $87,517,732. The provinces, whose budgets of expenditure in 1894 amounted to $30,312,519, had debts amounting, with arrears of interest, to $137,261,866 in gold, most of it owed abroad. The municipal debts made a sum of $24,596,422 in gold. In 1895 the Secretary of Finance offered a plan for the unification of the national and provincial debts and railroad guarantees, proposing to issue $380,000,000 of gold bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, with 1 per cent. annual sinking fund, of which $230,000,000 would redeem the existing national debts, $85,000,000 the provincial debts, and $35,000,000 the railroad guarantees. Although the General Government was not responsible for the provincial debts, the project was approved by the Congress in the session of 1896.

The new national bank established in December, 1891, after the failure of the old bank, has 62 branches, with an aggregated capital of $30,865,000. The notes of the old bank, now in liquidation, that were in circulation in 1894 amounted to $96,000,000, while the new bank had emitted $36,875,684, guaranteed by the Government, the Banco Hipotecario had $30,000,000 out, the Banco Nacion Argentina $56,500,000, and there were $77,738,466 of Government notes and $3,627,340 issued by the municipality of Buenos Ayres, making a paper circulation of $300,743,023, besides over $41,000,000 of provincial notes. Gold fell from a premium of 220 per cent. to 180 in the first half of 1896.

The Army and Navy.—According to the military budget for 1895, the standing army is to be increased from 6,498 men to 14,194. The National Guard numbers 480,000, but not more than 1 in 8 is trained in military tactics.

The Argentine navy consists of 2 coast-guard armorclads, 3 armored cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers, 5 smaller cruisers, and 14 torpedo boats, while 6 torpedo destroyers of English build are to be added. Toward the close of 1895 the Argentine Congress voted $10,000,000 for new war ships and war materials, orders for which were placed in England.

Commerce and Production.—Of a total cultivable area of 240,000,000 acres, not over 15,000,000 acres are tilled, but the cultivated area is rapidly extending. The wheat crop in 1894 was 2,044,957 tons, or over 70,000,000 bushels; the maize crop, 608,000 tons; the flax crop, 260,000 tons. The production of wine is 1,000,000 hectolitres a year; of alcohol, 18,000 hectolitres. The sugar crop of Tucuman in 1895 was about 100,000 tons. Enormous herds and flocks thrive on the rich herbage of the pampas. Besides hides, jerked beef, and the extract of meat, there is a large and increasing export of fresh meat to England. In 1893 there were 22,000,000 head of cattle, 80,000,000 sheep, and 5,200,000 horses. There were 623,000 cattle slaughtered in 1894, and 733,600 in 1895. Argentine butter was first shipped to England, to compete with the Danish, Swedish, French, Canadian, and Australasian supplies, in 1895, and as the result of the first year's operations the export has become a commercial success. The native gauchos, herdsmen by nature, move their camps from place to place, as the state of the pasturage requires, simply corralling the cattle at night, and at no time driving them far from the railroads. The milking and dairy work is performed by Italian and Basque laborers. The milk is sent by train to one of a score or more butter factories, which have been fitted up with machinery and modern dairy appliances, imported mainly from England and admitted duty free. The milk is poorer in fat than that given by the cows of Denmark, for instance, but the butter is as good as the colonial product, and can be sold with a profit at lower rates.

The gold value of the merchandise imports in 1894 was $92,724,000, and of exports $101,249,000. The imports of gold coin and bullion were $2,843,036, and exports $140,677; imports of silver coin and bullion were $345,359, and exports $125,866. The principal classes of imports were textiles for $29,514,258; iron and iron manufactures, $14,251,133; articles of food, $9,812,078; drink, $6,953,564; timber and wood manufactures, $5,387,532; coal, coke, and petroleum, $8,784,051; chemicals, $4,234,414; paper, $3,194,506; pottery and glass, $2,542,710; railroad materials, $1,913,730; various metal manufactures, $1,653,721.

The exports of 1894 were classified as follows: Animals and animal products, $60,519,801; agricultural produce, $32,520,256; manufactures, $4,394,394; forest products, $1,511,145; mineral products, $311,653; various products, $1,991,575. The exports of wool were 161,908 tons; of sheep skins, 36,756 tons; of wheat, 1,608,000 tons; of maize, 54,876 tons; of meat, 80,000 tons. The value in gold of the trade with each of the principal foreign countries in 1894 is given in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$33,118,014	$20,410,884
France	10,156,330	18,843,963
Germany	10,689,497	11,544,515
Belgium	8,958,561	12,769,341
United States	10,149,018	5,285,210
Italy	8,873,377	3,066,767
Brazil	2,079,429	13,869,404

Communications.—There were 8,156 miles of railroads in operation in 1894. The gross receipts in 1894 were $75,023,000, and the expenses of operation $42,411,000. Of the total capital, amounting to $439,078,236 in gold, $42,107,501 was invested in the state railroads, $83,259,321 in lines guaranteed by the National Government, $49,373,300 in lines subsidized by the provincial governments, and $224,717,783 in private companies' lines. There is about £62,500,000 of European capital invested in Argentine railroads.

There were in 1894 in the republic 20,415 miles of telegraph lines, of which 11,250 miles belonged to the General Government, 1,115 miles to cable companies, and 8,050 miles to railroad companies. The number of dispatches in 1893 was 2,500,000.

The postal traffic in 1893 was 123,618,580 internal and 18,500,000 foreign letters and packets. The post-office earned a net revenue of $2,085,860, and the telegraph department $1,005,280.

Boundary Dispute.—A treaty was made with Chili in 1881 whereby Chili recognized the right of the Argentine Republic to all the territory east of the crest of the Andes throughout Patagonia, and to the eastern part of the island of Tierra del Fuego. Disputes having arisen later, this arrangement was confirmed by a protocol signed on May 2, 1893, and commissioners were appointed to survey and delimit the boundary. The boundary commissioners could not agree as to the interpretation of the treaty. Dr. Barras Arano, the Chilian commissioner, claimed that a curved line carried over Andean ridges and following the water-parting should constitute the boundary, while the Argentine representative insisted upon drawing the line straight, taking the highest peaks as guiding points.

The conflict over Patagonian territory dates from

the occupation by Chili on April 21, 1843, of Port Famine, where Sarmiento's colony starved to death, and the proclamation of Chilian sovereignty over the Straits of Magellan. Chili maintained a penal settlement there till Nov. 10, 1877, when the convicts and their guards mutinied and fled across the desert to the Argentine settlements, half of them perishing on the way. Although the penitentiary was not re-established, the colony of Punta Arenas was revived and became a port of call for steamers running between Europe and the western coast of South America and the headquarters for the antarctic whaling and sealing fleets. After placer gold was discovered in the stream on which the town stood, and after the land of Patagonia proved to be suitable for the support of cattle and sheep, especially the latter, the place prospered still more. The Argentine people from the first resented sorely this occupation of territory in Patagonia, although it was on the western side of the main range of the Andes. They argued from old documents that in Spanish colony times the Argentine viceregal government had included all Patagonia down to the strait and all the islands to the south, while Chili was entitled only to the narrow strip of soil between the mountains and the sea down to the strait and no farther. Chili meanwhile enlarged the territory occupied by sending troops up the eastern Patagonian coast as far as Santa Cruz river. The station established there was described in the beginning as a mere guardhouse to prevent the escape of convicts from the penal colony. Later it figured as a definite settlement, and Chili formally took possession of all Patagonia east of the Andes up to the old Argentine settlement near the mouth of the Rio Negro. In 1876 the Argentine Government began to assert its claims. Under a concession obtained in Buenos Ayres, a Frenchman established a fish-oil factory on an island in Santa Cruz river, but before long a Chilian war ship arrived and drove him away. An American shipmaster next obtained a concession to a guano island near Rio Santa Cruz. As soon as he had loaded his vessel it was seized and carried off as a prize to Chili. The feeling excited in the Argentine Republic became so intense that war seemed inevitable, when the treaty of 1881 was made to avert such a catastrophe. This was a compromise, fully satisfactory to neither party. The line was to follow the Andes down to the last peak, and thence was to run across to the crest of a hill on Cape Virgin. Tierra del Fuego was to be divided by a line running south from the termination of the boundary on Cape Virgin to a monument planted on the shore of Ushnaia Bay, in Beagle channel. Besides getting all that lay west of this line, Chili was to have all the islands south of Tierra del Fuego, while Staten island, off the east coast of the island, went to the Argentine Republic. The Chilians were disappointed when they found out that the boundary line crossed one of the bays on the strait, giving to the Argentine Republic an excellent harbor, and depriving them of the entire control of the strait, which they looked upon as theirs by right of possession. The treaty they interpreted to mean that the Andean boundary line was not to follow the crests of the highest peaks, but the springs where the water of the rivers flowing east took their source, while the Argentinians insisted from the beginning that the main divide, not the water-parting, was intended. The new treaty of 1893 was made to put a stop to the bitter controversy. By this the Argentinians were deprived of the port on the straits, but they believed that in return for this concession the Andean line was definitely located on the crest of the continental divide, not at the sources of the Argentine rivers. When commissioners were appointed to set up monuments in the passes of the Andes to mark the boundary line, the Chilians raised a clamor against the Argentine interpretation and still insisted on claiming the whole watershed. In February, 1896, a special envoy was sent by Chili to the Argentine capital to arrange for a settlement of the dispute, the boundary commissioners having separated after setting up a few of the pillars. An agreement was finally reached and a new protocol was signed on April 17, whereby all difficulties arising in the course of the delimitation that could not be adjusted by the two governments concerned are to be submitted for arbitration to Queen Victoria of England. The British Government accepted the office of arbitrator.

ARIZONA, a Territory of the United States, organized Feb. 14, 1863; area, 113,020 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 9,658 in 1870; 40,440 in 1880; and 59,620 in 1890. Capital, Phenix.

Government.—The following were the Territorial officers during the year: Governor, Louis C. Hughes, Democrat, removed by the President April 1, succeeded temporarily by Secretary Bruce, and for the remainder of the term by Benjamin J. Franklin, inaugurated April 23; Secretary, C. M. Bruce; Treasurer, P. J. Cole, succeeded by F. E. Farish; Auditor, C. P. Leitch; Adjutant General, Edward Schwartz; Attorney-General, F. J. Heney, Superintendent of Instruction, F. J. Netherton; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Albert C. Baker; Associate Justices, John J. Hawkins, Owen T. Rouse, and James D. Bethune.

Finances.—The assessed valuation of all taxable property in 1896 was $28,047,176; estimated actual valuation, excluding mining property, $64,000,000; and tax rate, $7.20 per $1,000. The total debt on July 1, 1896, was $2,414,000, including a floating debt of $300,000; county, city, and school-district debt, $1,374,899; net Territorial debt, $1,039,101; cash in treasury, $115,000.

Banks.—On Oct. 31, 1895, Arizona had 5 national banks in operation and 3 in liquidation. The active banks had a total capital of $400,000; amount of United States bonds held to secure circulation, $100,500; coin and coin certificates, $134,106.10; notes issued for circulation, $266,090—redeemed $172,380, outstanding $93,710; loans and discounts, $667,097; deposits, $836,527; reserve, $287,623; and ratio of reserve, 34·38 per cent. The Territorial banks numbered 2, and had aggregate capital of $40,200; resources, $838,039; deposits, $737,241; and surplus and profits, $65,598. The combined capital, surplus, undivided profits, and individual deposits aggregated $2,328,940, or $34.76 *per capita*.

Agriculture.—The United States Department of Agriculture reported (1896) as follows on the principal crops of 1895: Corn, 5,105 acres, 132,730 bushels, value $99,548; wheat, 12,227 acres, 250,654 bushels, value $162,925; potatoes, 422 acres, 29,118 bushels, value $17,471; and hay, 34,408 acres, 63,655 tons, value $572,895; total value, $852,839.

Live Stock.—In January, 1896, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the number and value of farm animals in the Territory as follows: Horses, 55,449, value $1,164,770; mules, 1,221, value $33,605; milch cows, 15,622, value $390,550; other cattle, 636,512, value $6,457,164; sheep, 746,546, value $930,196; and swine, 20,695, value $152,980; total value, $9,129,265. The wool clip of the year was 6,678,603 pounds of washed and unwashed, and 1,803,223 pounds of scoured.

Mining.—During 1896 renewed activity was reported in the old mining sections, and new and valuable finds were opened. An examination of the sand bars on Colorado river as far down as the

Needles showed an abundance of gold that only required a cheap method of working. In November one company began operations. New finds or enlarged operations were reported in the Golden Dream group, Grand Prize, Jersey Lily, La Fortuna, Noonday, Pierce, Vulture, Adler Springs, Last Chance, and Addie mines.

School Lands.—A bill providing for the leasing of all the lands in the Territory reserved for university and public-school purposes, the proceeds to be used to promote public education, introduced into the House, Dec. 26, 1895, was passed in the Senate on Feb. 14; vetoed by the President a few days afterward; and was again passed in the House on the 29th, by a vote of 200 yeas to 38 nays. The original bill was amended so as to limit leases to five years, and the operation of the law to the time that Arizona remained a Territory. Action on this bill created excitement in the Territory, many asserting that every one excepting those expecting to be benefited by the bill was opposed to it, and Delegate Murphy, on the other hand, declared that the protests received by the President were from persons being benefited by the occupation of these lands rent and taxes free.

Outlawry.—On Aug. 12 an attack was made on the customhouse of Nogales, on both sides of the international line, by a body of Yaqui and Temochi Indians and a number of Santa Teresa fanatics. They failed in their purpose of plunder, and several persons were killed and wounded on each side. The Yaquis then started for Tucson, but Lieut. Bullock, commanding Troop E of the 7th United States Cavalry, overtook them in the mountains 20 miles south of the city, on the 17th, and after a three-hours' fight killed 3 of the Indians and captured the remaining 30. Later in the year portions of Arizona and New Mexico were terrorized by a gang of bandits, all cowboys familiar with the country, who robbed post offices, mail stages, and stockmen, and attempted to rob several banks and railroad trains. Post-office Inspector Waterbury was sent to the scene with a posse in November, but he reported that it would be impossible to make any arrests without re-enforcements.

Sunday Schools.—The third annual convention of the Territorial Sunday School Association was held at Flagstaff, Aug. 14. Reports showed: Sunday schools, 70; officers and teachers, 515; pupils, 3,880; total numbers, 4,395—an increase in three years of 1,347.

Irrigation.—The annual report of the Rio Verde Canal Company, issued Feb. 1, 1896, showed total value of water-right sales, $1,200,000; an advance in price of storage water rights to $17 an acre; and length of main canal completed over 15 miles. The company will control more than 6,500 net horse power from the falls in the canal, which is to be converted into electric power at an early date. The fifth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress was held in Phenix, Dec. 15–17.

Statehood.—The attempts to secure Statehood for the Territory were again retarded by congressional action. On Feb. 12 the House Committee on Territories decided by a vote of 6 to 5 against reporting the bill for the admission of the Territory, and on the 19th the committee reconsidered this vote. The Senate committee reported favorably on the bill March 26. Then the House committee, by a vote of 5 to 2, ordered a favorable report on April 14. These bills remained on the calendar when Congress adjourned. Further local excitement on this measure was developed in February, when the Senate Committee on Territories heard argument on a bill to add to the State of Utah all that part of Arizona lying north of Colorado river and west of the eastern boundary of Utah 3,000 square miles.

Political.—The Populist Territorial Convention was held at Phenix, Aug. 27, and nominated W. O. O'Neill for Delegate to Congress; the Democratic convention, at Williams, Sept. 17, nominated Marcus A. Smith; and the Republican convention, at Phenix, Sept. 22, approved the single gold standard and the St. Louis platform, and nominated A. J. Doran. The elections, Nov. 3, showed a plurality of 1,975 for Smith, as Democratic nominee for Congress. The total vote cast was 14,050; Democratic vote, 6,065; Republican, 4,090; Populist, 3,895. Doran was the Republican nominee and O'Neill ran as representative of the Populists.

The increase in the Democratic vote over 1894 was 1,292; decrease in the Republican vote, 1,558; increase in the Populist vote, 889; increase in the total vote over 1894, 623; over 1892, 1,727. Among the twelve counties, Maricopa, Yavapai, and Graham cast the largest Democratic vote in 1896. The largest Populist vote was given in Yavapai, which in 1894 had a Republican plurality of 290. The percentage of the congressional vote in 1896 was: Democratic, 43·16; Republican, 29·11; Populist, 27·73. In 1894 it was as follows: Democratic, 35·81; Republican, 42·40; Populist, 21·78.

In the Territorial Legislature, the Council or upper house, 1897, consists of 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans; the House, of 23 Democrats and 1 Republican.

ARKANSAS, a Southern State, admitted to the Union June 15, 1836; area, 53,850 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 97,574 in 1840; 209,897 in 1850; 435,450 in 1860; 484,471 in 1870; 802,525 in 1880; and 1,128,179 in 1890. By estimates based on the school census of 1895, it was 1,248,056 in that year. Capital, Little Rock.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, James P. Clarke, Democrat; Secretary of State, H. B. Armistead; Auditor and Insurance Commissioner, C. B. Mills; Treasurer, Ransom Gulley; Attorney-General, E. B. Kinsworthy; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Junius Jordan; Commissioner of State Lands and State Timber Agent, J. F. Ritchie; Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture, W. G. Vincenheller; Adjutant General, M. L. Davis; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry G. Bunn; Associate Justices, Simon P. Hughes, C. D. Wood, Burrill B. Battle, and James E. Riddick; Chancellors, T. B. Martin, James F. Robinson, and Leland Leatherman, all Democrats.

Finances.—The total of balances in the State treasury, Oct. 1, 1894, was $1,182,670.20. The bonded indebtedness amounted to $4,823,022.50, from which should be deducted the amount admitted as a credit on bonds held by the United States, $202,293.33, leaving the net indebtedness, $4,621,729.17. On Dec. 3, 1895, the cash on hand amounted to $416,118.13, and the aggregate of all funds in the treasury to $1,218,529,10, of which $206,784.29 was credited to the general fund, $62,240.92 to the common-school fund, and $70,241.71 to the sinking fund.

In July was filed, in the case of the State against the Western Union Telegraph Company, a mandate of the United States Supreme Court. A perpetual injunction had been granted restraining the Arkansas State Assessment Board from taking any steps to enforce the collection of taxes assessed against the property of the company by the board, and certified to the county collectors. The Supreme Court dismissed the suit because the amounts involved in the separate county cases did not aggregate $2,000, and therefore did not come within the jurisdiction of a Federal court. Judge Williams granted another injunction restraining the State board from assessing the telegraph company pend-

ing a new suit filed to test the validity of the act of April, 1893, under which the assessments are made.

Education.—By the enumeration of 1895, the total school population amounts to 448,941, of which 123,645 are colored. The males number 230,823, and the females 218,118. The amount distributed in August from the State treasury, according to this enumeration, was $323,237.52, an average of 72 cents for each pupil.

It appears that, in violation of an act passed in 1875, the 10 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of State lands never has been passed into the common-school fund. All this source of revenue has been lost to this fund for more than two decades. The reason for this appears to be that the Commissioners of State Lands and the State Treasurers have maintained that the act does not specify it as the duty of either to set aside this *pro rata* for the school fund when a sale of land is made.

It appears also that the permanent school fund, or a part of it, has been invested in State bonds upon which interest has not been paid for several years, so that about $300,000 is now due.

The State expends $10,000 yearly on summer normal schools for teachers in the counties, which are held for twenty days. About 80 per cent. of the teachers were enrolled in them in 1895.

State Institutions.—A fire in the laundry building of the State Insane Asylum, Jan. 11, entailed a loss of about $7,000, covered by insurance. The State has a suit seeking to hold the trustees and the German National Bank responsible for the shortage of the ex-treasurer, Buchanan. From the time of his re-election as treasurer, in 1891, the board did not require him to execute a bond, yet permitted him to act as treasurer from April 4 to October of that year and delivered to him warrants on the Auditor to the amount of $29,350, which said warrants were by him delivered to the German National Bank, which bank collected the money from the State Treasurer, and afterward Buchanan drew the sum of $23,806.72, which he applied to the purposes designed by law and also the balance, $5,543.28, which he embezzled.

The Confederate Home, near Little Rock, which has been under the care of the Legislature since 1891, having recently been enlarged, now has accommodations for 50 inmates. In July there were 48. The appropriation allows $180 for each veteran.

The record of the Penitentiary for 1895 shows that the present system of working the convicts makes the institution self-sustaining. The inmates, of whom there are more than 700, are mostly employed on the crop-share system.

The Deaf-Mute Institute has nearly doubled its numbers within the past five years. The last Legislature provided additional accommodations, so that the school is in condition to receive all entitled to its benefits.

Banks.—The Savings Bank and Trust Company of Hot Springs failed on May 1. The assets to offset liabilities, amounting to nearly $300,000, consisted principally of the personal notes of the president, E. Hogaboom, for amounts ranging from $10,000 to $50,000. The president and the cashier, W. W. Wright, were indicted in October for embezzlement.

Railroads.—The demand for a railroad commission seems to be general throughout the State, caused by alleged discrimination in freight charges by the Missouri Pacific system, which is made possible by the lack of competition. The State Constitution seems to forbid the creation of any permanent State office not expressly provided for.

Meantime, there are various projects for extending railroad facilities by new roads and extensions. A road 50 miles long was building this year from Hamburg to the Mississippi. Congress, in February, passed a bill granting the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad Company the right of way through the Choctaw Nation grounds in the Indian Territory. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway also received an amendment to its charter, granting it the right to build into the city of Fort Smith without the consent of the Indian tribe, through whose territory it passes. The same road has been granted the right to construct a branch to Hot Springs. A new line, called the Hoxie, Pocahontas and Northern road, starting at Hoxie, in Lawrence County, and running, via Walnut Ridge, in the northwesterly direction to Pocahontas, the seat of Randolph County, 17, miles was completed in the autumn. The Little Rock, Hot Springs and Texas, an unfinished road, was placed in the hands of a receiver in February. The mileage of railroads in 1894 was 2,343·91, and the assessed valuation $19,931,840.

In the suit against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, the Governor appointed L. H. McGill a special Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to act in lieu of Judge S. P. Hughes, who was Attorney-General of the State when the suit was instituted. The present suit has been in the courts about eight years. The bonds at stake in the current litigation involve about $1,000,000. The purpose is to compel the railroad company to pay the interest on the bonds and to appoint a receiver to take charge of the income and revenue of the road to that end. In the decision of the United States Supreme Court the case was that of the State on one hand and the railroad company on the other, while this is a suit between the bondholders of the railroad company.

The State also had a suit against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, seeking to recover $80,000 alleged to be due for taxes in 1878–'83.

Crops.—The report of Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency in September is summarized as below: "The cotton crop last year was only 600,000 bales, whereas the year prior to that it was 900,000. This year it will not exceed 400,000 bales. Crops on the hill lands have suffered most. In many cases it will require 10 acres to make one bale. The southern and southwestern counties are the greatest sufferers. The corn crop is at least 45 per cent. short of last year's production. Enough corn will not be raised for home consumption. Hay and potatoes are 50 per cent. short, while fruit is almost a failure. Sorghum is 80 per cent. short."

The State received the award of the grand prize for its exhibit of apples at the Atlanta Exposition, and also gold medals for its horticultural and agricultural exhibits in general.

At the State convention of cotton-planters, in February, it was agreed that less cotton and greater diversity of crops would be advantageous.

Minerals and Lumber.—The report of the State Inspector of Coal Mines, rendered in November, 1895, says: "The coal industry in the State is increasing, but the increase is with the large companies, the small companies going out of business, as they can not compete with the large companies in the market. The number of mines in the State is 44. The coal mined during the year was 900,671 tons, an increase of 156,811 tons over 1894, employing 2,360 men. There has been an increase in the production in every coal-mining county in the State."

Steps are taking for the development of the bauxite lands in Pulaski County, and of the chalk deposit in Little River County. It is claimed that Arkansas ocher can be made into "wagon red" of a deeper color than that from any other ocher known, and a large ocher plant is to be erected.

Gold and silver in paying quantities have been found on King's river near Eureka.

Michigan and Minnesota lumbermen are investing largely in Ashley County timber.

Good Roads.—In response to a circular letter sent all over the State, asking opinions as to what the State most needs, nearly all the correspondents mentioned good roads as of the first importance, and a good-roads convention was held, pursuant to the call of the Governor, at Little Rock, Feb. 25 and 26. A standing committee of 10 was appointed to have charge of all matters connected with the movement, and resolutions were adopted recommending legislation establishing a State central commission, with power to employ a civil engineer as State Director of Highways, and granting $100,000 annually to aid in road construction.

Little Rock.—The project for building a free bridge across the Arkansas at Little Rock has been agitated for years, but nothing was determined until recently. The contract for a bridge to cost $353,022 was let in September. The cost is payable in county script in installments of $25,000 annually, and the work is to be finished in fifteen months. The traffic across the river at that city now yields about $30,000 a year in tolls.

Hot Springs.—The superintendent of the Hot Springs reservation made his annual report in October for the year ending June 30. The Hot Springs Mountain Reservation has to this time received practically all the improvement made here by the Government. The total amount of money becoming available for the Hot Springs improvements during the fiscal year is $47,900.88. Total disbursements, $19,241.87. Four of the total number of hot springs remain open, showing the natural flow of the hot water as it issues from its source. Two of these only have been properly improved.

Judicial Decisions.—The right of the Governor to fill vacancies in the State Legislature was decided in October by the Supreme Court. One of the Representatives elected in September died, and the Governor issued a writ of election to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy. The sheriff refused to hold the election, and thereupon a writ of mandamus was prayed to compel him to do so. The circuit court held that this section had been superseded by a subsequent amendment which empowers the Governor to fill such vacancies by appointment, and refused the writ, which judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The right of the Governor to attach a condition to a pardon came up in the case of a man who had been pardoned from the Penitentiary on the condition that he should leave the State and stay out of it. He came back, and was rearrested. It was claimed that the condition imposed was in conflict with the Constitution, which says that under no circumstances shall any person be exiled from the State. But the court decided that the section forbids only compulsory banishment, and does not say that the citizen or other person may not of his own volition and accord leave the State to escape punishment; nor that the Governor may not, by his pardon, permit him to do so. The Chief Justice dissented from this opinion, but concurred in the affirming of the decree upon the ground that if the condition was void the pardon was also void.

In a case involving the liability of a married woman on a contract for money borrowed by her, it was held that such a contract is one in reference to her separate property, and creates a personal obligation, valid in law and in equity, and this without regard to the question whether she owns any additional property.

The question came up whether a chattel mortgage—placed upon some insured property, but discharged before its loss—would invalidate the insurance, the terms of the policy providing that it should be void in case the property should be incumbered with a chattel mortgage. The policyholder claimed that the mortgage merely suspended the policy, which became good again when the mortgage was canceled; but the court held that the policy was extinct from the time the mortgage was given.

An important decision was recorded in July by Chancellor Martin in reference to building and loan associations—viz.: (1) That the sum of money received by a shareholder from the association, which is usually called a loan, is in fact not a loan, but an anticipatory payment of the sum that would be paid to the stockholders upon the winding up of the series; and it not being a loan of money, the taking or reserving the bonus or premium can not make the contract usurious; (2) that if the entire transaction could be regarded as a loan of money, it is uncertain when the stock will mature at the time the contract is made; therefore, it can not be a contract for the loan of money at a greater rate of interest than 10 per cent. per annum, nor for the forbearance of money at such rate, and consequently is not usurious.

In January, Chancellor Martin overruled the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Pulaski Chancery Court, which granted the injunction in the noted case of the attempted prize fight at Hot Springs in October, 1895. By an examination of the statute books it had been found that the supposed law of 1891 making prize fighting a felony was never passed. The two houses could not agree on the bill, and it was sent to a conference committee, and when the report was presented to the House it was adopted simply by a *viva voce* vote. As the law of 1893 sought to amend this act, it would seem that there is no law on the subject of prize fighting in this State.

Political.—The Republicans held a convention March 3, at Little Rock, chose 4 delegates to the St. Louis convention, who were instructed to vote for McKinley, and adopted a platform which declared as follows on the currency question:

"We favor true bimetallism, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Favoring protection, it said further:

"We condemn the action of the Democratic party in Congress, and especially the Arkansas Senators and Representatives, in voting to place and placing the products of our forests on the free list, whereby the lumber industry of this State has been greatly crippled, and the price of labor employed in said industry greatly reduced."

The adjourned meeting of the convention for naming a State ticket and nominating presidential electors was held July 1. The St. Louis platform was adopted. On State affairs, the resolutions demanded reform in many particulars, emphasizing the following:

"We favor an amendment of our road laws. The present system falls heaviest upon the poorest citizens.

"We favor an amendment to the election law, so framed that one member of each of the election boards may be of a political party other than that composing the State administration.

"We favor the establishment of a reform school for the reformation of youthful criminals.

"We favor an amendment to the Constitution permitting counties and municipalities, by vote of the people, to exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation for a specified term.

"The action of the Legislature in refusing to appropriate the interest on the general school fund, amounting to about $250,000, for the maintenance and improvement of our public schools is a wrong to the people."

The ticket follows: For Governor, H. L. Remmel; Secretary of State, H. A. Reynolds; Auditor, J. F. Mayes; Attorney-General, E. H. Vance; State Treasurer, A. A. Tufts; State Land Commissioner, Mark A. Sanders; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles F. Cole; Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture, Charles T. Duke; Chief Justice, Jacob Trieber; Associate Justice, O. D. Scott.

A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in Gen. Powell Clayton, and satisfaction with his leadership of the party in the State.

The Prohibition State Convention was held May 7. Delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg were chosen, also a candidate for Governor, J. W. Miller, and one for presidential elector, but neither the State nor the electoral ticket was completed. After reaffirming the distinctive principle of the party, the resolutions declared for free coinage of silver and Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. The platform also declared in favor of restricted immigration, woman suffrage, election of President, Vice-President, and Senators by direct vote, reduced salaries to public officials, abolition of official fees, taxation of property at its actual value, a better State road law, and amendments to the election laws. Recent Legislatures were condemned for not providing for school instruction on the effects of alcohol on the human system.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Little Rock, June 17. Three aspirants had been before the people as candidates for the nomination for Governor—A. H. Sevier, who was not in favor of free silver; J. H. Harrod, a silver man who proposed to abide by the action of the national convention whatever it might be; and Daniel W. Jones, who was for free silver at all hazards. The first withdrew; and as a large majority of the county conventions instructed for Daniel W. Jones, he was made the candidate of the convention. The remainder of the State ticket was: For Secretary of State, Alexander C. Hull; Attorney-General, E. B. Kinsworthy; Auditor, Clay Sloan; Treasurer, Ransom Gulley; State Land Commissioner, J. F. Ritchie; Superintendent of Education, Junius Jordan; Commissioner of Agriculture; W. G. Vincenheller; Chief Justice, H. G. Bunn; Associate Justice, S. P. Hughes. Delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for Richard P. Bland for presidential nominee by a vote of 420 to 327. An electoral ticket was also chosen. The platform said, in part:

"We favor bimetallism, and to that end we insist upon the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as money of final redemption, with equal legal-tender powers, independent of the action of any other nation.

"We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds for any purpose in time of peace.

"We demand the repeal of the present laws discrediting the silver money of the nation and legalizing private contracts payable in gold alone.

"We are opposed to the national banking system."

It also declared in favor of an income tax, a tariff for revenue only, the improvement of State highways, the immediate creation of a railroad commission, and the submission to the people of such an amendment to the Constitution as may be necessary to remove all restrictions on legislation on this subject.

The State Convention of the People's party, held at Little Rock, July 15, named candidates for presidential electors, and placed A. W. Files in nomination for Governor.

The State election took place Sept. 7, and the entire Democratic ticket was successful. The total vote polled for Governor was 141,801, of which Daniel W. Jones, Democrat, received 91,124; H. L. Remmel, Republican, 35,836; A. W. Files, Populist, 13,990; and Miller, Prohibitionist, 851. The number entitled to vote was 201,105. The Senate will have 30 Democrats and 1 Republican. The House of Representatives will contain 87 Democrats, 11 Populists, and 2 Republicans. The question of liquor license was submitted to vote at this election with this result: In favor, 68,088; opposed, 61,862.

After the State election, the question of fusion between the Democratic and People's parties on the presidential ticket was decided upon at a meeting of the State central committees of the two parties Oct. 10. It was agreed that the Democrats should have 5 electors and the People's party 3, and accordingly 3 of the candidates on the Democratic ticket resigned and their places were filled by Populists.

These electors were chosen Nov. 3, the vote standing as follows: Democratic and Populist, 110,103; Republican, 37,512; Regular Prohibition (Levering), 839; National Prohibition (Bentley), 893. The total vote cast was 149,347, the Democratic plurality being 72,591. There were no Palmer electors. The increase in the total vote for presidential electors over 1892 was 1,418. The increase in the Democratic plurality over 1892 was 31,641.

The election for congressional representatives resulted in the return of Messrs. McCulloch, Little, McRae, Terry, Dinsmore and Brundridge, all Democrats. Their majorities in their respective districts were 14,236, 12,626, 11,077, 9,419, 8,479, and 12,066. The first five named were re-elected, having previously served in two or more Congresses.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. American.—The forty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22–29, 1896. The officers of the meeting were: President, Edward D. Cope, Philadelphia, Pa. Vice-presidents of sections: A, Alexander Macfarlane, South Bethlehem, Pa.; B, Carl Leo Mees, Terre Haute, Ind.; C, William A. Noyes, Terre Haute, Ind.; D, Frank O. Marvin, Lawrence, Kan.; E, Benjamin K. Emerson, Amherst, Mass.; F, Theodore N. Gill, Washington city; G, Nathaniel L. Britton, New York city; H, Alice C. Fletcher, Washington city; I, William R. Lazenby, Columbus, Ohio. Permanent Secretary, Frederick W. Putnam, Cambridge (office, Salem) Mass. General Secretary, Charles R. Barnes, Madison, Wis. Secretary of the Council, Asaph Hall, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich. Secretaries of the sections: A, Edwin B. Frost, Hanover, N. H.; B, Frank P. Whitman, Cleveland, Ohio; C, Frank P. Venable, Chapel Hill, N. C.; D, John Galbraith, Toronto, Canada; E, William N. Rice, Middletown, Conn.; F, David S. Kellicott, Columbus, Ohio; G, George F. Atkinson, Ithaca, N. Y.; H, George H. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.; and I, Richard T. Colburn, Elizabeth, N. J. Treasurer, Robert S. Woodward, New York.

Opening Proceedings.—The usual regular preliminary meeting of the council with which the association begins its sessions was held in the Iroquois Hotel, which was the headquarters of the association, on Aug. 22, at noon. At this session the final details pertaining to the arrangements of the meetings were settled, and the reports of the local committees acted on. The names of 54 applicants for membership were favorably considered. The general session with which the public meetings began was held in the chapel of the High School at

10 A. M., Aug. 24. The meeting was called to order by Edward W. Morley, the retiring president, who introduced the new president, Edward Drinker Cope, who then took charge of the meeting, the exercises of which began with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Fowler, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of

EDWARD D. COPE.

Buffalo. Mayor Edgar B. Jewett, chairman of the local committee, was introduced and welcomed the scientists to Buffalo, extending to them the freedom of the city and calling attention to the various points of interest in and about Buffalo. Dr. Roswell Park then delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, in which he said: "Not the least of our pleasant recollections in seeing you now is the remembrance that after the period of your inactivity during the civil war your first meeting for reorganization was held in Buffalo. Twice since then your association has honored us by selecting Buffalo as a meeting place, and now we again extend to you a welcome bounded only by the city's limits and the hospitality of its citizens." He spoke of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, outlining its work in the promotion and study of natural sciences, and calling particular attention to its working library and the museum with its valuable collections. President Cope responded to this address, and spoke of original research as promoting mainly the advancement of science, saying: "Love of research makes a man devote himself to the study of science, and it means endless advantages both to the investigator and to those who profit by his research. The scientific career is one which offers great advantages in this country, rich in the elements that make the calling a source of delight. It is a life of happiness, for in congenial labor is found happiness. In the line of intellectual progress the scientific career offers the very best." Permanent-Secretary Putnam announced the names of 17 members of the association who had died during the year, including 3 founders of the association (Thomas T. Bonvé, Bela Hubbard, and Josiah D. Whitney) and a past president (Prof. Hubert A. Newton, of New Haven, Conn).

Address of the Retiring President.—The association met in the chapel of the High School at 8 P. M., Aug. 24, to hear the retiring address of Edward W. Morley, who during the past ten years has devoted his leisure to study of the atomic weight of oxygen, a research that has gained for him the reputation of having finally settled that question upon which the atomic values of all the other elements so largely depend. The title of his address was "A Complete Chapter in the History of the Atomic Theory." He said: "The history of the atomic theory for ninety years would fall into several distinct chapters. One of these would tell of a large amount of work, some of it of consummate accuracy, of which the object was to attain some knowledge of the nature or construction of atoms. Since the last meeting of our association in this city work has been accomplished which, if I rightly judge, has ended this particular chapter. Dalton's theory was founded on three facts. One of these is the law of definite proportions: in any chemical compound the ratio of the components is constant, is invariable, is definite. A second of these laws of Dalton is the law of equivalent proportions: if two elements which combine with each other combine also with a third, then the ratio in which they combine with each other (or a simple multiple of it) is also the ratio of the quantities of those which combine with the same quantity of the third. The third law is the law of multiple proportions: if two bodies combine in more than one ratio, those ratios are simple multiples of each other. These three laws are statements of *facts*. Careful and multiplied experiments have convinced us that, if these statements are not rigorously exact, their deviation from accuracy is less than the accidental errors of the best experiments used to test them. The determination of atomic weights is the chemical process in which the highest degree of precision is demanded. If we denote the precision of such determination by the words 'good,' 'excellent,' 'admirable,' 'consummate,' then we may say that in a good series of determinations the average difference from the mean of all will be less than one-one-thousandth part of the ratio sought; in an excellent series, less than one-three-thousandth part; in an admirable series, less than one-ten-thousandth part; and in a consummate series, less than one-fifty-thousandth part. Dalton inferred that chemical elements consist of very small units or individuals; that all the units or individuals of any given element are equal in weight; and that combination takes place by the grouping together of different units or individuals. This is Dalton's atomic theory. In Dalton's time there was no fact opposed to this novel conclusion; but there was no second set of facts to support it. A few years after Dalton had formed the atomic theory, and had obtained the first experimental evidence on a matter which had enlisted attention for more than two thousand years, Davy showed that certain bodies were compounds, although they had resisted all previous attempts to decompose them. Trusting to experiments of not much accuracy, Prout suggested in 1815 that probably the atomic weights of other elements were divisible, without remainder, by the atomic weights of hydrogen; or, in other words, that they are whole numbers, if the atomic weight of hydrogen be taken as unity. Dumas, than whom none in France stood higher, whose opinion had great weight on account of the excellence of his many determinations of atomic weights, accepted Prout's hypothesis with a slight modification, and believed that his experiments had established its truth. Stas, the distinguished pupil of Dumas, began his work with a bias in favor of the hypothesis; but when his first series of admirable deter-

minations of atomic weights was published, he pronounced the hypothesis a pure illusion, irreconcilable with the numerical results of experiment. But Mallet, who has made several excellent determinations of atomic weights, and Clarke, who has recomputed and reduced to order all the published determinations, declared themselves forced to give Prout's hypothesis a most respectful consideration.

"Since our last meeting in this city results have been attained which show that further effort in this direction is not justified by the hope of any theoretic advantage. Prout's hypothesis can not be proved by experiment. In the first place, we can more readily test the correctness of Prout's hypothesis by determinations of the smaller atomic weights. Among the smaller atomic weights some can be more accurately determined than others. Accordingly, a second condition imposed on us by the limitations of our knowledge is that we must determine with what precision we can those small atomic weights which admit of the maximum of precision. The third condition imposed on us, in attempting to learn the truth about Prout's hypothesis, is that the atomic weight of oxygen must be well determined.

"Since that time [1876] 11 independent determinations of the atomic weights of oxygen have been successfully concluded. One of these differs much from the mean of all the others. The other 10 are concordant. They differ on the average only 1 part in 2,200 from their mean, and the greatest difference from the mean is about 1 part in 1,000. We may then fairly assume that the systematic error of the mean is less than 1 part in 1,000. It has been found possible to weigh some hydrogen, to weigh the requisite oxygen, and to weigh the water they produce. If there were some undetected systematic error in weighing either one of these 3 substances, occasioned, for instance, by some undetected impurity, the sum of the weights of the hydrogen and oxygen would differ from the weight of the water produced. The net results of the experiments made in Denmark, France, Great Britain, and the United States is that the atomic weight of oxygen is between 15·87 and 15·89, and that probably it is between 15·875 and 15·885. By no stretch can we imagine that the truth lies in the whole number 16 or in the even fraction 15·50.

"I have argued that Prout's hypothesis is not true as heretofore enunciated, and that if some further modification of it is true we can not know it. This conclusion has been sustained by the evidence of the chemist's balance. A conclusion supported by a single kind of evidence may command the confidence of one who has been long familiar with the evidence and who has become capable of weighing it; but for others the concurrence of evidence of different kinds adds greatly to the cogency. In this case there is such concurrent evidence. Since Prout's hypothesis has rendered us its final service new hypotheses must be devised."

Proceedings of the Sections.—The association is divided into 9 sections, each of which is presided over by an officer having the rank of vice-president of the association. Subsequent to the opening proceedings each section meets by itself and effects its organization by electing a fellow to represent it in the council, a sectional committee of 3 fellows, a fellow or member to the nominating committee, and a committee of 3 members or fellows to nominate officers of the section for the next meeting. As soon as this organization is effected, the secretary of the section reports to the general secretary, who then provides him with a list of papers that, having been considered suitable by the council, may be read and discussed before the section. On the first day the proceedings are usually confined to organization and the delivery of the inaugural or vice-presidential addresses.

A. *Mathematics.*—At the meeting held last year, William E. Story, of Worcester, Mass., was chosen vice-president for this section, but he was unable to attend the meeting, and therefore no address was delivered. The vacancy was filled by Alexander Macfarlane, of South Bethlehem, Pa.

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: "An Analogue to De-Moivre's Theorem in a Plane Point System," by Edward W. Hyde; "Rational Scalene Triangles," by Artemas Martin; "New Elements of the Variable R Comæ, resulting from Observations in July and August, 1896," and "Photometric Observations of Colored Stars," by Henry M. Parkhurst; "Motion of the Great Red Spot and Equatorial Belt of the Planet Jupiter from 1879 to 1896," by George W. Hough; "On the Direct Application of a Rational Differential Equation to a Series of Points whose Co-ordinates represent Observed Physical Properties," by Robert B. Warder; "A Proposed Fundamental Integral-Transcendent," by James McMahon; "On the Level of Sun Spots," by Edwin B. Frost; "Sedonians," by James B. Shaw; "On the Distribution and the Secular Variation of Terrestrial Magnetism, No. IV: On the Component Fields of the Earth's Magnetism," by Louis A. Bauer; "Determination of Weights of Observations," by John R. Eastman; and "On the Composition of Simultaneous and Successive Vectors," by Alexander Macfarlane.

B. *Physics.*—The presiding officer of this section was Carl L. Mees, President of Rose Polytechnic Institute, in Terre Haute, Ind. He chose as the subject of his address "Electrolysis and some Outstanding Problems in Molecular Dynamics."

This address was a historical review from the beginning of the observation of electrolytic action, about the middle of the eighteenth century, through its development to the present day. The several theories explaining the action within the electrolyte when chemical decomposition occurs, from Grothuss's hypothesis to Arrhenius's theory, were critically discussed and analyzed. The relations between osmotic pressure, solution modification of vapor tension, and the freezing point were traced and discussed, showing that the evidence in favor of similarity of dynamical action was very great. Nernst and Ostwald's applications of these principles to the cause of electro-motive force in batteries were examined and briefly discussed, together with the application of thermodynamic principles to the problem. The difficulty of obtaining reliable experimental data for the final testing of these theories was pointed out, together with the suggestion of lines of investigation to be pursued in their further development. Attention was called to the fact that these studies had been neglected to a great extent by physicists, having been mainly carried on by chemists, and thus many fruitful essentially physical concepts of molecular actions and relations have been neglected. Especially is this true of American physicists, by whom, with the exception of Willard Gibbs, scarcely a contribution has been made until within the past year. American workers were urged to attack some of the important problems suggested. The necessary modification of conceptions as to atomic and molecular relations now held if this theory were accepted was referred to, as well as some necessary modifications of these theories in case electrolytic action may take place in solids and gases, such as alloy and glasses, the probability of such action being shown by a brief discussion of some of their electrical properties. The address closed with a brief sum-

mary of the influence of these theories in general upon the study of molecular dynamics.

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: "Polarization and Internal Resistance of a Galvanic Cell," "The Lead Storage Cell," and "Visible Electric Waves," by Burton E. Moore; "Electrical Waves in Long Parallel Wires," by Alfred D. Cole; "The Influence of a Static Charge of Electricity on the Surface Tension of Water," by Edward L. Nichols and John A. Clark; "Determination of the Specific Heats of Nitrogen by Adiabatic Expansion" and "A Theory of Galvanic Polarization," by William S. Franklin and L. B. Spinney; "On the Counter-Electro-motive Force of the Electric Arc" and "Some Points in the Mechanical Conception of the Electro-magnetic Field," by William S. Franklin; "On the Compactness of a Beam of Light" and "On the Element of Diffraction in Fresnel's Experiments with Two Mirrors and with the Bi-prism," by Ernest R. von Nardroff; "Segmental Vibrations in Aluminum Violins," by Alfred Springer; "Preliminary Note on a Proposed New Standard of Light," by Clayton H. Sharp; "On the Rule for the Dynamo and Motor," by Alexander Macfarlane; "Note on the Effect of Odd Harmonics upon the Virtual Values of periodically Varying Quantities," by Frederick Bedell and James E. Boyd; "The Analysis of Vowel Sounds by Means of the Sympathetic Vibrations of a Rigid Body," by L. B. Spinney; "Polar and Interpolar Effects of the Galvanic Current on Living Animal Tissues," by C. Porter Hart; "Description and Exhibition of a Portable Apparatus for recording Curves of Alternating Currents and Electro-motive Force," by Homer J. Hotchkiss; "Description and Exhibition of a Convenient Form of the 'Interferential Comparer' and of an Interferential Caliper Attachment for Use in Physical Laboratories," "Description and Exhibition of a Bench Comparator for General Use in Physical Laboratories," "Experimental Determination of the Relative Amounts of Work done in changing the Lengths of Two Metal Bars under the Same Thermal Conditions by an Envelope of Heated Air and by Pure Radiations in a Vacuum," "An Experimental Method of finding the Value of a Unit of Force in any System whatever," and "A Photographic Study of the Roentgen Rays," by William A. Rogers; "Note on the Duration of the X-Ray Discharge in Crookes's Tubes," by Benjamin F. Thomas; "Preliminary Communication concerning the Anomalous Dispersion of Quartz for Infra-red Rays of Great Wave Length," by Ernest F. Nichols; "An Experimental Study of the Charging and Discharging of Condensers," by F. E. Millis; "Notes on Certain Physical Difficulties in the Construction of Modern Large Guns," by W. Le Conte Stevens; "On the Photographic Trace of the Curves described by the Gyroscopic Pendulum" and "On the Distribution of High-Frequency Alternating Currents throughout the Cross-section of a Wire," by Ernest Merritt; "A New Alternating-Current Curve Tracer," by Edward B. Rosa; "Mechanical Models of the Electric Circuit," by Brown Ayres; and "Graphical Treatment of Alternating Currents in Branching Circuits," by H. T. Eddy.

C. *Chemistry.*—William A. Noyes, Professor of Chemistry in Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., was the presiding officer of this section. His address treated of "The Achievements of Physical Chemistry." He said: "The most important recent advances in physical chemistry have been in the subject of solutions. Eleven years ago the knowledge of this subject was almost entirely empirical. In 1885 J. H. Van't Hoff proposed his theory of osmotic pressure. According to this theory, osmotic pressure is directly proportional to the concentration and to the absolute temperature. It is also the same as if the dissolved substance existed as a gas within the same space. By pointing out that the concentration of a solution by evaporation or freezing of the solvent, or by other means, is a reversible process, and hence subject to the second law of thermodynamics, he connected the lowering of the vapor pressure and the lowering of the freezing point of solutions with their osmotic pressure; and, as a result, many indirect means of determining the latter have been developed. In 1887 Arrhenius proposed his theory of electrolytic dissociation. On the chemical side this theory has led to a clearer understanding of the distinction between ionic and nonionic reactions, and it is especially valuable in its bearing on the problems of analytical chemistry. It has given for the first time a satisfactory theoretical explanation of the conduct of the various indicators used in acidimetry. On the physical side it formed the basis for the theory developed by Nernst, which accounts for the electro-motive force of batteries as due largely to the solution pressure of the metals used, and enables the physicist to calculate the electro-motive force that will be developed by various combinations. It seems to be almost certain that physical chemistry has already made clear the principles by which a transformation of the chemical energy of coal into electrical energy may be secured. It is at least possible that a practical method of securing such a transformation will be discovered in the near future."

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: *Physical Chemistry*, Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, leader. "Determination of Osmotic Pressure from Vapor-Pressure Measurements," by Arthur A. Noyes and G. C. Abbott; "Distillation with Vapor," by W. D. Bancroft; "A Physico-Chemical Study of Water Solutions of Some of the Alums," by H. C. Jones; "The Hydrolysis of the Sulphonic Ethers," by J. H. Kastle; "On the Nature of Isomorphous Mixtures," by C. E. Linebarger; "The Hydrolysis of Ferric Chloride," by H. M. Goodwin; "The Viscosity of Mercury Vapor," by Arthur A. Noyes and H. M. Goodwin; "A Modified Form of the Ebullioscope," by Harvey W. Wiley; and "A Discussion of Lichty's Experiments on the Speed of Esterification," by Robert B. Warder. *Inorganic Chemistry*, Prof. Frank W. Clarke, leader. "Some Points in Nomenclature with Regard to Analysis of Mineral Water," by Frank W. Clarke; "The Alkali Trihalides," by Charles H. Herty and H. V. Black; "The Metamorphosis of Fossil Bone into a Mineral," by E. Goldsmith; "A Bibliography of the Metals of the Platinum Group" and "Examination of Water and Deposits from a Lake in Yucatan," by James L. Howe; "A Revision of the Atomic Weight of Magnesium," by T. W. Richards and H. G. Parker. *Organic Chemistry*, Prof. Paul C. Freer, leader. "Hydrazones of Quinones," by William McPherson; "Synthesis of Diethyl-Hexamethylene Ether and other Ethers from Trimethylene Glycol," by Arthur A. Noyes; "Formation of Diacetylenyl (Butadiine) from Copper Acetylene," by Arthur A. Noyes and C. W. Tucker; 1, "A Complete Mineral Analysis of Phytolacca Decandra," 2, "The Crystallized Salts of Phytolacca Decandra," and 3, "The By-products formed in the Conversion of Narcotine into Narceine," by George B. Frankforter; "Camphoric Acid," by William A. Noyes; "Introduction of Alkyl Iodides into Phosphines by means of Ethers," by Peter Fireman; "Dipyridine Methylene Iodide and the Nonformation of Corresponding Monopyridine Products" and "Alkyl Ammonium Iodides in Reaction with Bismuth

Salts," by S. H. Baer and Albert B. Prescott; "On the Behavior of Trichlordinitrobenzol with Various Reagents," "On the Action of Nitric Acid on Potassic Cobalticyanide," and "On the Action of Sodic Ethylate on Dinitranissic Acid," by C. Loring Jackson and W. R. Lamar. *Didactic Chemistry*, Prof. James L. Howe, leader. "Points in teaching Technical Chemistry," by Thomas H. Norton; "The Aim of Qualitative Analysis," by George C. Caldwell; "The Aim and Methods of the College Course in Qualitative Analysis," by H. P. Talbott; "The Teaching of Qualitative Analysis," by Arthur L. Green; "The Use of the Periodic Law in teaching General Chemistry," by Frank P. Venable; "Chemistry at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," by William P. Mason; "Laboratory Instruction in Organic Chemistry," by Paul C. Freer; "Laboratory Instruction in Organic Chemistry" and "The Teaching of Physical Chemistry," by Arthur A. Noyes; "Instruction in Sanitary Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," by Ellen H. Richards. *Analytical Chemistry*, Prof. Edward D. Campbell, leader. "Notes on Reinsch's Test for Arsenic and Antimony," by James L. Howe; "The Limits of Accuracy in Analytical Work," by Edward D. Campbell; "Some Points in the Use of Depths of Color as a Measure of Chemical Contents," by Ellen H. Richards; "A New Form of Laboratory Condenser" and "A Method of Manipulation for the Colorimetric Determination of Ammoniacal Nitrous and Nitric Nitrogen in Bacterial Culture," by Erwin E. Ewell. *Technical Chemistry*, Dr. William McMurtrie, leader. "Some Applications of Chemistry to Railroads," by Charles B. Dudley; "Recent Developments in the Purification and Filtration of Water," by Albert R. Leeds; 1, "Some Properties and Uses of Natural Gas" and 2, "A New Method for the Determination of Sulphur in White Iron," by Francis C. Phillips; "The Action of Organic Acids upon the Mineral Constituents of Soils, or Some Compounds of Iron with Organic Acids," "Corrosion of Metals by Water," and "The Meaning of the Term 'Oxygen consumed' in the Report of a Water Analysis," by Ellen H. Richards; "On Recent Improvements in the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid," by Charles L. Reese; "The Chemical Problems of the Pottery Industry," by Karl Langenbeck; "Sugar Making at the Present Day," by W. C. Stubbs; "Some By-products of the Sugar Industry," by H. H. Nicholson; "Composition of American Petroleum," by Charles F. Mabery; "Use of Coal-Tar Colors in Foods," by H. A. Weber; "Some Points in the Composition of California Wines," by Eugene W. Hilgard; "The Alkaloids of Anhelonium Lewinii (Mescal Buttons)," by Erwin E. Ewell. *Sanitary Chemistry*, William P. Mason, leader. "Well Water," by William P. Mason; "Value and Use of Formaldehyde as a Disinfectant," by E. A. de Schweinitz; "Should the Practice of Embalming the Dead be restricted by Law?" by L. W. Andrews; "Observations on the Sanitary Nature of the Mississippi River Water at Different Seasons," by E. G. Smith. *Agricultural Chemistry*, Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, leader. "The Work of the Agricultural Chemists of America," by L. L. Van Slyke; "Conditions affecting the Normal Viscosity of Milk" and "On the Restoration of the Viscosity of Pasteurized Milk and Cream," by S. M. Babcock and H. L. Russell; "A Method of measuring the ripening of Cheese," by S. M. Babcock. *Biological Chemistry*, Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz, leader. "The Necessity of Animal Experimentation in the Study of Bio-Chemistry," by E. A. de Schweinitz; "Andromedotoxin, the Poisonous Constituent of the Ericaceæ and its Relation to Some Food Products," by V. K. Chestnut; and "The Toxic Action of Dissolved Salts and their Electrolytic Dissociation," by Louis Kahlenberg and R. H. True.

D. *Mechanical Science and Engineering.*—The presiding officer of this section was Frank O. Marvin, who occupies the chair of engineering in the University of Kansas. He delivered a vice-presidential address on "The Artistic Element in Engineering." The argument of this paper is contained in the following summary with which Prof. Marvin brought his address to a close: "The writer firmly believes that there is a latent æsthetic quality in American life that is now struggling to find both means for its gratification and methods of expression. Before there can be knowledge of its meaning and power, there must be many attempts and many failures. The whole process is one of education, and that largely in the school of experience. This applies to the industrial and constructive arts as well as to the fine arts. The engineer will share in the general movement, but this is not enough. As a designer of so much that the world needs for daily use, he must do more than keep up; he must keep in advance. He must not only have a capacity to enjoy, but also the power to originate and apply. To this end he must give preliminary study and thought to the principles of æsthetic design, so gaining an intellectual knowledge of them. American engineering schools are doing little or nothing to help the young engineer to this. A course of study in engineering æsthetics near the close of college life would be a great help and stimulus to a young graduate, at least opening his eyes to the fact that there was such a thing. After knowledge comes the application of principles as tests to an engineer's own work and to that of other men. And, finally, with theoretical and practical knowledge well in hand and a love of what is beautiful, comes the impulse to work artistically. With such engineers and an appreciative *clientèle* American engineering would be artistic. To this end let us work."

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: "The Most Economical Points of Cut-off for Steam," by Henry T. Eddy; "On a Continuous Indicator for Engine Tests" and "On the Yield Point of Steel," by Thomas Gray; "The Performance of Small Steam Pumps," by Mortimer E. Cooley; "National Endowment of Engineering Research," by William S. Aldrich; "The Cycle of the Plunger Jig," by Robert H. Richards; "Some Notes, Physical and Commercial, upon the Delta of the Mississippi River (with lantern illustrations), by Elmer L. Corthell; "New Water Prony Brake for testing Steam Turbines without Reduction Gearing," by James E. Denton; "An Apparatus for accurately measuring Pressures of 2,000 Pounds per Square Inch and over," "Apparatus for exhibiting the Distribution of Moisture in a Steam Main," "Apparatus for tracing a Curve representing the Force required to overcome the Inertia of the Reciprocating Parts of a Steam Engine," and "Values of Heat of Combustion of Various Gases per Cubic Foot for use in calculating the Heating Power from the Analysis of a Gas," by David S. Jacobus; "Seepage from Colorado Canals," by Louis G. Carpenter; "The Friction of the Water in the Pipes of a Hot-Water Heating System," by John H. Kinealy; "Some Results of the United States Timber Tests," by John B. Johnson; "A New Testing Machine for Beams and Framed Structures (Capacity 50 Tons)," by Malverd A. Howe; "Irrigation for the Eastern United States," by Olin H. Landreth; "Soaring Flight," by Octave Chanute; "On the Conversion of an Ordinary Planer into an Apparatus for Precise Graduations" and "On the Molecular Stability of Metals," by William A. Rogers; "An Arrangement using Storage Batteries

for the Automatic Regulation of Engine Loads in Power Plants of Variable Output," by William S. Franklin; and "The Hydrographic Survey," by Frank H. Newell.

E. *Geology and Geography.*—The presiding officer of this section was Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson, of Amherst College, who delivered a vice-presidential address on "Geological Myths." His purpose was to trace "the history of several myths which have their origin in remarkable geological phenomena, for I hardly need to say that I do not use the word 'myth' in the modern fashion of newspaper English, as a false report, a canard—in short, a newspaper story; but as meaning a history, treasured and hallowed in the literary and religious archives of an ancient folk, of some startling or impressive event, that, in the stimulating environment of poetry and personification, has completed a long evolution, which disguises entirely its original—

'Has suffered a sea change
Into something new and strange,'

so that, in fact, its study is palæontological. I propose to speak of the Chimæra, or the poetry of petroleum; of the Niobe, or of the tragic side of calcareous tufa; of Lot's wife, or the indirect religious effect of cliff erosion; and of Noah's flood, or the possibilities of the cyclone and the earthquake wave working in harmony."

The first of these he found in its earliest form in a quaint old translation of Hesiod, who, according to the marbles of Paros, lived almost nine centuries before the Christian era. Prof. Emerson found the origin of the myth in a strange mountain called Chimæra, from which portentous flames escaped. Like the Chimæra, the Niobe is an episode in Greek mythology, and may be traced to a colossal bust of a woman cut out of the living rock, which is still standing, and may be seen in the valley of Nif, or Nymphio, between Mount Tmolus and Sipylus. Lot's wife was indeed a pillar of salt, and the myth simply is the tradition that has associated the name of that unfortunate woman with the salt formation that was exposed by the catastrophe that destroyed the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

He traced the history of the flood through the various authorities, including Haupt and Jensen's recent translation of the "Gilgamos Epic," and pointed out the possibilities of its origin and similarity to modern seismic phenomena.

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: "Notes on the Artesian Well sunk at Key West, Florida, in 1895," by Edmund O. Hovey; "A Revision of the Moraines of Minnesota" and "The Hydraulic Gradient of the Main Artesian Basin of the Northwest," by James E. Todd; "The True Tuff Beds of the Trias, and the Mud Inclosures, the Underrolling, and the Basic Pitchstone of the Triassic Traps" and "The Tyringham (Mass.) 'Mortise Rock' and Pseudomorphs of Quartz after Albite," by Benjamin K. Emerson; "The Succession of the Fossil Faunas in the Hamilton Group at Eighteen Mile Creek, N. Y.," by Amadeus W. Grabau; "Volcanic Ash from the North Shore of Lake Superior," by Nathaniel H. Winchell and Ulysses S. Grant; "The 'Augengneiss,' Pegmatite Veins, and Diorite Dikes at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.," by Lea McI. Luquer and Heinrich Ries; "Development of the Physiography of California" (with lantern pictures) and "Synopsis of California Stratigraphy," by James P. Smith; "Ancient and Modern Sharks, and the Evolution of the Class," by Edward W. Claypole; "Observations on the Dorsal Shields in the Dinichthyids," by Charles R. Eastman; "The Geology of the Buffalo Region," by Frederick K. Mixer; "Interglacial Change of Course, with Gorge Erosion, of the St. Croix River, in Minnesota and Wisconsin" and "The Cuyahoga Preglacial Gorge in Cleveland, Ohio," by Warren Upham; "Notes on Certain Fossil Plants from the Carboniferous of Iowa," by Thomas H. Macbride; "Origin of the High-Terrace Deposits of the Monongahela River," by Israel C. White; "The Making of Mammoth Cave" and "The Colossal Cavern," by Horace C. Hovey; "James Hall, Founder of American Stratigraphic Geology" and "Sheet-flood Erosion," by W J McGee; "Glacial Flood Deposits in the Chenango Valley," by Albert P. Brigham; "Origin of Conglomerates," by Thomas C. Hopkins; "Origin of Topographic Features in North Carolina," by Collier Cobb; "The Cretaceous Clay Marl Exposure at Clifford, N. J.," by Arthur Hollick; "Post-Cretaceous Grade Plains in Southern New England," by F. P. Gulliver; "Prof. Hall and the Survey of the Fourth District," by John M. Clarke; "The Algonquin River," "The Whirlpool, Saint Davids Channel," and "Profile of the Bed of the Niagara in its Gorge," by Grove K. Gilbert; "The Niagara Falls Gorge," by George W. Holley; "Origin and Age of the Laurentian Lakes and of Niagara Falls," by Warren Upham; "Correlation of Warren Beaches with Moraines and Outlets in Southeastern Michigan" and "Notes on the Glacial Succession in Eastern Michigan," by Frank B. Taylor; "Geomorphic Notes on Norway" and "The Slopes of the Drowned Antillean Valleys," by John W. Spencer; "Notes on Kansan Drift in Pennsylvania," by Edward H. Williams; "Preliminary Notes on the Columbian Deposits of the Susquehanna," by Harvey B. Bashore; "The Eocene Stages of Georgia," by Gilbert D. Harris; and "The Origin and Age of the Gypsum Deposits of Kansas," by G. P. Grimsley.

F. *Zoölogy.*—This section was presided over by Dr. Theodore N. Gill, of the Smithsonian Institution, whose address was on "Some Questions in Nomenclature." At the outset he said: "Nomenclature, in the modern sense of the word, did not trouble naturalists till near the middle of the last century. The animals and plants of the ancient world were mostly treated of under the names which the Greeks or Romans had used, or were supposed to have used. The forms that became first known after the discovery of America were introduced into the literature under names more or less like those which they bore among the aboriginal inhabitants of the countries from which those forms had been obtained." And then he told how a census of animals and plants taken by Ray shortly before Linnæus began his career, enumerated less than 4,000 animals, exclusive of insects; and of those it was estimated that there were about "20,000 in the whole world," whereas about 400,000 species of animals are now known, and of insects we still know the smaller portion. As knowledge of species of animals and plants increased, the necessity of system in registering them became apparent. Linnæus and Artedi especially appreciated this necessity, and early applied themselves to the correction of existing evils and the reformation of the classification and nomenclature of all the kingdoms of Nature. Then, taking up the binomial nomenclature, he said: "The question that has been most agitated of late is, What time shall we recognize as the starting point for the binomial nomenclature? Almost all the naturalists of the United States accept 1758 as the starting time for nomenclature, and now most of the naturalists of Europe take the same view. But the English generally accept 1766 as the beginning of this orismology."

Misapplied names were considered as well as the

"making of names," and then he passed to a discussion of "the amount of subdivision of the animal kingdom which is expedient, and the nomenclature of such subdivisions. Linnæus only admitted 4 categories—class, order, genus, and species. These sufficed for most naturalists during the entire past century." One naturalist, Gottlieb Conrad Christian Storr, went into much greater detail; he admitted as many as 11 categories, and others have gone so far as to show "a total of 31 categories intermediate between the kingdom and the individual of an animal form. The tools have become too numerous, and some were rarely used by the authors themselves." This part of this address was a plea for a less number of subdivisions.

The following named papers were read and discussed before the section: "On the Entomological Results of the Exploration of the British West India Islands by the British Association for the Advancement of Science" and "A Case of Excessive Parasitism," by Leland O. Howard; "On the Variations of Certain Species of North American Odonata" and "Notes on the Occurrence of Dragon Flies in Ohio in 1896," by David S. Kellicott; "The Bone Fissure at Port Kennedy, Pennsylvania" and "The Penial Structures of the Saurians, by Edward D. Cope; "Experiments upon Regeneration and Heteromorphosis," "Some Abnormal Chick Embryos," and "Notes upon Cordylophora," by Charles W. Hargitt; "Modification of the Brain during Growth," by Susanna Phelps Gage; "The Peritoneal Epithelium in Amphibia," by Isabella M. Green (presented by Simon H. Gage); "Structure and Morphology of the Oblongata of Fishes" and "A Note on the Membranous Roof of the Prosencephal and Diencephal of Ganoids," by Benjamin F. Kingsbury; "The Heart of the Lungless Salamanders of Cayuga Lake," by Grant S. Hopkins; "Observations on the Chameleon, *Anolis principalis*," by George V. Reichel; "Energy in Animal Nutrition. Relative Efficiency of Animals as Machines," by Manly Miles; "Warning Colors, Protective Coloration, and Protective Mimicry," by F. M. Webster: "On Life Zones in West Virginia," by A. D. Hopkins; "The Relationships of the North American Faunæ," by Theodore Gill; "Scyllarus and Anemonia—A Case of Semicommensalism," and "On a Peculiar Fusion of the Gill Filaments in Certain Lamellibranchs," by Edward L. Rice; "The Discovery of a New Fish Fauna, from the Devonian Rocks of Western New York," by Frederick K. Mixer; "Differentiation of Work in Zoölogy—in Secondary Schools," by William Orr, Jr.; "Field Work and its Utility," by James G. Needman; and "Appendages of an Insect Embryo," by Agnes M. Clapoole.

G. *Botany.*—Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens in New York city, and late Professor of Botany in Columbia University, presided over this section. He spoke on "Botanical Gardens." Under the heading of "origin and development" he said: "The cultivation of plants within small areas for their healing qualities by the monks of the Middle Ages appears to have been the beginning of the modern botanical gardening, although these medical gardens doubtless took their origin from others of greater antiquity. The four main elements of the modern botanical garden have thus been brought into it successively: 1, The utilitarian, or economic; 2, the æsthetic; 3, the scientific, or biologic; 4, the philanthropic. These four elements have been given different degrees of prominence, depending mainly upon local conditions, some gardens being essentially æsthetic, some mainly sciontific, while in our public parks we find the philanthropic function as the underlying feature, usually accompanied by more or less of the æsthetic or scientific." After discussing these four elements somewhat at length Dr. Britton said there were 209 institutions denominated "botanical parks," distributed as follows: Algeria, 1; Australia, 5; Austria-Hungary, 13; Belgium, 5; Brazil, 2; Canada, 1; Canary Islands, 1; Cape of Good Hope, 3; Ceylon, 1; Chili, 1; China, 1; Cochin China, 1; Denmark, 2; Ecuador, 1; Egypt, 1; France, 22; Germany, 36; Great Britain and Ireland, 12; Greece, 1; Guatemala, 1; Guiana, 1; Holland, 4; India, 7; Italy, 23; Japan, 1; Java, 1; Malta, 1; Mauritius, 1; Natal, 1; New Zealand, 1; Norway, 1; Peru, 1; Philippine Islands, 1; Portugal, 3; Reunion, 1; Roumania, 2; Russia, 16; Servia, 1: Siberia, 1; Spain, 2; Straits Settlements, 1; Sweden, 6; Switzerland, 4; Tasmania, 1; United States, 10; West Indies, 6.

The final portion of his address was devoted to a discussion of the character of the more important of these botanical gardens, such as the Royal Botanic Gardens, in Kew, England, the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, and in greater detail the Botanic Garden of Harvard University, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, the Botanic Gardens of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, the Missouri Botanic Garden, in St. Louis, the Botanical Garden of the Michigan Agricultural College, the Botanical Garden of the University of California, the Botanical Garden of the University of Pennsylvania, the Botanical Garden of Smith College, the Buffalo Botanical Garden, and the New York Botanical Garden.

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: "Influence of Rainfall upon Leaf Forms," "The Mechanism of Curvature in Tendrils," "The Relation of the Growth of Leaves to the CO_2 of the Air," and "Reaction of Leaves to Continual Rainfall," by Daniel T. MacDougal; "Parthenogenesis in Thalictrum Fendleri," by David F. Day; "Notes on the Family Pezizaceæ of Schröter," by Elias J. Durand; "What should constitute a Type Specimen," by Samuel M. Tracy; "Rheotropism and the Relation of Response to Stimulus," by Frederick C. Newcombe; "Some Adaptation of Shore Plants to Respiration," by Hermann von Schrenk; "Studies in Nuclear Phenomena, and the Development of the Ascospores in Certain Pyrenomycetes," by Mary A. Nichols; "The Stigma and Pollen of Arisæma," by W. W. Rowlee; "Directive Forces Operative in Leaf Rosettes," by R. N. Day; "Notes on the Pine Inhabiting Species of Peridermium" and "The Distribution of the Species of Gymnosporangium in the South," by Lucien M. Underwood and F. S. Earle; "On Cratægus Coccinea and its Segregates," "On the Cardamines of the C. Hirsuta Group," "Notes on the Genus Amelanchier," and "Some Cyperaceæ new to North America, with Remarks on Other Species," by Nathaniel L. Britton; "Morphology of the Canna Flower" and "Remarks on the Northern Species of Vitis," by Liberty H. Bailey; "The Relation between the Genera, Polygonella, and Thysanella, as shown by a hitherto Unobserved Character," "An apparently Undescribed Species of Prunus from Connecticut," and "The Flora of the Summits of King's Mountain and Crowder's Mountain, North Carolina," by John K. Small; "Grasses of Iowa," by L. H. Pammel; "Ceres-Pulver: Jensen's New Fungicide for the Treatment of Smut," by William A. Kellerman; "On an apparently Undescribed Cassia from Mississippi," by Charles L. Pollard; "A Bacterial Disease of the Squash Bug (*Anasa tristis*)," by Benjamin M. Duggar; "What is the Bark?" by Charles R. Barnes; "Embryo-Sac Structures" and "Some Remarks on Chalazogamy," by John M. Coulter; "The Habits of the Rarer Ferns of Alabama" and "Notes on the Allies of the Ses-

sile Trillium," by Lucien M. Underwood; "On the Stem Anatomy of Certain Onagraceæ," by Francis Ramaley; "The Significance of Simple and Compound Ovaries" and "The Point of Divergence of Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons," by Charles E. Bessey; "On the Bacterial Flora of Cheddar Cheese," by H. L. Russell; "The Terminology of Reproductive Organs," by Charles R. Barnes; "A Comparative Study of the Development of Some Anthracnoses in Artificial Cultures," by Bertha Stoneman; "The Development of the Vascular Elements in Indian Corn," by W. W. Rowlee; "A Comparison of the Flora of Erie County, Ohio, with that of Erie County, New York," by Edwin L. Moseley; "On the Formation and Distribution of Abnormal Resin Ducts in Conifers," by Alexander P. Anderson; and "The Development of the Cystocarp of Griffithsia Bornetiana," by Arma A. Smith.

H. *Anthropology.*—Over this section Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, D. C., was called to preside. Her address was entitled, "Emblematic Use of the Tree in the Dakotan Group." She said: "In this paper is offered a slight contribution to the early history of social and religious development, insomuch as in tracing the emblematic use of the tree in the Siouan linguistic group we follow a people from a comparatively primitive condition, living in isolated bands, independently of each other, to their organization within the tribal structure, compacted by the force of common religious beliefs. Indian religions seem to have been subject to the same laws that governed the development and growth of religions on the Eastern continent. There we know the several systems to have been begun with the simple utterances of a seer, which, as they were passed from mouth to mouth, became more and more clouded with interpretations, gradually expanded in detail, and finally formulated into ceremonials with attendant explanatory and dramatic rites. As time rolled into centuries, these ceremonies, with their accessory priests, came to be regarded as of supernatural origin, endowed with superhuman power and authorized to exercise control over the affairs of the tribe or nation; but the one living germ within the ponderous incrustation of doctrine and ceremony that had accumulated throughout the ages was still the surviving, vitalizing thought of the seer." After a full analysis of many of their legends, Miss Fletcher closed with: "In the Sacred Pole ceremonies the constructive idea was still further developed, until not only unity of *gentes* was required, but unity of authority among the chiefs was enforced. This unity, whether as demanded in the enunciations of the chiefs or as necessary to the formation of the tribe, to the instituting of the religious societies or to the development of the clan, depending upon the conception of Wa-kan-da, as manifested in concrete form through the medium of the vision. The ancient thinkers among the Siouan people, in the long centuries of an unknown past, came gradually to realize the helpfulness and power that lay in social unity. Out of this realization these ceremonies were slowly evolved, wherein the Pole, bearing the topmost branches of the living tree, stood in the midst of the assembled people as an emblem of the presence and authority of Thunder—the universally accepted manifestations of Wa-kan-da, and also in its life and growth as typical of tribal unity and strength."

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: Resolution on the death of Captain John G. Bourke, secretary of the section, followed by a memorial by Washington Matthews; "A Ceremonial Flint Implement and its Use among the Ancient Tribes of Tennessee," by Gates P. Thruston; "Symbolic Rocks of Byfield and Newbury, Mass.," by Horace C. Hovey; "Some Indian Rock and Body Painting in Southern California," by David P. Barrows; "An Analysis of the Decoration upon Pottery from the Mississippi Valley," by Charles C. Willoughby; "Brief Description of the Prehistoric Ruins of Tzac Pokoma, Guatemala," by John R. Chandler; "Recent Explorations in Honduras by the Peabody Museum," by Frederick W. Putnam: "Human Relics from the Drift of Ohio," by Edward W. Claypole; "Fresh Geological Evidence of Glacial Man at Trenton, N. J.," by G. Frederick Wright; "Result of Recent Cave Exploration in the Eastern United States," by Henry C. Mercer; "Indian Wampum Records," by Horatio Hale; "Seri Stone Art" and "The Beginning of Zoöculture," by W J McGee; "Resolution upon the Appointment of a Committee to Report on 'The Ethnography of the White Race in the United States,'" by Daniel G. Brinton; "Aboriginal Occupation of New York" and "Onondago Games," by William M. Beauchamp; "Meaning of the Name Manhattan," by William W. Tooker; "Kootenay Indian Place Names" and "Kootenay Indian Names of Implements and Instruments," by Alexander F. Chamberlain; "Clan System of the Pueblos," by Frederick W. Hodge; "The Psychic Source of Myths," by Daniel G. Brinton; "The Limitations of the Comparative Method in Anthropology," by Franz Boas; "Physical and Mental Measurements of Students of Columbia University," by J. McKeen Cattell; "Anthropometry of the Shoshone Indians," by Franz Boas; "Finger Prints of American Indians," by Frederick Starr; "Recent Discoveries and Discussions as to Pygmy Races," by R. G. Haliburton; "The Papago Time Concept," by W J McGee; "Notes on the Theological Development of One Child," by Fanny D. Bergen; "Certain Shamanistic Ceremonies among the Ojibways" and "The Preservation of Local Archæological Evidence," by Harlan I. Smith; "Notes on Certain Beliefs concerning Will Power among the Siouan Tribes," by Alice C. Fletcher; "The Temple of Tepoztlan, Mexico," by Marshall H. Saville; "Character and Food," by George V. Reichel; "Shell Gorgets and Ceremonial Implements," by Gates P. Thruston; "Finland Vapor Baths," by Herbert W. Smith; "Cupped Stones," by Franz Boas; "Pueblo Indian Clans," by Frederick W. Hodge; and "Mescal Plant and Rite," by James Mooney.

I. *Economic Science and Statistics.*—William R. Lazenby, of the Ohio State University, delivered the vice-presidential address, choosing as his subject "Horticulture and Health." In opening, he gave a somewhat exhaustive treatment of the value of fruit as a diet, showing, by means of chemical analysis and percentage tables, what parts of different fruits go to build up the various compounds of the human body. He gave the results from the pecuniary side of many years' experience at the Ohio State University and elsewhere to show the practicability of a family's getting a good living from a small area of well-located ground devoted to the raising of small fruits, flowers, and forced vegetables. From the æsthetic side, also, work in this direction is to be highly recommended, because the resulting close association with Nature in her most beautiful forms develops the best side of character.

His closing remarks were: "I sincerely hope that the obvious advantages of forming horticultural colonies will be widely and rapidly improved. It would correct the unhealthy congestion of our towns and cities. In no other way can so many be provided with homes, regular employment, and good living. By a horticultural colony, I mean the association of 100 to 500 families in the purchase of a suitably located tract of land, embracing about 1 acre for each individual. The location, which

should be reasonably near some large commercial center, and the purchase of this land, should be intrusted to the most capable and honest members of the association. It should be carefully surveyed and divided into a few small lots centrally located for the necessary mechanics and merchants, but mainly into areas of 1 to 10 acres for horticulture. Ample reservations of the best sites should be made for a schoolhouse, town hall, and public park. The streets should be embowered with shade trees, and every owner of a lot or garden should be encouraged to beautify and adorn it."

The following-named papers were read and discussed before the section: "The Monetary Standard," by William H. Hale; "The Competition of the Sexes and its Results," by Lawrence Irwell; "Fashion—A Study," by S. Edward Warren; "Citizenship: Its Privileges and Duties," "Practical Studies in Horticulture, Art, and Music," and "Relics of Ancient Barbarism," by Stillman F. Kneeland; "Suicide Legislation," by W. Lane O'Neill; "An Inheritance for the Waifs," by C. F. Taylor; "The Proposed Sociological Institution," by James A. Skilton; "Crime against Labor" and "What is True Money?" by Edward Atkinson; "The Value of Social Settlement" and "The Wages Fund Theory," by Aaron B. Keeler: "Better Distribution of Forecasts," by John A. Miller; and "The Tin Plate Experiment," by A. P. Winston.

Popular Features of the Proceedings.—Subsequent to the delivery of the presidential address on the evening of Aug. 24 an informal reception was held in the rooms of the Society of Natural Sciences in the library building. On the evening of Aug. 25, the usual reception by the Ladies' Reception Committee was given in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club. Two public lectures complimentary to the citizens of Buffalo were given, the first on "Niagara as a Timepiece," with lantern illustrations, on Aug. 26, by John W. Spencer, in the High-School chapel, and the second on "The Results of Cave Explorations in the United States, and their Bearing on the Antiquity of Man," with lantern illustrations, in the same place, by Henry C. Mercer and Prof. Edward D. Cope. The grand excursion of the session was a general complimentary trip for the association to Niagara Falls, on Saturday, Aug. 29. Special excursions were provided as follows: The geologists of Section "E" were entertained at the Idlewood Club, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, a noted fossil-collecting ground, on Aug. 27. On Aug. 28 the botanists were taken 10 miles up the Canadian lake shore to Point Abino, where the section was the guests of the Point Abino Association. Under the charge of Ottomar Reinecke, the entomologists visited Ridgeway, Ontario, on Aug. 26. The Buffalo Engineers' Society took all visiting engineers to Niagara Falls on Aug. 22, the day the chemists also visited the falls.

Affiliated Organizations.—Various other scientific associations, taking advantage of the gathering of so many members at the meeting of the American Association, have adopted the practice in recent years of holding meetings at the same place, and contemporaneous with the American Association, but at such hours as not to interfere with the regular sessions of the larger body. The Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science met in the library building on Aug. 21 and 22. Its president was William R. Lazenby, of Columbus, Ohio, and its secretary was Charles S. Plumb, of Lafayette, Ind. The Botanical Society of America held meetings in the Buffalo High School on Aug. 21 and 22, under the presidency of John M. Coultar, of Chicago, Ill., and with Charles R. Barnes, of Madison, Wis., as secretary. Likewise on Aug. 21 and 22 the American Chemical Society met, with Charles B. Dudley, of Altoona, Pa., as president, and Albert C. Hale, of Brooklyn, as secretary. On the same dates the Association of Economic Entomologists convened, with Charles H. Fernald as president, and Charles L. Marlatt, of Washington, D. C., as secretary. The Geological Society of America held its eighth summer meeting, on Aug. 22, with Joseph Le Conte, of Berkeley, Cal., as president, and Herman L. Fairchild, of Rochester, N. Y., as secretary. During the six days preceding (Aug. 17 to 22) excursions were conducted under the auspices of the Geological Society throughout the territory adjacent to Buffalo. Parties were organized in the departments of stratigraphy, palæontology, petrography, economic geology, and Pleistocene geology. The American Mathematical Society held meetings on Aug. 31 to Sept. 1. The president was Dr. George W. Hill, of West Nyack, N. J.; its secretary was F. N. Cole, of New York city. The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education met in the rooms of the Engineers' Society of Western New York, on Aug. 21 and 22, with Mansfield Merriman, of South Bethlehem, Pa., as president, and C. Frank Allen, of Boston, Mass., as treasurer. As usual, during the meeting regular sessions of the Botanical Club, with Frederick V. Coville, of Washington city, as president, and John F. Cowell, of Buffalo, N. Y., as secretary, were held.

Final Sessions.—The final sessions of the association were held on Aug. 28, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected. Four foreign associates were elected: Victor Gutzu, of Bucharest, Roumania, who was sent by his Government to investigate petroleum products; Seiryo Mine, of Japan, who was sent by his Government to investigate long-distance transmission of electrical power; Miss Mary Foster, member of the Geological Society of London; and J. Bishop Tingle, of Aberdeen, Scotland. Eighty-three members, in consideration of their contributions to science, were advanced to the grade of fellows. The Committee on Standards of Measurements reported upon "the desirability of further legislation, looking to the early adoption of the metric system." A communication from the Joint Commission of the Scientific Societies of Washington regarding the creation of the office of director in chief of the scientific divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture was referred to a committee which made a report that was adopted unanimously, approving the proposition to make such an office. A communication on the proposed vivisection law was referred to a committee which presented a report which was unanimously adopted, in which the association presented to the Congress of the United States its protest against legislation on the subject of vivisection. A communication asking that some steps be taken by the association to secure the study of the white race in America was referred to Section H, with a request that a committee be nominated to consider the matter. The section reported the following names, and the committee was so constituted: Daniel G. Brinton, J. McK. Cattell, W. W. Newell, W J McGee, and Franz Boas. At the request of the National Educational Association a committee was appointed to co-operate with committees from that body, with a view to unifying the requirements in science in secondary schools. The committee named consists of Ralph S. Tarr, Henry S. Carhart, Alpheus S. Packard, Charles F. Mabery, and Charles E. Bessey. On recommendation of Section F. Alpheus S. Packard was appointed a member of the American Advisory Board on Zoölogical Names.

The Committee on Grants recommended the following which were authorized by the council: To the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Holl,

Mass., for a table (appointment to be made by the vice-presidents of Sections F and G and the director of the laboratory), $100; to Francis E. Phillips for investigations on the properties of natural gas, $50; to Louis A. Bauer for investigations on terrestrial magnetism in connection with the magnetic survey of Maryland, $50.

The attendance at the meeting was 333 members; 112 new members were elected, and the death during the year of 35 members was reported. The Buffalo meeting was one of the smallest in the recent history of the association, but it was of unusual interest and importance.

The Next Meeting.—The association decided to meet in Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 9, 1897. This early date was chosen, so that at the close of the meeting such members as desired could attend the meeting of the British Association, which would then be in session in Toronto, Canada.

The following officers were chosen: President, Wolcott Gibbs, Newport, R. I. Vice-presidents of sections: A, Wooster W. Beman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; B, Carl Barus, Providence, R. I.; C, William P. Mason, Troy, N. Y.; D, John Galbraith, Toronto, Canada; E, Israel C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; F, G. Brown Goode, Washington city; G, George F. Atkinson, Ithaca, N. Y.; H, W J McGee, Washington city; I, Richard T. Colburn, Elizabeth, N. J. Permanent Secretary, Frederick W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass. (office, Salem) Mass. General Secretary, Asaph Hall, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich. Secretary of the Council, David S. Kellicott, Columbus, Ohio. Secretaries of the sections: A, James McMahon, Ithaca, N. Y.; B, Frederick Bedell, Ithaca, N. Y.; C, Paul C. Freer, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; D, John J. Flather, Lafayette, Ind.; E, C. H. Smyth, Jr., Clinton, N. Y.; F, Charles C. Nutting, Iowa City, Iowa; G, Frederick C. Newcombe, Ann Arbor, Mich.; H, Harlan I. Smith, New York city; I, Archibald Blue, Toronto, Canada. Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, New York city.

British.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Liverpool, Sept. 16–23. The officers of the association were: President, Sir Joseph Lister. Section Presidents: A, Mathematics and Physics, Joseph J. Thomson; B, Chemistry, Ludwig Mond; C, Geology, John E. Marr; D, Zoölogy, Edward B. Poulton; E, Geography, Leonard Darwin; F, Economic Science and Statistics, Leonard Courtney; G, Mechanical Science, Sir Douglas Fox; H, Anthropology, Arthur J. Evans; K, Botany, Dunkinfield H. Scott; I, Physiology, Walter J. Gaskell. General Secretaries, Augustus G. Vernon Harcourt and George Griffiths. General Treasurer, Arthur W. Rücker.

General Meeting.—The association began its proceedings with a meeting of the general committee on Sept. 16, when the report of the council was presented by A. G. Vernon Harcourt, and other business was transacted. The meeting was presided over by Sir Douglas Galton, the retiring president. The business included the appointment of Sir Douglas Galton and Prof. Arthur W. Rücker as representatives in the celebration of the jubilee of the appointment of Lord Kelvin as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. The following-named men of science were elected corresponding members: Prof. Dr. Emil C. Hansen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Prof. F. Paschen, Hanover, Germany; Prof. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; and Prof. C. Runge, Hanover, Germany. Invitations to meet in Bristol and in Glasgow in 1898 were received, also one from Dover for 1899, which was the result of a proposal by the French Association for the Advancement of Science, as that organization would meet in 1898 or 1899 in Boulogne, that the British Association should meet at some place on the opposite coast, so that an interchange of visits between the two associations might be held. It was recommended that,

SIR JOSEPH LISTER.

on the occasion of the meeting of the association at Toronto, the president, vice-presidents, and officers of the American Association be invited to attend as honorary members for the year, and, further, that all fellows and members of the American Association be admitted members of the British Association on the same terms as old annual members—namely, on payment of £1, without the payment of an admission fee.

Various resolutions that had been referred to the council were considered, and several new members were chosen to fill vacancies in that body. The treasurer reported that the receipts for 1894–'95 were £3,773, and the payments £3,714. The investment amount remained unchanged as follows: £7,537 consols and £3,600 India 3 per cents. On motion of Sir Frederick Bramwell, seconded by Dr. William Anderson, a vote of thanks was adopted for the retiring president, Sir Douglas Galton.

In the evening the association met in Philharmonic Hall to hear the inaugural address. Sir Douglas Galton said, in presenting his successor: "This duty has a more special significance than is usual, because my election as president marked the termination of my services as general secretary, and therefore, in giving up my office to-night, I am terminating services to the association which have extended over a period of more than a quarter of a century. . . . I now beg to introduce to you a president, Sir Joseph Lister, whose high scientific attainments have been mainly directed to mitigate human suffering and have revolutionized the surgeon's art."

Inaugural Address of the President.—Sir Joseph Lister, famous as the Father of Antiseptic Surgery, and successor of Lord Kelvin as President of the Royal Society of London, said: "I propose on the present occasion to bring before you some illustrations of the interdependence of science and the healing art; and the first that I will take is perhaps the most astonishing of all results of purely physical inquiry, the discovery of the Röntgen

gen rays." A case that occurred in the practice of Howard Marsh was cited. "He was called to see a severe injury of the elbow, in which the swelling was so great as to make it impossible for him, by ordinary means of examination, to decide whether he had to deal with a fracture or a dislocation. If it were the latter a cure could be effected by the exercise of violence, which would be not only useless but most injurious if a bone was broken. By the aid of the Röntgen rays a photograph was taken, in which the bone of the upper arm was clearly seen displaced forward on those of the forearm. The diagnosis being thus established, Mr. Marsh proceeded to reduce the dislocation; and his success was proved by another photograph, which showed the bones in their natural relative position." The discovery of the exact position of a half-penny in a boy's gullet by Dr. Macintyre was referred to. "This is the jubilee of anæsthesia in surgery. That priceless blessing to mankind came from America." Sir Joseph then gave the date of Sept. 30, 1846, with credit to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, as the time when the successful inhalation of the vapor of sulphuric ether was fully established. The first operation under ether in England was by Robert Liston, in University College Hospital, and on that occasion the speaker was present. The use of chloroform and its introduction by Sir James Y. Simpson was alluded to. Concerning their relative safety, he said: "For my own part I believe that chloroform, if carefully administered on right principles, is on the average the safer agent of the two." His next illustration was from the work on fermentation by Pasteur. He said: "Pasteur's labors on fermentation have had an important influence upon surgery. If a wound could be treated with some substance that would, without doing too serious mischief to the human tissues, kill the microbes already contained in it, and prevent the access of others in the living state, putrefaction might be prevented, however freely the air with its oxygen might enter." He described his early use of carbolic acid for this purpose, and expressed his belief "as a matter of long experience that carbolic acid, by virtue of its powerful affinity for the epidermis and oily matters associated with it, and also its great penetrating power, is still the best agent at our disposal for purifying the skin around the wound." The antiseptic method was then discussed, and he showed how that system had led to the great suppression of gangrene, pyæmia, and erysipelas in hospitals. But it was not only in removing the unhealthfulness of hospitals that the antiseptic system showed its benefits. Inflammation being suppressed, with attendant pain, fever, and wasting discharge, the sufferings of the patient were of course immensely diminished; rapid primary union being now the rule, convalescence was correspondingly curtailed; while as regards safety and the essential nature of the mode of repair, it became a matter of indifference whether the wound had clean-cut surfaces which could be closely approximated or the injury had been such as to cause destruction of tissue. And operations that had been regarded from time immemorial as unjustifiable were adopted with complete safety.

The striking results of the application of the germ theory to surgery acted as a powerful stimulus to the investigation of the nature of the micro-organisms concerned; and it soon appeared that putrefaction was by no means the only evil of microbic origin to which wounds are liable. The bacillus of influenza is the latest discovery in this direction. The work of Robert Koch was mentioned as "the most important discovery ever made in pathology, because it revealed the true nature of the disease that causes more sickness and death in the human race than any other. It was he who discovered the bacillus of tubercle, and later the microbe of cholera. Bacteriologists are now universally agreed that, although various other conditions are necessary to the production of an attack of cholera, besides the mere presence of vibrio, yet it is the essential *materies morbi;* and it is by the aid of the diagnosis which its presence in any case of true cholera enables the bacteriologist to make that threatened invasions of this awful disease have of late years been so successfully repelled from our shores."

Some earlier work of Pasteur's was then considered, and his application of preventive inoculations in fowl cholera was described. Other diseases that could be cured by inoculation were referred to, including Pasteur's crowning triumph of his treatment by this method of hydrophobia.

Koch's work on tuberculin was then considered, and the still more recent discovery of antitoxine. In conclusion he discussed the more recent discoveries made by pathologists in regard to white corpuscles, and especially referred to the brilliant work of the Russian Metchnikoff, who has shown that the microbes of infective diseases when taken into the blood are subject to the process of devouring and digestion that is carried on both by the white corpuscles and by cells that line the blood vessels.

Proceedings of the Sections. A. *Mathematics and Physics.*—This section was presided over by Prof. Joseph J. Thomson, Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. In opening, Prof. Thomson recalled the fact that when the British Association last met in Liverpool, a quarter of a century ago, the presiding officer of Section A had been Clerk-Maxwell. Of the important advances made since then in that branch of science, those in the electromagnetic field were the most conspicuous. Maxwell's theory in the hands of Hertz and others has led to the discovery of whole regions of phenomena previously undreamed of. During the past year the jubilee of Lord Kelvin's tenure of the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow occurred, and the speaker referred to the event and also spoke of the losses caused by the deaths of Sir W. R. Grove and of Prof. Stoletow, of Moscow. Concerning the teaching of physics at our universities, there is perhaps a tendency to make the course too complex and too complete. Any investigation in experimental physics requires a large expenditure of both time and patience, hence the preservation of youthful enthusiasms is one of the most important for consideration in the training of physicists. The discovery by Röntgen of a new kind of radiation from a highly exhausted tube, through which an electric discharge is passing, was discussed, and then Röntgen's later discovery that the region around the discharge tube is traversed by rays that can affect a photographic plate after passing through substances that are opaque to ordinary light was treated at length, and he concluded with the opinion that if the Röntgen rays are light rays their wave lengths are of an entirely different order from those of visible light. The final portion of the address had to do with the question of the movement of the ether and the recent experimental work of Prof. Lodge and of Prof. Threlfall, undertaken for the purpose of detecting a movement of ether in the neighborhood of a vacuum tube entering Röntgen rays. The results of the experiments were negative, and the opinion was expressed that "unless the ether is immovable under the mechanical forces in a varying electro-magnetic field, there are a multitude of phenomena awaiting discovery."

This section, owing to the large number of papers presented before it, divided itself at times into subsections, as follows: On mathematics, on meteorology, and on optics.

Among the more important papers presented before the section were: "The Evolution of Stellar Systems," by Isaac Roberts; "On Periodic Orbits," by George H. Darwin; "Researches on Cathode Rays," by P. Leonard; "The Laws of Conduction of Electricity through Gases exposed to the Röntgen Rays," by Joseph J. Thomson and E. Rutherford; "The Transparency of Glass and Porcelain to the Röntgen Rays," by Arthur W. Rücker and W. Watson; "On Measurements of Electric Currents in Air at Different Densities," by Lord Kelvin, James T. Bottomley, and Magnus Maclean: "On the Duration of the X-Radiation at Each Spark," by F. T. Trouton; "On the Relation between Cathode Rays and X-Rays and Becquerel's Rays," by Sylvanus P. Thompson; "On the Plotting out of Great Circles on a Chart," by H. M. Taylor; "Experiments of M. Birkeland on the Cathode Rays," by V. Bjerknes; "On Hyperphorescence," by S. P. Thompson; "Some Observations on the X-Rays," by H. H. F. Haysman; "On the Component Fields of the Earth's Magnetism," by Louis A. Bauer; "A One-Volt Standard Cell with Small Temperature Coefficient," by W. Hibbert; "Reostine: A New Resistance Metal," by J. A. Harker; "The Communication of Electricity from Electrified Steam to Air," by Lord Kelvin and Magnus Maclean; "On the Molecular Dynamics of Hydrogen Gas, Oxygen Gas, Ozone, Hydrogen Peroxide, Vapor of Water, Water, Ice, and Quartz Crystals," by Lord Kelvin; "A Method of detecting Electro-magnetic Waves," by E. Rutherford; "The Effect of Refraction on the Diurnal Movement of Stars and a Method of allowing for it in Astronomical Photography," by A. A. Rambaut; "On the Sailing Flight of Birds," by G. H. Bryan; "The Stanhope Arithmetical Machine of 1780," by Robert Harley; "Exploration of the Upper Air by Means of Kites," by A. Lawrence Rotch; "Some Experiments on the Diffusion of Electrolytes," by W. C. D. Whetham; "The Total Heat of Water," by William N. Shaw; "An Apparatus for the Measurement of Electrical Resistance," by E. H. Griffiths; "Researches in Absolute Mercurial Thermometry," by S. A. Sworn; "On the Division of an Alternating Current in Parallel Circuits with Mutual Induction," by Frederick Bedell, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; "Carbon Megohms for High Voltages," by W. M. Mordley; "Measurements of the Velocity of Rotation of the Planets by the Spectroscopic Methods," by James E. Keeler, of Alleghany Observatory, Pa.; "The Photo-electric Sensitization of Salts by Cathode Rays," by J. Elster and H. Geitel; "On Change of Absorption accompanying Fluorescence," by John Burke; "Homogeneous Structures and the Symmetrical Partitioning of them," by William H. Barlow; and "On Electrical Disturbances in Submarine Cables," by William H. Preece.

Also the following reports were presented: "On the Establishment of a National Physical Laboratory," by Sir Douglas Galton; "On Magnetic Standards," by Arthur W. Rücker; "On the Comparison and Reduction of Magnetic Observations," by W. Ellis; "On Electrolysis," by William N. Shaw; "On Electrical Standards," by Richard T. Glazebrook; and "On Meteorological Observations on Ben Nevis," "On Solar Radiation," "On Seismological Observations," "On Meteorological Photographs," and "On the Sizes and Pages of Periodicals."

B. *Chemical Science.*—The opening address before this section was by Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., a past president of the Society of Chemical Industry and a member of the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., the great chemical manufacturers of Cheshire. The subject of his address was the "History of the Manufacture of Chlorine." Dr. Mond began with the Arabian alchemist Geber, and traced the history of chlorine in *aqua regia* until 1774, when the Swedish chemist Scheele separated it from *aqua regia* as a gas that could not be decomposed, and called it dephlogisticated muriatic acid. The researches of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and others were discussed, and especially Berthollet's application of its color-destroying properties to bleaching. Dr. Mond then followed with a description of the early work of Charles Tennant in its manufacture, and quoted from Higgins, who, in 1799, described "the means of bleaching with the oxygenated muriatic acid and the methods of preparing it." Davy's researches were considered in detail, and Dr. Mond then took up the various methods used in the manufacture of chlorine at the works at St. Rollox since 1845. Weldon's process, patented in 1866, was then considered, after which the Solvay process and the Deacon process were described, both of which, the speaker said, were shown in actual operation at the last meeting of the association that was held in Liverpool. The Deacon process has supplanted the Weldon process in nearly all the largest chlorine works in France and Germany, and is now making very rapid progress in England.

The later processes, notably that of Pechiney in France and that of Pick in Austria, were described, and finally he gave an account of the electrolytic process invented by Hamilton Y. Castner, of New York, whose process has been at work for some time in Oldbury, near Birmingham, and works for carrying it out on a large scale are being erected on the banks of the Mersey, and also in Germany and in America. In conclusion, he said: "I can not leave my subject without stating the remarkable fact that every one of these processes which I have described to you is still at work to this day, even those of Scheele and Berthollet, all finding a sphere of usefulness under the widely varying conditions under which the manufacture of chlorine is carried on in different parts of the world."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "On Reflected Waves in the Explosion of Gases," by Harold B. Dixon; "The Action of Metals and their Salts on the Ordinary and Röntgen Rays—a Contrast," by Dr. John H. Gladstone and Dr. W. Hibbert; "On the Limiting Explosive Proportions of Acetylene and the Detection and Measurement of the Gas in the Air" and "On the Accurate Determination of Oxygen by Absorption with Alkaline Pyrogallol Solution," by Frank Clowes; "Amides of the Alkaline Metals and some of their Derivatives," by A. W. Titherly; "Nitrates: Their Occurrence and Manufacture," by William Newton; "On Helium," by William Ramsey; "The Discovery of Argon in the Gas of an Australian Well," by Prof. Bamberger; "The Processes proposed for the Manufacture of Chlorine by Means of Nitric Acid," by F. Hurter; "Chemical Results obtained at exceedingly Low Temperature," by James Dewar; "Two New Forms of Apparatus," by C. A. Kohn; "Detection and Estimation of Carbon Monoxide in the Air," by Dr. Haldane; "The Detection and Estimation of Carbon Monoxide by the Flame-Cap Method," by Frank Clowes; "Chemical Education in Germany and England," by Sir Henry E. Roscoe; "The Teaching of Science in Girls' Schools," by Miss L. Edna Walter.

A series of interesting philosophical experiments, with a view of proving the diminution of chemical action resulting from limitations of space, were presented by Prof. Liebrich, of Berlin. Also the following reports were presented: "On the Constituents of Barley Straw," by C. F. Cross; "On the Constituents of Coal," by Prof. Bedson; "On Quantitative Methods of Electrolyses," by Dr. C. A. Kohn; and "On the Teaching of Science in Elementary Schools," by John H. Gladstone.

C. *Geology.*—This section was presided over by John E. Marr, Secretary of the Geological Society and lecturer on geology at Cambridge University. His subject was "Stratigraphical Geology," and he discussed the effect that the work done on the subject in recent years has had upon our knowledge of geology considered as a whole. In opening, he referred to the death of Sir Joseph Prestwich "as the last link between the pioneers of the science and the geologists of the present day." "Of the four great divisions of geology," he said, "stratigraphical geology is essentially British as regards origin, its scientific principles having been established by William Smith, who was not only the father of English geology, but of stratigraphical geology in general. . . . The object of the stratigraphical geologist is to obtain information concerning all physical, climatic, and biological events which have occurred during each period of the past, and to arrange them in chronological order, so as to write a connected history of the earth. . . . It is specially desirable that the ancient faunas and floras of tropical regions should be more fully made known, as a study of these will probably throw considerable light upon the influence of climate upon the geographical distribution of organisms in past times. Large collections of varieties of species should be made, and local observers should devote themselves to the study of particular groups of organisms, for work of this character would greatly reduce the imperfection of the record from the biologists' point of view."

The recent advances in geological knowledge were discussed, as well as the glacial problem. He made reference to the work of Charles D. Walcott, G. F. Matthews, C. E. Beecher, and R. T. Jackson, concerning which he said: "These are four striking instances which especially illustrate the great advances that are being made in the study of the palæontology of the invertebrates by our American brethren."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "The Geology of the Isle of Man," by W. Boyd Dawkins; "Observations on some of the Footprints from the Trias in the Neighborhood of Liverpool," by H. C. Beasley; "Recent Borings in the Red Marl near Liverpool," "On the Range of Species in the Carboniferous Limestone of North Wales," and "An Account of the Erosion of the Seacoast of Wirral," by G. H. Morton; "On Tertiary Deposits in North Manxland," by A. Bell; "On Pre-Cambrian Fossils," by Sir William Dawson; "On the Depths of the Sea in Past Epochs," by E. B. Wethered; "On the Cause of the Bathymetric Limit of Pteropod Ooze," and "The Conditions under which the Upper Chalk was deposited," by P. F. Kendall; "On the Source of Lava" and "On the Post-Cambrian Shrinkage of the Globe," by J. Logan Lobley; "Notes on the Rippling of Sand by Water and by Wind," by Vaughan Cornish; "The Geology of Skomer Island," by F. T. Howard and E. W. Small; "Notes on Sections along the London Extension of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway between Rugby and Aylesbury," by Horace B. Woodward; "The Discovery of Marine Shells in the Drift Series at High Levels in Ayrshire," by John Smith; "Notes on the Superficial Deposits of North Shropshire," by C. Callaway; "Some Post-Pliocene Changes of Physical Geography in Yorkshire," by Percy F. Kendall; "Another Possible Cause of the Glacial Epoch," by Edward Hull; "Fifth Contribution to Rhætic Literature," by Montague Browne; "Notes on Some Fossil Plants from a Place a Short Distance South of Johannesburg," by A. C. Seward; "On the Action of Currents in the Deposition of Purple Clays," by Harry G. Seeley; and "A New Theiodont Skull from Wonder Bonn, Cape Colony," by Harry Govier.

D. *Zoölogy.*—Edward B. Poulton, Professor of Zoölogy at Oxford, presided over this section, and in his address he discussed the difficulties arising both from the physical and the biological points of view in considering the question whether the present state of palæontological and zoölogical knowledge increases or diminished these difficulties. He said: "Our object to-day is, first, to consider the objections raised by physicists against the time demanded by the geologist, and still more against its multiplication by the student of organic evolution; secondly, to inquire whether the present state of palæontological and zoölogical knowledge increases or diminishes the weight of the opinion of Darwin, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer, that the time during which the geologists concluded that the fossiliferous rocks had been formed was utterly insufficient to account for organic evolution." His conclusion was: "In this matter of physical arguments we are at one with the geologists, for we rely on them for an estimate of the time occupied by the deposition of the stratified rocks, while they rely on us for a conclusion as to how far this period is sufficient for the whole of organic evolution." Concerning the geological argument, he said that the stratified rocks would have been laid down in about four hundred million years. The biological evidence was considered chiefly from a palæontological point of view, and the speaker contended that "the consideration of the higher Phyla which occur fossil, except the vertebrata, leads to the irresistible conclusion that the whole period in which the fossiliferous rocks were laid down must be multiplied several times for this later history alone. Moreover, the period that is thus obtained requires to be again increased, and perhaps even doubled, for the earlier history."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "On the Cultivation of Oysters as practiced by the Romans," by R. T. Gunster; "Some Recent Investigations on the Utility of Specific Characters in Crustaceans," by Walter Garstang; "The Present Position of Morphology in Zoölogical Science," by E. W. MacBride; "On the Morphology of the Olfactory Lobe," by Charles S. Minot; "On the Habits of Wasps," by Prof. Edgeworth; "On the Genyornis Newtoni, an Extinct Australian Bird," by Dr. Stirling; "Phoronis, the Earliest Ancestor of the Vertebrates" and "Some Effects of Pelagic Spawning and the Life Histories of Marine Fishes," by A. T. Masterman; "On the Structure of the Male Apus," by W. B. Benham; "On the Life History of the Haddock," by William C. M'Intosh; "The Index Generum et Specierum," by F. A. Barter; "On the Development of the Tiger Beetle," by F. Enoch; "On the Eozoön Canadense," by Sir William Dawson; and "An Account of Herr Dannevig's Sea-Fish Hatchery in Norway," by J. W. Woodall. An important discussion on "Neo-Lamarckism" occurred, in which many of the members took part, including Prof. Charles S. Minot, of Boston, Mass. On Sept. 2 a joint session of the sections on zoölogy and botany was held for the purpose of discussing the "Cell Theory," over which Dunkinfield H. Scott at first, but later Edward P. Poulton presided. Profs. Farmer, Hartog, Minot, and Zacharias participated in the discussion. Also the following reports were presented: "On Bird Migration in Great Britain and Ireland," by John Cordeaux; "On the Fauna of African Lakes," by J. E. Moore; "On the Zoölogy, Botany, and Geology of the Irish Sea," by William A. Herdman; and "On the Work of the Marine Biological Laboratory in Plymouth," "On the Zoölogy and Botany of the West India Islands,"

"On the Zoölogy of the Sandwich Islands," and "On the Biology of the Oceanic Islands."

E. *Geography.*—The presiding officer of this section was Major Leonard Darwin, honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who chose as the subject of his address "The Development of Africa by Means of Railways." In opening, he reviewed the record of geographical work during the past year, and said, "All other performances pale in comparison with the feat accomplished by Nansen." Then, passing to his subject proper, he said: "As far as the immediate future is concerned, the points to which our attention should be mainly directed are the courses of the navigable parts of the rivers and the routes most suitable for the construction of railways in order to connect the navigable rivers and lakes with the coast. Two routes for railways from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza have been proposed, one running through the British and the other through the German sphere of influence. The German route, as originally proposed, would be the shorter of the two; but there is some reason to think that the British line will open up more country east of the lake which will be suitable for prolonged residence by white men. On the west coast of Africa, the Congo presents a grand opportunity of opening up the interior of the continent."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were the following: "An Account of a Short Journey in Tripoli," by H. S. Cowper; "On the Land of the Hausa," by Rev. J. C. Robinson; "On Photographic Surveying," by John Coles; "On Marine Research in the North Atlantic," by H. N. Dickson; "A Proposed Scheme for a Geographical Description of the British Isles," by H. R. Mill; "Canada and its Gold Discoveries," by Sir James Grant; "World Maps of Mean Monthly Rainfall," by Andrew J. Herbertson; "On Practical Geography in Manchester," by J. Howard Reed; "The Southern Alps of New Zealand," by A. E. Fitzgerald; "The Egyptian Sudan," by Sir Charles Wilson; "On the Teaching of Geography in Relation to History," by A. W. Andrews; "On the Boundary between British Columbia and Alaska," by E. Odlum; "On Dr. Nansen and the Results of his Recent Arctic Expedition," by J. Scott Keltie; "An Apparatus to illustrate Map Projections," by A. J. Herbertson; "A New Population Map of South Wales," by R. V. Darbishire; "Description of a Journey through Tibet," by W. A. L. Fletcher; "On the Relativity of Geographical Advantages," by George C. Chisholm; "Exploration in Northern Iceland," by F. W. Howell; "Notes on the Interior of Iceland," by K. Groosman; "The Various Boundary Lines between British Guiana and Venezuela attributed to Sir Robert H. Schomberg," by Ralph Richardson; "A Journey to Spitzbergen," by Sir W. Martin Conway; "The Present Condition of the Ruined Cities of Ceylon," by H. W. Cave; "Earthquakes and Sea Waves," by John Milne; "Old Tapestry Maps of England," by Rev. W. K. R. Bedford; "The Altels Avalanche of September, 1895," by Dr. Tempest Anderson; "A Journey from Uganda down the Nile into Emin Pasha's Old Province," by Lieut. G. Vandelaud; "The Coast Farms of Romney Marsh," by F. P. Gulliver; "Last Year's Work of the Jackson Harmsworth Expedition," by A. Monteflore Brice; and "The Influence of Climate and Vegetation on African Civilization," by G. F. Scott-Elliott.

Also the following reports were presented: "On African Climate," by Ernest G. Ravenstein, and "On Geographical Teaching."

F. *Economic Science and Statistics.*—This section was to be presided over by Leonard Courtney, M. P. who was prevented by illness from being present, and the reading of his address devolved upon Mr. L. L. Price. It was essentially a qualified defense of wide individualism as opposed to the principles of collectivism. He said: "However much we may contemplate the reconstruction of an industrial system, it must, if it is to be a living social organism, be constantly responsive to the ever-changing conditions of growth; some parts must wax while others wane, extending here and contracting there, and manifesting at every moment those phenomena of vigor and decline which characterize life. In the development of industry new and easier ways are constantly being invented of doing old things; places are being discovered better suited for old industries than those to which resort had been made; there is a continuous supersession of the worth of known processes and of the utility of old forms of work involving a supersession, or at least a transfer, of the labor hitherto devoted to them. All these things compel a perpetual shifting of seats of industry and of the settlements of man, and no organization can be entertained as practicable which does not lend itself to those necessities. They are the prerequisites of a diminution of the toil of humanity. As I have said before, the theory of individual liberty, however guarded, afforded a working plan; society could and did march under it. The scheme of collective action gives no such promise of practicability; it seems to lack the provision of the forces which should bring about that movement upon which growth depends. The economist of the past generation still holds his ground, and our best hope lies in the fuller acceptance of his ideas. The economist, however, must feel, if he is to animate multitudes and inspire legislatures, that he, too, has a religion. Beneath the calmness of his analysis must be felt the throb of humanity. Slow in any case must be the secular progress of any branch of the human family; but if we take our stand upon facts, if our eyes are open to distinguish illusions from truth, if we are animated by the single purpose of subordinating our investigations and our actions to the lifting up of the standard of living, we may possess our souls in patience, waiting upon the promise of the future."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "Some Economic Issues in regard to Charitable or Philanthropic Trading," by C. S. Loch; "Trade Combinations and Prices," by H. J. Falk; "Commercial Crises," by C. Juglar; "That Ability is not the Proper Basis of Local Taxation," by Edwin Camman; "Some Observations on the Distribution and Incidence of Rates and Taxes, with Special Reference to the Transfer of Charges from the Former to the Latter," by G. H. Blunden; "Proposed Modification of the Rating System," by W. H. Smith; "Farm Labor Colonies and Poor-Law Guardians," by Harold Prince; "The Decay of British Agriculture: Its Cause and its Cure," by Charles Rintoul; "Metric Measure and our Old System," by Frederick Toms; "A Comparison of the Age Distribution of Town and County Populations on Different Lands," by A. W. Flux; "Mercantile Markets for Futures," by Elijah Helm; "Grain Futures: Their Effects and Tendencies," by H. R. Rathbone; "Cotton Futures: What they are, and how they operate in Practice," by Charles Stewart; "The Influence of Business in Futures on Trade and Agriculture," by J. Silverberg; "The Fluctuation of Prices," by H. Binns; "The Currency Question in the United States and its Bearing on British Interests," by Arthur Lee; "The Standard of Value and Price," by William Fowler; "An International Standard," by George Peel: and "The Monetary Standard," by Leonard Darwin.

G. *Mechanical Science.*—Sir Douglas Fox, Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was the presiding officer of this section. In his address

he sketched the progress that had been made, generally and locally, during the quarter of a century since the association last met in Liverpool in several branches of knowledge and of practical application covered by civil and mechanical engineering. In particular he stated the results of experience with regard to electric and other mechanical traction and tunnel construction, touching also upon light railways, motor cars, the metric system, the scientific bases of foreign engineering, and the problems to be solved in the future. Concerning the metric system, he said: "The question of the early adoption in England of the metric system is of importance not only to the engineering profession, but also to the country at large. The recommendation of the recent royal commission appointed for the consideration of the subject was that it should be taught at once in all schools, and that in two years' time its adoption should be compulsory: but it is much to be regretted that up to the present time nothing has been done. The slight and temporary inconvenience of having to learn the system is of no moment compared to the great assistance it would prove to the commercial and trading world; the simplification of calculations and of accounts would be hailed with delight by all so soon as they realized the advantages. England is suffering in her trade with the Continent for want of it."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "The Physical and Engineering Features of the River Mersey and Port of Liverpool," by G. F. Lyster; "The Cause of Fracture of Railway Rails," by W. Worby Beaumont; "The Tower Bridge, the London Bridge, and other Thames Bridges," by Wolfe Barry; "The Liverpool Waterworks," by J. Parry; "The Present Position of the British North Atlantic Mail Service," by A. J. Maginnis; "Testing of Electric Glow Lamps," by William H. Preece; "Description of Two Electric Traveling Cranes in the Erith Iron Works," by E. W. Anderson; "Armor and Heavy Ordnance—Recent Developments and Standards," by Capt. W. H. Jaques, U. S. N.; "A New Spherical Balanced Valve for all Pressures," by J. Casey; "Engineering Laboratory Apparatus," by Prof. Hele Shaw; "An Account of the Art of Printing in Colors," by T. Cond; "The New Expanded Metal: Its Production and Uses," by H. B. Tarry; "Concerning Wreck Raising," by J. Bele; "On Horseless Road Locomotion," by A. B. Sennett. Also the following report was presented: "On the Effect of Wind and Atmospheric Pressure on the Tides," by Augustus G. Vernon Harcourt.

H. *Anthropology.*—This section was presided over by Arthur J. Evans, keeper of the Asmolean Museum in Oxford, who delivered an address on "The Eastern Question on Anthropology." At the outset he said: "Anthropology, among other things, has its 'eternal Eastern question.' Till within quite recent years the glamor of the Orient pervaded all inquiries as to the genesis of European civilization. The biblical training of the northern nations prepared the ground. The imperfect realization of the antiquity of European arts; on the other hand, the imposing chronology of Egypt and Babylonia; the abiding force of classical tradition, which found in the Phœnician a *deus ex machinâ* for exotic importations; finally, the 'Aryan hypothesis,' which brought in the dominant European races as immigrant wanderers from central Asia, with a ready-made stock of culture in their wallets—these and other causes combined to create an exaggerated estimate of the part played by the East as the illuminator of the benighted West. More recent investigations have resulted in a natural reaction." He discussed the "early Ægean culture," and then Crete and its influence was considered. His closing paragraph was: "In Crete, far earlier than elsewhere, we can trace the vestiges of primeval intercourse with the valley of the Nile. There more clearly than in any other area we can watch the continuous development of the germs which gave birth to the higher Ægean culture. There before the days of Phœnician contact a system of writing had already been worked out which the Semite only carried one step further. To Crete the earliest Greek tradition looks back as the home of divinely inspired legislation and the first center of maritime dominion."

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "The Palæolithic Stone Implements of Somaliland," by H. W. Seton Kerr; "An Account of the Older Flint Implements of Ireland," by W. J. Knowles; "The Dolmens of Brittany," by William A. Herdman; "On Palæolithic Spearheads and Arrowheads from the Thames Gravels" and "On Reworked Derived Flints," by H. Stopes; "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland" and "The Brooches of Scotland," by Miss Maclagan; "Physical Anthropology of the Isle of Man," by A. W. Moore and John Beddoe; "The Trinil Femur (Pithecanthropus erectus) contrasted with the Femora of Various Savage and Civilized Races," by David Hepburn; "Proportions of the Human Body," by Dr. Garson; "Some Pagan Survivals," by F. T. Elworthy; "Anthropological Opportunities in British New Guiana," by S. H. Ray; "A Method of determining the Value of Folklore as Ethnological Data illustrated by Survivals of Fire Worships in the British Isles," by G. L. Gomme; "The Coast Indians of British Columbia and Alaska, including the Flatheads of the South, the Kwakuintls and Tsimpbians of the West Coast, the Haidahs of Queen Charlotte's Island, the Klinghts of Alaska, and the Sticks of the Interior," by E. Adlum; "Cyprus and the Trade Routes of Southeastern Europe," by J. L. Myres; "The Transition from Pure Copper to Bronze-made Tin," by John H. Gladstone; "The Starting Point of the Iron Age in Europe," by W. Ridgway; "Tyrrhenians in Greece and Italy," by Dr. O. Montelius; "Who produced the Objects called Mycenæan?" by W. Ridgway; "On Preclassical Chronology in Greece and Italy," by O. Montelius: "Recent Evidence in relation to Pillar and Tree Worship in Mycenæan Greece," by Arthur Evans; "The Ornament of Northwest Europe," by G. Coffey; "Celtic and Scandinavian Ornament illustrated on the Monuments of the Isle of Man," by P. M. C. Kermode; "Sergi's Theory of a Mediterranean Race," by J. L. Myres; "A Prehistoric Settlement in County Kerry," by R. A. S. McAlister: "Boat Graves in Sweden," by H. Stolpe; "On an Ethnological Storehouse," by W. M. Flinders Petrie; "On the Duk-Duk Organization of the Kanakas of the Bismarck Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean," by Graf von Pfeil: "On Ancient British Interment," by F. T. Elworthy; "Points of Resemblance between Irish Ogams of the Past and the Australian Aborigines' Stick Writing of the Present," by Dr. Harley.

Also the following reports were presented: "The Mental and Physical Deviations from the Normal among Children in Public Elementary and other Schools," by Sir Douglas Galton; "On the Ethnological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland," by E. W. Brabrook: "On the Physical Characters, Languages, and Industrial and Social Conditions of the Northwestern Tribes of the Dominion of Canada," and "On the Linguistic and Anthropological Characteristics of the Northern Dravidian and Kolatuvian Races—the Uranws.

A resolution offered by C. H. Read, proposing the establishment of an imperial bureau of ethnology in London for information relating to the manners

and customs, religious beliefs, and laws of all the primitive races inhabiting the British colonies or upon the borders of the empire, was adopted.

On Sept. 18 this section devoted a portion of its proceedings to commemorating the centenary of the birth of Dr. Andreas Retzius, the Swedish craniologist. Various addresses were made.

I. *Physiology.*—This section was presided over by Dr. Walter H. Gaskell, Lecturer on Physiology at Cambridge, who delivered his address on Sept. 21, and presented as his subject a new theory on the ancestry of the vertebrata: The characteristic of the vertebrate central nervous system is its tubular character. Dr. Gaskell's hypothesis is that it is composed of two parts, an internal epithelial tube, surrounded by a segmented nervous system, and that the internal epithelial tube was originally the alimentary canal of an arthropod animal, which has become surrounded by the nervous system. Any hypothesis dealing with the origin of one group of animals from another must satisfy three conditions: 1. It must be in accordance with the phylogenetic history of each group. It must therefore give a consistent explanation of all the organs and tissues of the higher group which can be clearly shown not to have originated within the group itself. At the same time, the variations which have occurred on the hypothesis must be in harmony with the direction of variation in the lower group, if not actually foreshadowed in that group. 2. The anatomical relation of parts must be the same in the two groups, not only with respect to coincidence of topographical arrangement, but also with respect to similarity of structure, and, to a large extent, also of function. 3. The peculiarities of the ontogeny or embryological development of the higher group must receive an adequate explanation by means of the hypothesis, while at the same time they must help to illustrate the truth of the hypothesis. All these three conditions, he said, are satisfied by the hypothesis stated as far as the head region of the vertebrate is concerned, and he spoke only of the head region for the present.

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "On the Genesis of Vowels," by J. R. Lloyd; "On Further Researches with the Phonograph," by Prof. McKendrick; "A New Method of distinguishing between Organic and Inorganic Compounds of Iron in the Tissues," by Prof. McCallum; "On Types of Human Respiration," by W. Marcet; "On the Occurrence of Fever in Mice," by Loraine Smith and Prof. Westbrook; "The Physiological Effects of Peptone when injected into the Circulation," by W. H. Thompson; "On the Nerves of the Intestine and the Effects of Small Doses of Nicotine upon them," by J. L. Bunch; "Peristalsis and Paralysis of the Intestine," by A. S. Grünbaum; "The Glucoside Constitution of Proteid," by Frederick W. Pavy; "The Discharge of a Single Nerve Cell," by Francis Gotch; "The Relation between the Eye and Ear," by E. Stevenson; "Fragments from the Autobiography of a Nerve," by A. W. Waller; "The Principles of Microtome Construction," by Charles S. Minot, of Boston, Mass.; "The Structure of Nerve Cells," by G. Mann; "Cell Granulation under Normal and Abnormal Conditions, with Special Reference to the Leucocytes," by R. Buchanan; "Points illustrating Dental Histology," by Prof. Paul; "Photometry and Purkinje's Phenomena," by Prof. Haycroft; "The Physical Basis of Life," by Prof. Allen; "The Rôle of Osmosis in Physiological Processes," by Lazarus Barlow; "Bacteria in Food," by Dr. Kanthack; "Organization of Bacteriological Research in Connection with Public Health," by Dr. Woodhead; "On the Mechanism of Peritoneal Infection," by Dr. Durham; "On the Minute Structure of the Cerebellum," by Dr. Hill; "Some of the Observations on the Basis of Bacteriological Theory," by A. P. Fokker; "The Action of Glycerin on the Growth of Bacteria," by Dr. Copeman; "On the Bacteriology of Oysters," by William A. Herdman and Dr. Boyce; "The Action of Human Serum on Typhoid Bacilli," by Dr. Grünbaum; and "On the Detection of Lead in Organic Fluids by the Immersion of a Strip of Pure Magnesium in the Suspected Liquid," by Dr. Abram and Mr. Marsden.

K. *Botany.*—The presiding officer of this section was Dr. Dunkinfield H. Scott, honorary keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory at the Royal Gardens in Kew.

He limited the scope of his address to modern morphological botany, which he described as the accurate comparison of plants, both living and extinct, with the object of tracing their real relationships with one another, and thus of ultimately constructing a genealogical tree of the vegetable kingdom. In conclusion, Dr. Scott remarked on the wonderful fascination of the records of the far-distant past in which our own origin, like that of our distant cousins the plants, lies hidden. If any fact is brought home to us by the investigations of modern biology, it is the conviction that all life is one; that, as Nägeli said, the distance from man to the lowest bacterium is less than the distance from the lowest bacterium to nonliving matter. The problems of descent, though, strictly speaking, they may often prove insoluble, will never lose their attraction for the scientifically guided imagination.

Among the more important papers presented before this section were: "On Some Species of the Chytridiaceous Genus Urophlyctis," by P. Magnus; "A Parasitic Disease of Pellia Epiphylla," by W. G. Ellis; "An Account of Corrallorhiza Innata and its Associated Fungi," by Vaughan Jennings; 'The Arrangement of the Vascular Bundles in Certain Nymphæaceæ," by D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan; "On the Ascent of Water in Trees," by Francis Darwin; "On the Changes in the Tentacle of Drosera Rotundifolia," by Gustav Mann; "The Singular Effect produced on Certain Animals in the West Indies by feeding on the Young Shoots, Leaves, Pods, and Seeds of the Wild Tamarind or Jumbai Plant (*Leucæna Glauca*, Benth.)," by D. Morris; "On the So-called Tubercle Bacillus," by Vaughan Jennings; "Some Floral Diagrams of the Polygonaceæ," by James W. H. Trail; "The Number of Spores contained in the Sporangia of Various Types of Filicineæ," by Frederick O. Bower; "The Relationship of the Various Groups of Green Algæ," by Prof. Chordat; "Some Peculiar Cases of Apogamous Reproduction in Ferns," by W. H. Lang; "The Geographical Distribution of Plants," by Thistleton Dyer; "On the Cells of the Cyanopyceæ," by Prof. Zacharius; "On Some Points in the Morphology of the Orchidaceæ," by Prof. Pfitzer; "A New Hybrid Passion Flower," by J. Wilson; "Observations on the Doranthaceæ of Ceylon," by F. W. Keeble; "An Account of Experiments Dealing with Latent Life in Seeds," by Casimir de Candolle; "A New Cycad from the Purbeck Beds of Portland," and "A Note on a Large Specimen of Lyginodendron" by A. C. Seward; "Some Carboniferous Fossils referred to Lepidostrobus," by D. H. Scott; and "A New Species of Albuca," by J. Wilson.

Popular Features.—On Sept. 17 a conference of delegates representing local scientific societies was held in Crown Court in the afternoon, over which Dr. Carson presided and at which papers were read. A symposium in honor of Sir Joseph Lister was held in Adelphi Hall on Sept. 18, at which 300 members were present and over which Prof. Mitchell Banks presided. In the evening a discourse on "Safety in Ships" was given by Dr

Francis Elgar. The half holiday on Saturday, the 19th, was devoted to local excursions, seeing Liverpool itself or taking trips on the Mersey, a large number visiting New Brighton. One local attraction was the Liverpool overhead railway. A party visited the Prescot mine, and were able after inspecting the machinery and the mechanical contrivances to descend the shaft to witness the actual working of the coal; also on invitation a number of gentlemen attending the British Association were invited to Hawarden, where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. In the evening Sir Joseph Lister was entertained at a banquet given by the medical profession of Liverpool. The presiding officer was Richard Caton, President of the Medical Institution, and 350 persons were present. On the evening of Sept. 23 a banquet was given in the Adelphi Hotel to the association by the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. Besides the American ambassador, Prof. W. H. Goodyear, of Brooklyn, and Prof. Charles S. Minot, of Boston, were among the guests. At the close of the meeting the usual excursions provided for were enjoyed, of which that to the Isle of Man was the most popular. There were exhibitions of physical apparatus, and in connection with the anthropological section there was an important and valuable loan collection of anthropological exhibits.

Attendance and Grants.—At the concluding meeting of the association, held on Sept. 23, the secretary reported an attendance of 3,181 members, of whom 31 were new life members, 139 new annual members, and 41 foreign members. The receipts were £1,355, which amount was distributed among the sections in grants for research as follow: Mathematics and physics, £320; chemistry, £80; geology, £135; zoölogy, £325; geography, £20; economic science and statistics, £25; anthropology, £180; mechanical science, £10; physiology, £255; botany, £20; and corresponding societies, £25.

Next Meeting.—The association will meet in 1897 in Toronto, Canada, beginning on Aug. 18. Bristol was decided upon as the place of meeting in 1898, and for 1899 Dover was selected. Sir John Evans, treasurer and a vice-president of the Royal Society, an authority on archæology and numismatics, was named as president for the Toronto meeting.

ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS IN 1896. During the year astronomy made satisfactory progress, especially in some departments, the discovery and investigation of variable stars taking first rank. Save the asteroids, no new members have been added to the solar system. Photographers of the heavens find these tiny planets, now so numerous, so often depicted on the sensitive plates of their camera that the list grows apace.

The Sun.—In solar physics but little advance has been made. It was hoped that observations of the total solar eclipse of Aug. 9 would largely increase our knowledge of the nature, cause, and extent of the corona; but clouds and storm at the selected stations rendered well-nigh futile the attempts of astronomers to observe it. Of his spots, we know simply that, as to their number, there has been a very slight decrease during the past two years, though on no day was the great luminary free of them, as last happened on March 28, 1831. The decline in number and area has been much more marked in the southern than in the northern hemisphere, the opposite having been true in 1894. The latitude of the spots, however, remains nearly constant. Prof. Tacchini says: "No spots and few faculæ attain a higher latitude than 30°." The spots are often of immense size and easily visible to the naked eye, and equal in extent five times the diameter of the Earth, and a few times they have been observed with a diameter eight times that of the Earth. Whether they are depressions or elevations of the Sun's limb is a disputed question. It has been asserted that, rounding the Sun's limb by his rotation, they have been seen as notches; but, from the boiling or tremors of the atmosphere, such observations are unreliable, and can have but little value in deciding so important a matter.

Metallic prominences seem to have been proportionately numerous, about 5 per cent. of them reversing the sodium and magnesium lines, while in 1894 only 1·3 per cent. were so found. Mr. Evershed, who annually observes about 1,000 prominences, says the corona line, wave length 5,316, has been relatively more frequent in the chromosphere.

Few eruptive prominences have been lately seen. Prof. George E. Hale records one on March 25, 9^h 50^m to 11^h 6^m, Chicago mean time, which was the only one seen in 1895. By means of his large spectrograph, with moving slits adjusted to the K line, he obtained some very fine photographs of the phenomenon. From measurements of his plates, he deduced the maximum height of the prominence to be $624'' \times 450 = 280{,}800$ miles, which is more than 40,000 miles greater than the Moon's distance from the Earth. Only one prominence surpassing this in height is on record.

While the spots are confined to two zones, one on each side of, and near the equator, the prominences or solar eruptions are seen entirely around the Sun, showing the two to be in no wise associated. They are dull scarlet in color, and are composed of hydrogen gas heated to redness. With the spectroscope they can be seen and carefully studied without an eclipse.

Rotation of Venus.—No consensus of opinion has yet been arrived at by astronomers regarding the announcement by Schiaparelli that the planet Venus, like our Moon, makes a revolution synchronously with her axial rotation. Prof. Tacchini, from observations during 1895, makes the period of rotation 224·7 days. Owing to her dense and cloud-laden atmosphere, which renders her markings changeable and uncertain, it is a question whether her surface has ever been seen. The halo of light extending over the unilluminated portion of her disk, similar to that on the dark part of the Moon three or four days after passing the Sun, claimed to have been seen by some astronomers, is another perplexing matter. Other astronomers, with equal optical appliances and with eager quest, have been unable to detect any trace of this phosphorescent light. The writer is of the opinion that this phosphorescent illumination is illusory, as is also that of the ring encircling the dark portion of the planet, and the existence of a star in the center, each, of Venus and of Mercury during their transits across the Sun. These appearances are due, probably, to some peculiarity in the retina of the observer's eye—as some people see, or seem to see, wave motions in the zodiacal light, and in the tails of comets, suggesting the undulations in a field of grain, which trained and skillful observers fail to find.

The Moon.—During the total eclipses of the Moon on March 10 and Sept. 3, 1895, Dr. Barnard, then at the Lick Observatory, made a series of photographs of the eclipsed Moon and the surrounding sky as a study of the question, Has our Moon a satellite? If there is a satellite of our satellite, it must be very small and not to be caught visually nor photographically, unless during totality the satellite should be outside the Earth's shadow. Without an eclipse the Moon's brightness must of course overpower that of her satellite. At the September eclipse six fine photographs were secured. As the Moon's motion is quite rapid, it was necessary to guide the telescope by hand, moving

it at the same rate as that of the orbital motion of the Moon. This was somewhat difficult, because no small, brilliant point could be found on her surface for a guide. He, however, succeeded admirably, his beautiful pictures showing many details, and the Moon standing out as a globe instead of a disk; but neither he nor any one else was disappointed that no satellite was revealed. His exposures were from 5^m to 6^m in duration. These experiments prove that if the Moon has a satellite it is not brighter than a star of the eleventh magnitude.

On the evening of July 21, 1896, Prof. Brooks, of Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., while observing the Moon with the 10-inch telescope, saw a dark, round object pass slowly across the Moon from east to west. He thinks it was a meteor too far beyond our atmosphere to become luminous by friction with it. This assumption, if at the same time it was within the Earth's shadow, would account for its lack of luminosity. It could not have been an ordinary shooting star, which is very small. Its flight across the Moon occupied between 3^s and 4^s, which slowness of motion indicates both great distance from the Earth and great magnitude.

Mars.—Dr. Barnard, from an extended series of observations of this planet with the 36-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory during the last opposition, found that the so-called "seas," though particularly rich in markings, bore no resemblance to seas, but looked like a mountainous country as seen from a high elevation. The continental shadings were observed, but no straight, sharp lines were visible to him. On the other hand, Prof. Percival Lowell, at Flagstaff, Arizona, with a much smaller telescope, claims to have seen several lines of this character. The reputed observations of this planet are so diverse and antagonistic that it is not easy to arrive at conclusions. At the coming opposition some definite knowledge may be attained. The mysterious white spot seen at the last three oppositions on the terminator of Mars, which elicited so much discussion, has reappeared, and was seen at the Lick Observatory on Aug. 27, 1896, by Prof. W. J. Hussey. The inference is that it is an illuminated mountain peak, and therefore a prominent and permanent object, and not at all a signaling device to the Earth by the Martian inhabitants, as has been popularly proclaimed.

Asteroids.—Fewer of these tiny worlds were discovered during the year than in any year since 1891. Curiously, too, not one has been found visually, but, rather, by the trails on the photographic plates, caused by their orbital motion while the telescope is steadfastly and accurately held for hours upon a star. All since the last report are the findings of MM. Wolf and Charlois. Palisa, who claims 81, seems to have abandoned the quest for these bodies, as his last record is No. 226 (Tamara), found in February, 1892. Charlois, with his list of 87, has distanced all competitors. It is highly improbable that all these planetoids have a magnitude sufficient to be seen by our telescopes, and it is very likely that they may number many thousands. To keep the record of so great a number is laborious indeed, and it is not surprising that astronomers frown upon their further quest. To re-find lost ones is as hard a task as to find comets. A systematic search for the lost Æthra (132) during the past two years has proved unavailing. Some of these worlds, in their orbital journeys, must pass each other at saluting nearness, if, indeed, they do not occasionally collide. The period of Ottilia (401) is almost exactly half that of Jupiter, rendering the theory of its elements interesting.

Mr. B. M. Roszel has recently computed the total mass of the first 311 members of the group, assuming for them the same *albedo* as Vesta and the mean density of Mars. His conclusion is that it equals 0·003 that of Mars. The three smallest mean distances are: (330) = 2·09; Brucia (323) = 2·16; and (149) Medusa = 2·17. The three greatest are: (279) Thule = 4·26; (361) = 3·96; and (153) Hilda = 3·96. The greatest density of the group is at distance 2·80, precisely that indicated by Bode's law. The following is the record of discoveries since the last report:

407 CC	Wolf	Oct. 13, 1895	
408 CD	"	" 13, "	
409 CE	Charlois	Dec. 9, "	
CF	Wolf	" 9, "	= 352.
CG	"	" 9, "	= Andromache.
410 CH	Charlois	Jan. 7, 1896	
411 CJ	"	" 7, "	
412 CK	Wolf	" 7, "	
413 CL	"	" 7, "	
CM	Charlois	" 17, "	= 332, Siri.
414 CN	"	" 17, "	
415 CO	Wolf	Feb. 7, "	
CP	"	Apr. 2, "	
CQ	"	" 21, "	
CR	"	" 21, "	
416 CS	Charlois	May 4, "	
417 CT	Wolf and Charlois	" 6, "	
CU	Wolf	Sept. 3, "	
CV	"	" 7, "	
CW	"	" 7, "	
CX	"	" 7, "	
CY	"	" 7, "	
CZ	"	" 7, "	

The following have received names:

No.	Letter.	Name.	No.	Letter.	Name.
330	..	Adelberta.	343	N	Ostara.
337	E	Devosa.	351	V	Yrsa.
338	F	Boudrosa.	352	B	Gisela.
340	H	Edwarda.	385	AX	Almatar.
341	I	California.	391	BF	Ingeborg.

Saturn's Rings.—The last "Annual Cyclopædia" gave a brief description of the process used by Prof. Keeler in the determination of his theory that countless millions of discrete particles make up the rings of Saturn. Prof. Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, who has constructed a new spectrograph for the express purpose of testing the validity of the conclusion arrived at by Prof. Keeler, has secured photographs entirely confirmatory, and the scale of the negatives is sufficiently large to show the excess of velocity of the inner edge of the ring over that of its outer edge. As illustrative of the accuracy of Mr. Campbell's photographs, the subjoined means of three measures may be cited: Velocity due to the planet's rotation = 9·77 kilometres, differing by 0·52 kilometres from the computed value; velocity of the middle of the ring system = 17·37 kilometres, differing by 1·41 from the computed value; and excess of velocity for the inner edge of the ring = 3·13 kilometres, differing by 0·74 kilometres from computation. These confirmatory studies would warrant belief in the meteoric composition of the rings; and that the innermost of the three principal rings is translucent, allowing the planet to be seen through it, also corroborates its truth. Lately the astronomical journals have discussed the reported observation on April 18, 1896, by M. Antoniadi, a French astronomer, of three new divisions on Saturn's middle ring. One or two other astronomers claim to have seen, at a later date, something similar. As the outer ring is frequently seen thus divided, and if, as Prof. Keeler has shown, the rings are made up of disjunct components, Antoniadi's observation may be correct, yet the question arises, why have not the users of greater telescopes observed this same phenomenon?

Ellipticity of Uranus.—By an elaborate series of measures of the equatorial and polar diameters of Uranus, Dr. Barnard has fully proved that the two are unequal, and that, consequently, this planet,

like the others, rotates on an axis. Considering the difficulties of the undertaking, the close agreement of the observations made by Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, with the 23-inch refractor with those of Dr. Barnard is somewhat remarkable. Following are the comparisons:

Polar.	Equatorial.	
3·946″	4·273″	Young.
3·930″	4·150″	Barnard.

As is true of Jupiter and Saturn, the rotational period of Uranus, computed from his spheroidity, must be short.

Double Stars.—Few new double stars have been discovered since the last writing; but still this work goes bravely on, and sets of measures have been made, at different observatories, of over 1,500 of these interesting stars, the orbits of 50 binaries have been computed, and the distances apart of their components calculated, as well as their periodic times. That of shortest period, Kappa Pegasi = Burnham 989, is 11·4 years, with distance 0·42″. Next is Delta Equulei = 11·5 years, while the period of Mu Bootes is 219, and that of Castor one thousand years. Several photo-spectroscopic doubles have periods a thousand times shorter than that of Kappa Pegasi. Dr. T. J. J. See has computed new elements of the orbit of Burnham 416, the place of which for 1900·0 is right ascension 17^h $12·1^m$; declination south, 34° 52′. It is a rapid binary whose period he gives as 33·0 years. Between the years 1896·5 and 1900·5 the orbital motion will have amounted to 29°. Their distance at the first epoch was 1·43″, and at the last it will be 1·72″. Dr. See, in his study of 70 Ophiuchi, has found, to his great surprise, that the angle of position was 4° in advance of the theoretical place, as compared with Schur's ephemeris, which, though it was made with extreme care, he (Dr. See) deemed necessary to revise. After rigid comparison with the observations of others, he found irregularity not only in angular motion but also in distance, and, moreover, that these irregularities were periodic, and so demanded special investigation. The duplicity of this star was ascertained by Sir William Herschel in 1779, since which time the companion has achieved one complete revolution and made considerable advance on a second one. Much study has been bestowed on this star, and many orbits have been computed for it, which, in turn, have needed revision. The companion has departed from every orbit heretofore obtained. Dr. See's opinion is that this star, 70 Ophiuchi—like Beta Auriga, and Zeta Ursa Majoris—is a triple star, the nearer component being either too close to its primary to be optically visible or, like the companion of Algol, a dark though massive star. He finds unmistakable evidence of retardation of motion of the companion near *apastron*, though recently this has changed to acceleration, and until this disturbing element is ascertained no satisfactory orbit is possible. Prof. Schur, in 1868, from 400 mean observations of position angle, naturally concluded that the orbit deduced by him would give for many years, if not indefinitely, good places of the visible companion; yet the error in position angle already amounts to 5 degrees. Dr. See thinks that the unseen body moves retrograde, in a sinuous curve about the common center of gravity of the system, in nearly forty years. The period of the visible components seems to be between ninety and one hundred years. He assumes the present position angle of the dark star to be about 330°. His interesting paper on this binary may be found in the "Astronomical Journal" of Jan. 9, 1896. In the same publication of June 29, 1896, Dr. See gives the results of his researches on the orbits of 40 binary stars.

Variable Stars.—The interest in the quest for variable stars shows no abatement, though but few astronomers make a specialty of their discovery. The number of stars now known to vary in brightness is more than 8,500, and the list has so extended as to suggest the idea that all the stars may, within small limits, vary in brightness. The tabulation and revision, the ascertainment of their periods and their inequalities, has been a laborious task. A very remarkable feature of these changeful stars is the frequency with which they are found in star clusters.

In the Harvard College Circular, No. 2, Prof. Pickering announces that Prof. Solon J. Bailey has discovered, from examination of photographs obtained by him of certain globular clusters, an extraordinary number of variable stars. In the cluster in the Hunting Dogs, Messier 3 (General Catalogue, 3636), 87 stars, from an examination of 15 photographic plates, were found variable. Attention is called to the fact that a few of these variables have short periods, of a half day or less.

In No. 3 Prof. Bailey omits 14 suspected of variability which is not yet proved. For more particular information on this subject, the reader is referred to "Astronomische Nachrichten," Nos. 2986, 3223, 3321 and 3354.

The Harvard College Circular, No. 7, contains a list of 10 new variables confirmed at that observatory by study of photographic plates. Changes in the light of Col. Markwich's star in Sagittarius is shown by 89 plates. A large number of observations have been made with the meridian photometer to determine the light curve of stars of the Algol type. S. Antliæ has been regarded hitherto as belonging to this class, and is of interest from the shortness of its period = 7^h $46·8^m$, and, since it retains its full brightness for less than half its time, it is difficult to accept the hypothesis that the variation is caused by a dark eclipsing body. After much study and many observations, it is thought that this star is not of the Algol class, but, rather, like Delta Cephei and Eta Aquilæ, belongs to the family of variables of short period. Observations of Beta Lyræ show that two or more bodies are revolving about each other.

At this maximum much attention has been given to Omicron Ceti (Mira) to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the fitful fluctuations observed at the last maximum of this wonderful variable. While its light has alternately steadily increased and decreased, yet its maximum seemed not to have been attained until sixty days after it was due, and its brightness was 1·5 to 2 magnitudes less than usual. These changes of light not only in many of the variables, but also in their periods, raises a doubt as to the correctness of our accepted theories regarding them, and leads us to wonder if radical change is not necessary.

That the periodic mutations of the light of Algol are due to being eclipsed by a dark star, is doubtless true; but this theory seems hardly adequate to account for all the fluctuations of the majority of variables. As a single instance of many that might be cited, let us take Eta of the southern constellation Argo. In 1677 it was of the fourth magnitude; in 1751 it was of the second; in 1811 it was again of the fourth; and in 1837 and the seven years subsequent it ranked as of first magnitude, outshining every star in the heavens save the dog star. In 1859 it had faded to the third magnitude, and, decreasing almost uniformly, in 1867 it had shrunk to the sixth, while three years later it was invisible to the naked eye. Its minimum was reached in 1886, when it was of the 7·6 magnitude. It is now very slowly growing brighter. In thirty years this wonderful star assumed seven different magnitudes;

its light diminishing 600 times. Such long-continued change must be caused by some chemical phenomenon in the star itself. Our own Sun shows variations of light, but they are vastly less than those observed in the stars classed as variables.

The following are the shortest-period variables known:

S. Antliæ = 7h. 46m. 48s.
Lacaille 5861 = 7h. 16m. 0s.
U. Pegasi = 5h. 32m. 24s.

Dr. Chandler gives, in "Gould's Astronomical Journal" of July 8, 1896, his third catalogue of variable stars—the most extensive and complete one extant. It comprises a list of 8,622 stars, arranged in the order of right ascension, and contains all that were known at the date of publication. The different columns denote right ascension and declination for 1900·0, the annual variation, color, magnitudes—both at maximum and minimum—periods, date of discovery, etc. Five pages are devoted to names of discoverers, the types into which the stars have been classified, light curves, and much of interest and instruction regarding these bodies. The author says, prefatorially, that very few stars of the northern hemisphere have been seriously neglected by the astronomers there, and this harmonious collaboration without preconcerted scheme is very gratifying; but he adds that there is ample room for more participants, and that in the southern hemisphere volunteers for this work are much needed.

New Stars.—By photography the discovery of new stars is of so frequent occurrence as to elicit comparatively little interest among astronomers. A few of the most notable only can be alluded to here. On Dec. 12, 1895, a new star was found by Mrs. Fleming, from examination of the Draper Memorial photographs at Harvard College Observatory, in the constellation Centaurus. Its place for 1900·0 is: Right ascension 13^h $34{\cdot}3^m$; declination south 31° 8′. Its spectrum resembles that of the nebula surrounding 30 Doradus, and also that of 20937 of the Argentina General Catalogue, but is unlike that of the ordinary nebula or those of the new stars in Auriga, Norma, and Carina. It is nearly in contact with 5253, Dreyer's New General Catalogue of Nebulæ, following it 1·28ˢ, and is north of it 23″. No trace of this star is visible on 55 photographic plates taken from May 21 to June 14, 1895. Its magnitude was 7·2. On Dec. 16 it was of the eleventh magnitude, with spectrum closely resembling that of the adjacent nebula. Like the new stars in Cygnus, Auriga, and Norma, this one appears to have diffused itself into a nebula.

In the "Cordoba Durchmusterung"—(31·10536′) is a star of 9·5 magnitude, having very nearly the position of nebula, New General Catalogue, 5253. The *nova's* position differs from that of the nebula only 1·4ˢ in right ascension, and 18″ in declination, and so it is rendered uncertain whether the star referred to was the nebula or the *nova*. In a small telescope with low power the appearance of the nebula is such that it might easily be mistaken for a 9·5 magnitude star, though careful observation shows it to be hazy. From estimates of Prof. W. J. Hussey, of the Lick Observatory, the *nova* declined in brightness from the 11·2 magnitude on Dec. 22, 1895, to 14·4 magnitude on June 11, 1896, and was surrounded by a faint, irregular nebula, which extended continuously to the bright nebula, New General Catalogue 5253. On June 26 its brightness was reckoned at 15·25, and on July 9 at nearly the sixteenth magnitude. On the latter date it was difficult to detect the star in the midst of the nebula, which appeared to be continuous with the brighter nebula referred to. When the star was brighter the nebula about it was invisible, just as, no doubt, a comet can not be seen when superimposed on a star. The letter name of this *nova* is Z Centauri.

The subjoined is a list of new stars as given by Prof. E. C. Pickering in Harvard College Observatory Circular, No. 4. He regards their positions as reliable:

CONSTELLATION.	Year.	Discoverer.
Cassiopeia	1572	Tycho Brahe.
Cygnus	1600	Jansen.
Ophiuchus	1604	Kepler.
Vulpecula	1670	Antheim.
Ophiuchus	1848	Wind.
Scorpius	1860	Auwers.
Corona Borealis	1866	Birmingham.
Cygnus	1876	Schmidt.
Andromeda	1885	Hartwig.
Perseus	1887	Mrs. Fleming.
Auriga	1891	Anderson.
Norma	1893	Mrs. Fleming.
Carina	1895	" "
Centaurus	1895	" "

The first star in this table was visible in daylight, and, though it was generally observed, its discovery was accredited to Tycho Brahe, who first published an account of it and followed it as long as it was visible. He found an approximate place for it, but, as it was in a region rich with stars and as the telescope had not then been invented, it is doubtful whether it can now be identified.

The new star found in Carina by Mrs. Fleming shows a spectrum so closely resembling those of *Nova* Auriga and *Nova* Normæ as to indicate identity of composition. On 62 photographic negatives, secured between May, 1889, and March, 1895, no trace of a star was found, although stars of the fourteenth magnitude are clearly depicted; but on a plate taken on April 8, 1895, the star had registered itself, as of eighth magnitude, and on July 1 of eleventh magnitude. The place of this star for 1900·0 is: Right ascension 11^h $3{\cdot}9^m$; declination south 61° 24′.

Stars with Peculiar Spectra.—Rev. T. E. Espin, in "Astronomische Nachrichten," No. 3352, of May 11, 1896, has a catalogue of 210 stars of unusual spectra, which, added to his previous lists, swells the number to 1,179 stars. He appends descriptive notes regarding the peculiarities of the different types, I, II, III, and IV. This self-imposed and well-performed though arduous task in stellar spectroscopy is a valuable accession to our scanty knowledge of the stars.

Another table of new stars of this character is contained in the "English Mechanic," of Aug. 7, 1896, but most of them are of the types IV and V. Save four, all are southern stars.

The writer, Prof E. C. Pickering, asserts that the spectra of the two faint stars announced as peculiar in the "Astronomische Nachrichten," Vol. CXXXV, page 195, have been shown by recent and better photographs, and one of them, whose position for 1900·0 is right ascension 17^h $38{\cdot}2^m$; declination 46° 3′—announced as a stellar object having the spectrum of a gaseous nebula—proves to have a continuous spectrum in which the hydrogen lines Hβ, Hγ, Hδ, Hε, and Hζ are bright, and the bright line, 5007, absent, like that of Eta Carinæ. The second object (right ascension 18^h $39{\cdot}3^m$; declination 33° 27′), given as of the fifth type, shows the spectrum of a gaseous nebula.

Stars having Dark Companions.—The spectroscope has confirmed the theory held now for many years, that Algol is a binary, and its companion a dark star, which is, of course, invisible. A notable addition to this class of heavenly bodies has lately been made by Dr. Belopolsky, of the Imperial

Observatory at Pulkowa, Russia, whose observations tend to show that in addition to the two visible components of Castor (Alpha[1] and Alpha[2], Geminorum) Alpha[1] must have a dark companion akin to that of Algol (Beta Persei), save that, while the latter is periodically occulted by its companion, no such phenomenon happens in the case of Alpha[1] Geminorum. Photo-spectrographic observations indicate that the effect of the companion is to change the velocity of the star's motion at regular intervals in the line of sight rather than to vary its brilliancy by eclipse. Dr. Belopolsky concludes that the relative orbital velocity of the system is about 21 miles a second.

Prof. Bailey, of the Harvard College Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, finds that Mu[1] Scorpii, like Beta Auriga, Zeta Ursa Majoris, and others, is a spectroscopic binary. Its period of revolution is thirty-five hours— the shortest known.

Spectrum of Alpha Aquilæ.—In a memoir presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Deslandres makes the interesting statement that in the spectrum of Alpha Aquilæ he has often seen fine, double, bright lines running through the middle of the dark lines of hydrogen, and sometimes even through those of iron and the K line of calcium. He attributes them to the star's chromosphere, and regards them as proof of the orbital motion of the star, and also of an atmosphere surrounding it, as in the case of our Sun.

Rediscovery of the Companion to Sirius.—This difficult object, which, owing both to its minuteness and to the overpowering brilliance of the primary, has been invisible for a few years during its periastron, was refound at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, on Aug. 31, by Dr. See. Angle of position, 219°; distance, 5·9″. This companion star was originally discovered, visually, by Alvan G. Clark, of Cambridge, Mass.

Photographing the Nebulæ and Clusters.—This work is still zealously carried on by Isaac Roberts at his observatory in Sussex, England. In "Monthly Notices," Vol. LVI, No. 5, is a list of 82 of these objects, with exposures of from three minutes to four hours, which revealed conditions in each not visible in any telescope. Among these is the new star in Auriga, to which he gave an exposure of three hours, with the result that it confirms the suspicion of Dr. Barnard that it is no longer a star but a nebula.

During the year much time was spent in determining the relative efficiency of his 20-inch reflector in the delineation of celestial objects as compared with portrait lenses, and his conclusions are published in "Monthly Notices," Vol. LVI, No. 7. He decides that the reflector form is much superior to that of the refractor portrait lens. His experiments point also to a practical limit of aperture to focus in the construction of instruments for celestial photography, which limit he deems not far from 1 to 5. He finds a deterioration in the stellar images if the ratio be 1 to 4, and if it be 1 to 6 the photographic effect is slower and, consequently, inadmissible. One trial was made close to Gamma Cassiopeia with 4 telescopes: First, 3¼-inch portrait lens; aperture to focus, 2·74; exposure one hundred and thirty-two minutes; and on 2° × 2° 1,680 stars were counted. The two nebulæ were visible, but without structural details. In the second experiment a 5-inch portrait lens was used; focus, 4·8; exposure one hundred and thirty-two minutes; giving 2,610 stars on 2 × 2°. Nebula well shown, and some of the involved stars. In the third, by Barnard, a 6-inch Willard lens was used; focus, 5·4; exposure one hundred and eighty minutes; result, 1,300 stars on 2° × 2°. The two nebulæ were present, and some of the involved stars, but with less density and clearness than with the 5-inch. In the fourth experiment a 20-inch reflector was used; focus, 4·9; exposure one hundred and thirty-two minutes; 17,100 stars on 2° × 2°. Nebulæ brilliantly shown with many stars, both bright and faint, involved in the nebulosity. The importance of these studies warrants the mention of two other trials in the cluster of the Pleiades: First, with a Willard lens; exposure four hours; shows Merope nebula, but without structural particulars, also a part of the Electra nebula, but all the rest of the nebulosity in the cluster is lost by the large halation circles surrounding the bright stars. On 2° × 2° 825 stars are visible, against 953 on the 5-inch-lens plate and 3,470 stars on the reflector plate. The exposure of the last two being two hours fifty minutes, against four hours with the Willard lens. Mr. Roberts thinks these facts tend to raise doubt as to the existence of the large nebular field outside the Pleiades, depicted on some of Dr. Barnard's plates. While, no doubt, much is yet to be learned regarding the best form of instrument for celestial photography, yet the light-grasping power of the 6-inch Willard lens used by Dr. Barnard is very small compared with the 20 inch reflector, which latter, to have given only an equal amount of light, should have been contracted to about 7 inches.

Photographing the Nebula near χ Persei.—This nebula was discovered by Barnard in 1885, and is No. 1499 of the New General Catalogue. An enlarged photograph of this remarkable nebula and the surrounding sky was shown in the "Astrophysical Journal" for December, 1895. An exposure of six hours was given to the negative plate. The nebula is large and very elongated, its extreme length being 1·2°. Though it is not resolved, yet many stars are shown in it, and many thousands surrounding it. It shows many condensations of light and one dark spot, evidently a hole through it.

The Pleiades.—The astronomer at Tashkend, M. Stratonoff, announces three photographs of the Pleiades, each plate having a long exposure, viz.: No. 1, 9^h 45^m on three nights; No. 2, twenty-five hours on nine nights; and No. 3, 17^h 30^m on nine nights. These were taken with the great Repsold-Henry refractor, which since 1894 has been the possession of the observatory at Tashkend. Of the three pictures, the third is the most interesting. In 4 square degrees, 2° × 2°, the Pleiades in the center, 6,614 stars are depicted, with many fresh details of those already known, as well as several nebulæ unseen before. One of these has the form of a right-line streak and is nearly parallel to the similar nebula discovered by Henry. Another is made up of streaks crossing each other in various directions.

The Photographic Chart of the Sky.—This gigantic and unprecedented astronomical task nears completion, and to decide on the final arrangements for its close was the object of the International Photographic Congress lately convened in Paris. The plan outlined, which has been followed, was to photograph every star in the heavens down to the fourteenth magnitude (nearly 50,000,000 stars) with mathematical exactness both as to magnitude and position. The work was divided among eighteen European observatories, each with its section of the heavens, from which it has secured 3,000 photographs. Unfortunately, no observatory in the United States felt that it could give the necessary time to this work. Of the stars, at least 2,500,000, including those from magnitudes 1 to 11, will be catalogued and numbered. The complete map will consist of 27,000 parts, and, if spread out and adjoined, will cover an area of nearly two acres. Its cost has been $2,000,000. For the covering of the entire heavens 11,027 plates,

each one 16 centimetres in size and covering four square degrees of space, will have been used. To catalogue this celestial host by visual means would, were it a possibility, have required thousands of years; but could all the plates have been simultaneously exposed, one hour would have served to depicture them all. An average first-magnitude star will give an image on the modern sensitive plate in one five thousandth of a second; a sixth-magnitude, the smallest visible to the unaided eye, in one second; but a star of the fourteenth magnitude requires an hour for its registration.

Unfavorable weather, imperfect plates, and faulty impressions—all have conspired to delay the final work on both the astrographic catalogues and charts. At the Greenwich Observatory, during the past year the astrographic equatorial has been devoted to the taking of catalogue plates, and it is gratifying to record that during this period forty negatives, with 7,856 stars, have been measured by Miss Turner, who is assigned to this important and delicate work.

As this century nears its close, we rejoice that it has this valuable legacy to bequeath to its successor, rendered possible in this age only by the penetrative power of the photographic eye, whose ken so far exceeds the possibilities of our greatest telescopes.

A New Ring Nebula.—Annular nebulæ are the rarest of the various classes into which they have been divided. Until recently only six were known, and but one of these is at all conspicuous, viz., the ring nebula of Lyra, and it is therefore a pleasure to record the discovery of another by Walter F. Gale, of Australia, on June 4, 1894, but only lately announced to the world. Of it he says: "While sweeping in the constellation Grus with the 8½-inch reflector at Paddington, New South Wales, I observed a faint elliptical nebula not down in Dreyer's New General Catalogue, which I therefore suspected to be a comet. No motion was detected on the following night, and it proved a nebula not of the ordinary kind, but a nebulous ring with the interior filled with very much fainter matter, like the celebrated one in Lyra." He made its approximate position as $21^h\ 52{\cdot}1^m$; declination south 39° 59′.

Dr. Swift, of Lowe Observatory, Echo Mountain, California, has examined this object and confirms the description given by its discoverer, and pronounces it second only to that of Lyra, which it resembles.

Astrophysical Standards.—At their first annual meeting in New York, November, 1894, the editorial staff of the "Astrophysical Journal," Profs. Young, Pickering, Rowland, Michaelson, Hastings, Keeler, and Hale being present, it was resolved almost unanimously that the following rules be adopted:

"1. That the Rowland scale of wave lengths be chosen.

"2. That the 10^{-10} metre or 10^{-7} millimetre be adopted as the unit of wave length.

"3. That the kilometre be the unit of motion in the line of sight.

"4. That the hydrogen lines be designated Hα, Hβ, Hγ, Hδ, etc., beginning at the red end of the spectrum.

"5. That the maps of the spectra be printed with the red end on the right.

"6. That tables of wave lengths have the shortest placed at the top."

To those members unable to be present at this convention full reports were sent and voting ballots containing the six propositions. The absentees were Profs. Cornu, Dunér, Huggins, Tachini, Vogel, Ames, Campbell, Crew, Frost, and Wadsworth. All save Vogel voted for proposition 2, he preferring the millionth of a millimetre.

The Great Spanish Aërolite.—This meteor, which exploded over the city of Madrid on Feb. 10, 1896, is probably the largest that has fallen during historic times in any civilized country, and raises anew the question of origin. From calculations based on comparison of various observations from many points it could have been but 14 or 15 miles above the town at the instant of explosion. Its tremors and reports extended over a radius exceeding 50 miles. The detonations were tremendous, as if thousands of tons of modern explosives had gone off at that height. As the atmosphere at that level is exceedingly rare, its force must have been tremendous to shake the Earth over so large an area. It came in daylight, but its brilliancy surpassed that of the sunshine. It was seen at Gibraltar and heard at places far from the point of explosion.

The Next Great Meteoric Shower.—The great Leonid star shower of the years 1799, 1833, and 1866 will doubtless repeat itself in 1899 on the morning of Nov. 15. Then the Earth will again pass through the center of the swarm of meteoroids, as they are called before combustion. As this aggregation is immense in length, one end will encounter the Earth in 1898 and the other in 1900, making considerable showers in those years also. And as there are many meteoroids considerably in advance of the main cluster, forerunners of the great shower will probably come within the Earth's atmosphere on Nov. 14, 1897, so that it is not too early to call attention to the expected phenomena. The thickness of this meteoroidal stream is about 100,000 miles, and the duration of the shower is equal to the time of diagonal passage of the Earth through it, usually from midnight to dawn. This, the most wonderful of all the star showers, may be traced back to A. D. 126, when the meteor comet (Tempel's) was captured by Uranus, as calculated by Leverrier.

As there is a light shower of Leonids every November, we know that there is a vast ring formed by the comet's tail, and that the immense shoal in one portion is the product of the exploded comet itself, through which we pass once every thirty-three years and a day, as the following shows: In 1799 the great shower occurred on Nov. 12; in 1833 on the 13th; in 1866 on the 14th; and it is therefore looked for in 1899 on the morning of the 15th. The meteoroids that compose this stream make a revolution around the Sun in about thirty-three and a quarter years, and, by consequence, the Earth passes through it in a new place each year. At aphelion the ring crosses the orbit of Uranus, and at perihelion that of the Earth. The inclination of the plane of its orbit to the ecliptic being 16° 46′, it can not intersect the orbits of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars. The length of the swarm is so enormous that, although at perihelion it moves at the rate of nearly 25 miles a second, yet it takes it two years to pass the Earth, so that when its hinder part is still with us its advancing side will have reached the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn. Notwithstanding this extent, it is but a fraction of the entire orbit. This great cluster will reach the Earth's orbit about June 1, 1899, but the Earth will not have arrived there then, but will be due nearly six months later, when our planet will plunge into the swarming mass, and for at least five hours we shall experience a literal rain of fire.

These meteoroids are dark bodies, and it is only when they pass into our atmosphere and are ignited by friction with it that they become visible for one or two seconds. In whatever part of the sky they may appear, their paths may be traced backward to the radiant, now and for years to come, near the sickle of Leo.

Yerkes Observatory.—This mammoth observatory, just completed, was founded in 1892 by Charles

T. Yerkes, a wealthy citizen of Chicago. In furtherance of his scheme, Alvan G. Clark secured from France 2 perfect disks of optical glass, crown and flint, 40 inches in diameter, which after great labor he has converted into the giant lenses. The finished objective has been tested recently by an expert, Prof. James E. Keeler, Director of the Allegheny Observatory, Pennsylvania, and Prof. George E. Hale, of the Yerkes Observatory. They found the definition to equal that of the telescope at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California, which also is the work of Mr. Clark. The light-gathering power of the two objectives is as 5 to 4. The number of square inches in the Lick glass is, approximately, 1,018, and in the Yerkes 1,257.

The form of the observatory is that of a Roman cross, with three domes and a meridian room at the end of each. The principal axis of the building is 330 feet long, lying east and west. The great dome, 90 feet in diameter, is at the west end. This, the largest ever constructed, was designed and built by Messrs. Warner and Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio. The sole plate and ribs are of steel. It is revolved by an electric motor. As the telescope is but 75 feet in length, the dome affords ample room for the spectroscope attachment and for manipulation of the chair. A high chair is not needed, as the floor is elevated and depressed through a range of 22 feet by a special electric motor. Similar motors are made to do service in many ways. Of the 2 smaller ones, constructed by the same firm, that to the northwest will house Prof. Hale's telescope, which for several years has done duty in Kenwood Observatory, Chicago, while the other will contain a 24-inch reflector. Between these two domes is the heliostat room, 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. The heliostat, with plain mirror 24 inches in diameter, stands on a pier at the north end of this room under an iron roof, which is rolled off to the south. The main building has a hall through its center, on each side of which lie the necessary anterooms These rooms and those in the basement are as follow: Computing room, library, museum, lecture room, two spectroscopic laboratories, chemical laboratory, galvanometer room, instrument room, photographic dark room, developing room, enlarging room, emulsion room, constant-temperature room, physical laboratory, optician's room, and workshop. The building containing the engines, dynamos, and boilers for the generation of power and heat is several hundred feet from the observatory, for avoidance of danger from fire and possible boiler explosions. A novel feature of this institution will be its instrument shop, where, in due time, it is hoped, it will be possible to construct such instruments and laboratory apparatus as shall be needed for advanced investigation under the immediate supervision of those who are to use them.

The site of the observatory, consisting of 50 acres of wooded land fronting on Lake Geneva, is one mile from the village of William's Bay, Lake Geneva, Wis., about 75 miles from Chicago, in an ideal rural region free from the dust and smoke of the city, and, what is still more advantageous, away from its electric street lights, which are ruinous to astronomical observatories. In extent and convenience, no observatory in the world can equal the equipment of the Yerkes. Its principal instruments will include three telescopes, the main one being the greatest refractor the world has ever produced, sidereal and mean-time clocks, a position micrometer, a solar spectrograph, a stellar spectrograph, a photoheliograph, a transit instrument, and a meridian circle.

Its publications will consist of irregularly issued bulletins with announcements of discoveries and results, contributions, annals of the observatory in quarto-volume form, and the "Astrophysical Journal." Its director is Prof. George E. Hale; the astronomers, Dr. E. E. Barnard and Prof. S. W. Burnham, eminent specialists; the astrophysicist, Prof. I. L. O. Wadsworth; while Dr. T. J. J. See has the chair of Astronomy in the University of Chicago, of which the Yerkes Observatory is a branch.

The construction of the objective in the mammoth telescope is similar to that of the Lick telescope, the crown and the flint lenses being in this instance separated 7 inches. Their weight, including the cast-iron cell in which they are mounted, is 1,000 pounds. At the test of the instrument on different objects in October, at Mr. Clark's optical works, Cambridgeport, Mass., on four nights, good images at the focus were obtained of stars at widely different altitudes, the definition being equal to that of the Lick telescope, while the brightness of the images was considerably greater. With a low power the Orion nebula was a wonderful object. But Prof. Keeler thinks he has evidence that we are approaching the limit of size in the construction of great objectives. The conclusions arrived at regarding this most excellent glass were shared by both the astronomers testing it, Profs. Keeler and Hale, the former gentleman having been a user of the Lick telescope, and therefore called as an expert to this trial of merit, which, by the terms of the contract, was necessary to insure its acceptance by the observatory.

Comets.—Since last year's report nine comets have been discovered, though two were expected returns to perihelion, and can therefore hardly be called discoveries.

Comet *b* 1896 (Faye's) was first detected at the Nice Observatory, France, on Sept. 26. It was exceedingly faint and was seen at but few observatories. Its period is nearly 7·5 years. It is never visible to the naked eye, as is also the case with nearly all the periodics, that belong to the Jupiter family of comets. It arrived at perigee (nearest the Earth) in October, 1895, but was not in perihelion (nearest the Sun) until March 19, 1896. It has appeared with unfailing regularity since its discovery by Faye, on Nov. 22, 1843.

Comet *a* 1895 (Swift) was discovered by Dr. Lewis Swift at Lowe Observatory, Echo Mountain, California, Aug. 21, 1895. It was noticed in the last volume of this publication, but the elements of its orbit, for lack of accurate observations and computations, were given erroneously. It proves to have a short period, and is with good reason thought to be identical with the long-lost comet of Lexell discovered by Messier, June 14, 1770, with a computed period of 5·5 years. It must therefore have made about twenty unobserved returns to perihelion. The elements of its orbit are often changed by near approaches to Jupiter, another of which will occur in 1922, but not to the extent of those of 1886. Based on observations extending over two months, M. Schulhof has computed the following elliptic elements: Perihelion passage, 1895, Aug. 20·8272, Paris mean time—longitude of perihelion = 338° 4′ 16″; longitude of node = 170° 18′ 8″; inclination = 3° 15′; eccentricity = 0·65155; mean daily motion = 493·743″; period = seven years one hundred and eighty-six days. The computer thinks it will not again be visible until its fifth return in 1931.

Comet 1895 *c* (Perrine) was discovered on the morning of Nov. 17 in Virgo, right ascension 13^h 44^m; declination north 1° 40′. It was visible with an opera glass when discovered, and soon became conspicuously visible to the naked eye. On Nov. 26 its tail was 5° long. The following parabolic elements have been computed for it by Prof. Camp-

bell: Perihelion passage, Dec. 18·33570, Greenwich mean time—longitude of perihelion = 233° 1′ 57″; longitude of node = 320° 26′ 19″; inclination = 141° 39′ 22″; perihelion distance = 0·192253. Earth's = 1.

Comet *d* 1895 (Brooks) a fairly bright, but rapidly moving comet, was discovered by Brooks, of Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., Nov. 21, in Hydra. Its motion was nearly north, soon becoming circumpolar, and so remained till it became invisible. The following elements, unlike those of any other comet, were computed by Prof. Leuschner: Perihelion passage, 1895, Oct. 21·2183, Greenwich mean time—longitude of perihelion = 22°; longitude of node = 83° 1′; inclination = 76° 43′; perihelion distance = 0·84594.

Comet *a* 1896 (Perrine-Lamp) was discovered at the Lick Observatory, Feb. 15, 1896, by Perrine, and a few hours later by Dr. Lamp, of Kiel, Germany. The story of its discovery is interesting, but too long to be embodied here. They (the Perrine and Perrine-Lamp comets) passed each other, moving in opposite directions, within three or four degrees, on Feb. 20. The history of astronomy furnishes but one previous instance of two comets having passed each other so closely that both were almost included in the same field of the telescope. This near approach, however, was only apparent; for one was four times as far from the Earth as was the other. The following elements are by Dr. Chandler, and are almost identical with those computed by Dr. Lamp: Time of perihelion passage, 1896, Jan. 31·76287, Greenwich mean time—longitude of perihelion = 206° 18′ 10·6″; longitude of node = 208° 55′ 51·7″; inclination = 155° 47′ 38·1″; perihelion distance = 0·5872.

Comet *b* 1896 (Swift) was discovered on April 13, though it was seen a few days before and considered a nebula. It came up from the southern hemisphere, passing between the Earth and the Sun, crossing the ecliptic almost exactly at its perihelion point. It was easily visible with an opera glass, was nearly round, with a bright though very small nucleus and a tail a few minutes in length. The following elements, which somewhat resemble those of Comet II 1786, are by Atkin, of Lick Observatory: Perihelion passage April 17·64655 Greenwich mean time—longitude of node = 178° 15′ 58·1″; longitude of perihelion = 180° 5·7″; inclination = 55° 34′ 16″; perihelion distance = 0·56639.

Periodic Comet V 1889 (Brooks) was detected at the Observatory of Nice, June 20, 1896—in right ascension $22^h\ 25^m\ 38^s$, declination south 18° 38′ 59″—very nearly at the computed place given several months previously by Charles Lane Poor, who calculated the elements from observations made at its first recorded appearance in 1889.

Comet *d* 1896 was discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice, Sept. 5. The following elements were computed by Seares and Crawford, of the University of California: Longitude of node = 195° 34′; longitude of perihelion = 350° 22′; inclination = 9° 6′; perihelion distance = 1·1127.

Comet *e* 1896 (Sperra) was first seen by Sperra, of Randolph, Ohio, Aug. 31. In the absence of a telegraph office the announcement had to be made by mail, thus causing a delay of several days. Following are the elements of its orbit as calculated by Seares and Crawford: Time of perihelion passage, July 10·64, Greenwich mean time—longitude of node = 151° 2′; longitude of perihelion = 191° 41′; inclination = 88° 25′; perihelion distance = 1·1399.

On Sept. 20, 1896, when one third of the Sun had set below a mountain, Dr. Swift, at Echo Mountain, California, saw a bright naked-eye comet about one degree above the Sun's upper limb, which on examination with an opera glass revealed the presence of another about 30′ north, the latter not visible to the unassisted eye. The usual discovery notification was telegraphed to the Lick and Harvard College Observatories, and by Prof. Pickering, of the latter, was cabled to Europe. Neither of these bodies was seen elsewhere.

Astronomical Prizes.—The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England has been awarded to Dr. S. C. Chandler, of Boston, for his work on variable stars and for his investigation of the fluctuations of latitude in certain places, which he ascribes to motions of the earth's axis, causing both poles, in a period of about fourteen months, to describe small circles of about 30′ radius. The evidence of this hypothesis is so convincing, as presented by him, that it meets with general acceptance by astronomers.

The Valz astronomical prize, bestowed by the Academy of Sciences of Paris, has been received by William F. Denning, of Bristol, England, for his observations of shooting stars, the discovery of comets, and other astronomical work.

E. T. Whitaker is the recipient of the Tyson medal awarded by Cambridge University, England.

The bronze comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been twice bestowed on Dr. Lewis Swift, Director of Lowe Observatory, Echo Mountain, California, for Comet IV 1895, Nov. 17, and for Comet II 1896, on April 13. Also to Prof. W. R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., for the discovery of Comet III 1895, on Nov. 21. Also to Prof. C. D. Perrine for Comet IV 1895, on Nov. 17.

AUSTRALASIA, one of the grand divisions of the globe, consisting of the continent of Australia and the island colonies of Great Britain in the Pacific, with intervening islands. With the exception of the Dutch and German parts of New Guinea, the German protectorates of Bismarck Archipelago and the northern Solomon Islands, the French colony of New Caledonia, and smaller groups still under native rule, all the islands of Australasia are British colonies or dependencies. The five colonies of Australia and the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand are self-governing, each having its representative legislature and its responsible ministry, disposing of its own revenues, and making all its laws, under charters granted by the British Parliament, subject to a certain reserved veto power of the Imperial Government and to the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the British House of Lords in matters of imperial concern. The Crown is represented by a governor in each colony, who, as the executive head of the colonial government, acts on the advice of ministers chosen from the party or combination that forms the majority of the Legislative Assembly. Fiji is a Crown colony in which the natives are governed partly by their own chiefs according to traditional custom.

Area and Population.—The area of the British Australasian colonies, computed from the latest surveys, and their estimated population on Dec. 31, 1894, were as follow:

COLONIES.	Square miles.	Population.
New South Wales	310,700	1,268,150
Victoria	87,884	1,179,029
Queensland	668,497	445,155
South Australia	903,690	347,720
Western Australia	975,876	82,072
Tasmania	26,385	146,667
New Zealand	104,471	626,658
Fiji and Rotuma	8,045	121,867
Total	3,085,548	4,217,318

The total population of the 7 Australasian colonies at the end of 1895 was estimated at 4,238,000,

an increase of 11·25 per cent. since the census of 1891. Queensland is gaining rapidly in population, and Western Australia expands at a phenomenal rate, having, on June 30, 1896, a population of 122,420.

In the Australasian colonies the male population, consisting largely of emigrants from the British Islands, predominates in a marked degree.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, had an estimated population of 423,600 at the close of 1894, while Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, had 428,955, nearly 40 per cent. of the total population of the colony. In Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, lived a population of 93,657, including the suburbs, when the census was taken on April 5, 1891. The population of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, was 141,606 in 1894, including the suburbs; while the whole northern territory had only 4,682 inhabitants, of whom 357 were females. Tasmania's capital, Hobart, had a population of 24,905 in 1891. The estimated population of Perth, the capital of Western Australia, was 15,703 in 1894.

The vital statistics for the several colonies in 1894 were as follow:

COLONIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural increment.	Net immigration.
New South Wales....	7,876	38,964	14,217	24,747	9,612
Victoria.....	7,033	34,258	15,430	18,828	*5,849
Queensland.....	2,502	13,977	5,298	8,679	4,177
South Australia.....	2,094	10,476	4,001	6,475	*4,436
Western Australia...	.....	2,123	1,081	1,042	15,966
Tasmania.....	847	4,852	1,938	2,914	1,223
New Zealand.....	4,178	18,528	6,918	11,610	2,253
Fiji.....	.....	4,258	4,945	†687	.....

* Net emigration. † Decrease.

The black population of New South Wales in 1891 was 5,097, of whom 2,896 were males and 2,201 females, and there were 3,183 half-castes. Victoria had only 565 aborigines surviving. In Queensland the aborigines are estimated to number 12,000. In South Australia there were 3,134 aborigines in 1891, of whom 1,661 were males and 1,473 females. In Western Australia there is still a large black population in the unsettled regions. There were 5,670 blacks in the service of colonists in 1891. South Australia also is to a great extent unexplored. There were 3,134 blacks enumerated in the settled districts in 1891.

The aborigines of Tasmania are extinct. Chinese immigration was restricted by the imposition of a poll tax of £10 in New Zealand in 1881, and the adoption in the same year of the practically prohibitive poll tax of £100 in all the Australian colonies excepting Western Australia and the northern territory of South Australia. Since then the Chinese population has diminished rapidly. Between 1890 and 1895, 3,158 Chinese left New South Wales, while only 160 arrived. In Queensland, where the Chinese are principally engaged in gold mining, 429 arrived in 1894, and 467 departed. The Chinese population of that colony in 1891 was 8,574, of whom 47 were females. In Victoria there were 8,772 Chinese, of whom 605 were females. New South Wales had 13,183 Chinese; South Australia, 3,848; Tasmania, 943; New Zealand, 4,444. There were 9,428 Polynesian laborers in Queensland in 1891, and 1,844 of other alien races. The arrivals of Polynesians in 1894 numbered 1,869, and the departures 837. Fiji—where the white population at the end of 1894 numbered 2,666, the half-castes 1,167, the native Fijians 103,750, and the Rotumans 2,113—had 2,233 Polynesian laborers on the plantations and 9,130 Indian coolies.

Finances.—The budgets of the several colonies for 1894, and the state of their debts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia; March 31, 1894, in Western Australia and Tasmania; and Dec. 31, 1894, in New Zealand and Fiji—are shown in the following table:

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
New South Wales....	£9,300,711	£9,178,706	£58,204,253
Victoria.....	6,559,601	7,087,674	46,939,328
Queensland.....	3,413,172	3,308,434	30,639,534
South Australia.....	2,433,689	2,533,245	22,306,500
Western Australia.....	863,680	755,564	3,417,339
Tasmania.....	696,795	789,805	7,779,145
New Zealand.....	4,330,099	4,234,385	39,563,661
Fiji.....	80,054	72,204	234,677

The revenues of the Australian colonies, which a few years ago were insufficient, have lately shown a remarkable improvement. The governments have so reorganized their finances that the deficits accumulated during the period of stagnation are nearly or quite extinguished. Several of them have a surplus revenue to devote to reproductive works without recourse to loans. Such loans as are raised are obtained among the colonists, not in Great Britain, as formerly. The capital sum of the colonial Government loans that are repayable in London amounted, at the close of 1894, to £194,507,000, on which the interest is £7,589,000 per annum. The average rate is 3·9 per cent.

Of the revenue of New South Wales, £2,688,693 in 1894 came from taxation, viz., £2,015,695 from customs, £256,664 from excise, £294,221 from stamp duties, and £122,113 from licenses; £2,078,719 from land revenue; £4,246,610 from services—that is, railroads, tramways, the post office, telegraphs, and waterworks; and £286,689 from miscellaneous sources. Of the expenditure, £1,712,221 went for railways and tramways, £733,042 for posts and telegraphs, £2,384,578 for interest on debt and extinction of loans, £2,109 for immigration, £738,410 for instruction, and £3,608,346 for other public works and services. Of the total debt, 83 per cent. had been expended on railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage, which paid a net return of 3·11 per cent. of the cost of their construction. The value of these revenue-yielding works at the close of 1892 was £46,752,900; of works and buildings yielding no revenue, £23,493,400; of public lands leased but not sold, £98,008,000; amount due on lands purchased from the state, £13,671,200; value of municipal property, £7,213,000; total public wealth, £189,138,500. Value of private lands, £179,043,000; of houses and improvements, £126,896,000; other forms of wealth, £98,209,000; total private wealth, £404,148,000. Total wealth of the colony, £593,286,500. The revenue of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1896, was £9,283,803, which wiped out the preceding year's deficit and left a surplus of £333,296. The revenue for the year 1896–'97 was estimated at £9,274,803, and expenditure at £9,400,000. The Government had taken off £750,000 of customs duties and put on £500,000 of direct taxation. It was proposed to obtain £120,000 a year by increasing the probate duties and, if necessary, amending the stamp duties. The Government proposed to amalgamate the savings banks, and eventually to give these united banks the character of a state bank, with control of the note circulation.

Of the revenue of Victoria for 1894, amounting to £6,716,814, taxation yielded £2,497,567, of which £1,716,703 came from customs, £308,927 from excise, £123,457 from the land tax, £144,771 from duties on the estates of deceased persons, £24,694 from a duty on bank notes, £145,000 from the stamp duty, £18,022 from business licenses, and £15,993 from tonnage dues, etc.; £2,709,575 came from railroads; £536,731 from posts and telegraphs; £500,768

from Crown lands; and £472,173 from other sources. Of the expenditures for 1894, amounting to £7,310,-246, interest and expenses of the debt accounted for £1,905,928; working expenses of railroads, £1,539,-822; other public works, £593,076; posts and telegraphs, £687,377; Crown lands, £182,094; public instruction, £665,394; charitable institutions, £263,-809; judicial and legal expenses, £181,899; police and jails, £309,336; customs, harbors, etc., £101,-088; mining, £81,776; defenses, £207,577; other expenditures, £591,070. Of the total sum raised by loans £36,443,476 was expended on railroad construction, $7,197,706 for waterworks, £1,005,557 for state school buildings, and £1,900,939 for other public works. The average rate of interest on the debt is 3·93 per cent., net local debt amounts to £8,234,000. The total value of the taxable property in the colony is £175,000,000. During the year that ended on June 30, 1896, the revenue amounted to £6,461,142 and the expenditure to £6,678,795. For the coming year the revenue was estimated at £6,678,795, and the expenditure at £6,507,944. The revenue of Queensland for 1896 was £3,642,000, surpassing that of any previous year, and exceeding the estimates by £172,000. The expenditure amounted to £3,568,000. The total indebtedness of the colony on June 30, 1896, was £31,945,000. Of the Queensland revenue for 1895, customs yielded £1,144,661; export and export duties, £61,015; stamp duties, £101,886; licenses, £52,832; dividend duty, £57,096; rent for pastoral lands, £353,480; other rents and sales, £218,930; railroads, £977,289; posts and telegraphs, £217,078. The principal expenditures were £1,256,582 for interest on the public debt, £62,947 for endowments to municipalities, £211,605 for public instruction, £140,144 for expenses of the colonial Treasurer, £92,873 for the public lands, £581,973 for the working expenses of railways, and £298,467 for posts and telegraphs. The private lands of the colony are valued for taxation purposes at $42,683,687, including pastoral lands leased from the state, the lessees' interest in which is assessed at £6,618,737.

The revenue of South Australia is derived chiefly from customs, inland revenue, railways, posts and telegraphs, and territorial receipts, and two thirds of it is spent for public works and interest on the debt. Of the debt, 75 per cent. was expended on railroads, waterworks, and telegraphs. The railroads yield a net revenue over working expenses of 3.65 per cent. The real property of the colony is valued at £51,056,380, and the personal property at £33,319,294. In the year ending June 30, 1896, the revenue was £2,612,038.

In Western Australia £415,083 of the public revenue of 1894 was derived from customs duties and £448,597 from railroads, the post office, and leases of public lands. The revenue of the colony for the fiscal year 1896 amounted to £1,858,694, exceeding the estimate by £547,544, and showing an increase of 70 per cent. over the preceding year.

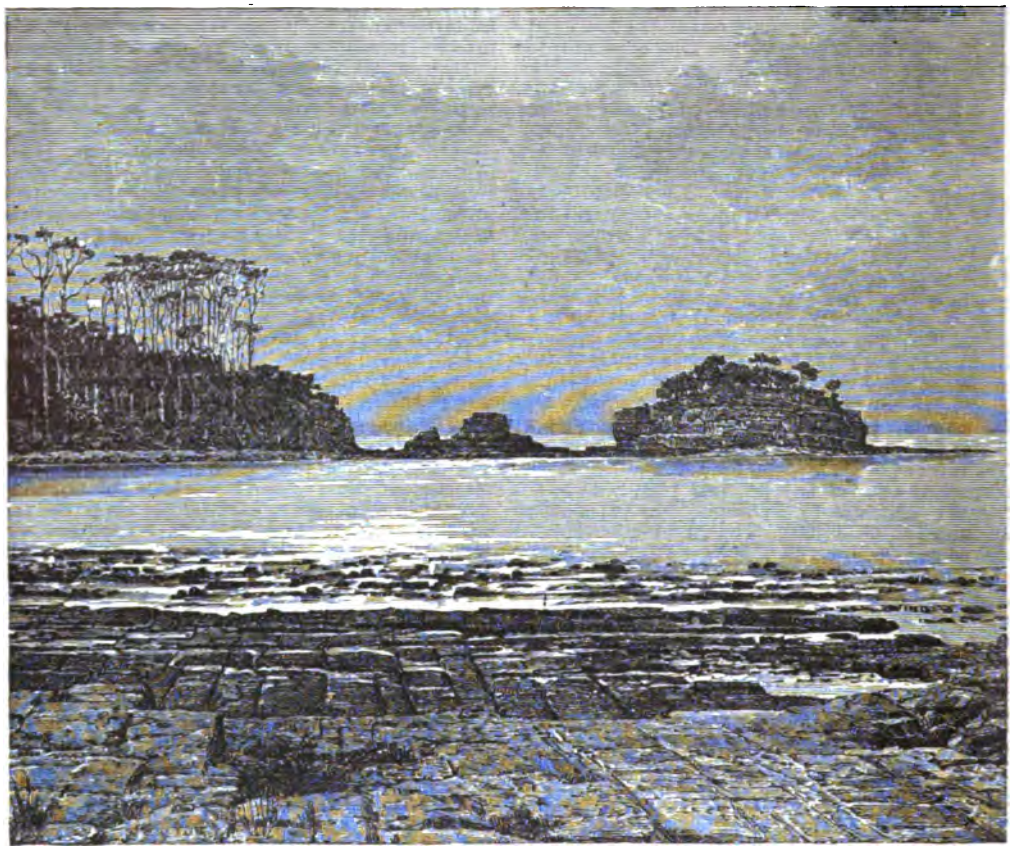
In Tasmania the customs receipts for 1894 amounted to £281,945. The whole debt was obtained for the construction of public works. The revenue of the colony has produced surpluses for three consecutive years, reducing the deficiency of former years to less than £400,000. For 1896–'97 a revenue of £786,610 is expected, and the expenditure is estimated at £751,862.

Of the total revenue of New Zealand for 1894, direct taxes yielded £662,483; indirect taxes, £1,633,-249; railroads, £1,150,787; posts and telegraphs, £369,126; other ordinary sources, £176,240; territorial revenue, £338,213. Of the total expenditure, £1,664,783 went for debt charges, £735,090 for railroad expenses, £430,967 for public instruction, £301,551 for constabulary, militia, and volunteers, £698,502 for other ordinary expenses, and £235,889 for erritorial expenditures. The new system of land taxation introduced in 1891 places the assessment on the actual value of the land, deducting the value of improvements and mortgages, which latter are subject to the same land tax, to be paid by the mortgagee. The rate for 1895 was 1*d.* to the pound. In addition to the ordinary land tax a graduated tax is assessed on large properties, rising from ¼*d.* on estates above £5,000 and below £10,000 in value up to 2*d.* to the pound on those valued at £210,000 or over. The same law established an income tax for incomes above £300, which amount is exempted from all incomes. Persons having less than £1,000 of yearly income above that limit pay 6*d.* in the pound, and persons having over £1,000 of taxable income pay 1*s.* in the pound. For the year ending March 31, 1895, the total ordinary revenue, exclusive of £316,167 from sales of land and rents, was £3,965,829, of which £1,569,784 came from customs duties, £280,188 from the land tax, £89,891 from the income tax, and £1,152,748 from railroads. The chief items of expenditure were £1,716,889 for interest and sinking fund, £727,656 for railroads, £403,234 for education, £298,766 for the postal and telegraph service, and £177,188 for defense and constabulary. The total ordinary expenditure was £4,266,712. and the extraordinary expenditure for reproductive works and other purposes was £250,-018. The surplus carried over from the preceding year was £290,238, and the cash surplus left on March 31, 1895, was £180,024. The receipts from land sales for the year were £121,467. The total value of the land and improvements in the colony was assessed in 1891 at £122,225,029, of which £85,-818,167 represented land in counties and £36,406,-862 land in the boroughs. The value of the improvements was £27,922,735 in the counties and £18,442,526 in boroughs. The revenue for 1895–'96 amounted to £4,556,000 and expenditure to £4,370,-000. The ordinary revenue for 1896–'97 was estimated at £4,484,000, and the expenditure at £4,452,-000. The public debt was increased to £2,500,000 in 1896. and a further loan of £1,000,000 was asked for. The proposed extraordinary expenditure for 1897 included £250,000 for railroad extension, £250,000 for the acquisition of native lands, and £500,000 for improving roads and Crown lands.

Commerce and Production.—The following table shows the foreign and intercolonial trade of the several colonies in 1894:

COLONIES.	Imports.	Exports.
New South Wales	£15,801,941	£20,577,673
Victoria	12,470,599	14,026,546
Queensland	4,337,400	8,795,559
South Australia	6,226,690	7,301,774
Western Australia	2,114,414	1,251,406
Tasmania	979,676	1,489,041
New Zealand	6,788,020	9,231,047
Fiji	285,981	581,652

The exports of wool from New South Wales have increased in almost constant but latterly diminishing progression from 173,373,425 pounds in 1885 to 354,165,446 pounds in 1894, but the total value has grown smaller each successive year since 1891, when £11,312,980 was received for an export of 340,691,382 pounds, whereas the value of the larger export in 1894 was £9,628,123. Victoria in 1894 imported wool of the value of £2,517,437 and exported £4,742,522 worth. Queensland's export of wool was £2,923,281 in value. South Australia exported £1,275,611 worth; Tasmania, £263,422; Western Australia, £232,201. The wool export of New Zealand was 144,295,154 pounds, valued at £4,827,016. The exports of chilled and preserved meats, of leather and hides, and of cheese and but-



VIEW IN THE TASMAN PENINSULA.

ter, have become considerable in several of the Australasian colonies. The exports of frozen meat from New Zealand were much larger in 1895 than in previous years owing to the demand in England for lamb. The cattle-raising industry has made most progress in Queensland. In 1896 a plague appeared among the herds and spread from that colony to others. This was the tick insect, which eats its way into the vital parts of the animal, causing the destruction of entire herds. It even lives and lays its eggs in salted meats and hides, and is thus spread from one district to another.

Western Australia exported £115,182 of gold in 1891; in 1892, £226,284; in 1893, £421,385; in 1894, £787,099. Victoria's exports of gold, mostly specie, were £2,641,443 in 1891; £1,848,948 in 1892; £2,851,179 in 1893; and £3,718,675 in 1894. New South Wales in 1894 exported £1,975,573 of gold coin. The export of gold from Queensland in 1894 was £2,381,916. Tasmania exported £212,929 of gold. New Zealand's gold exports fell off from £1,007,488 in 1891 to £887,865 in 1894. The 7 Australasian colonies produced 2,350,562 ounces of gold in 1895, compared with 2,239,764 ounces in 1894.

Besides wool and gold, the principal exports from New South Wales in 1894 were: Tallow, £1,146,528; coal, £815,435; hides and skins, £565,331; leather, £241,848; preserved and frozen meat, £413,448. In addition to these, New South Wales tin was imported by Great Britain to the amount of £259,134; silver ore, £854,210; and copper, £129,526.

Victoria's exports consist largely of manufactured articles and re-exports. Live stock was exported in 1894 to the amount of £282,045; leather and leathern cloth, £223,749; tallow, £281,979; apparel, £85,622; breadstuffs, £961,032; sugar, principally refined in Victoria, £138,070; miscellaneous articles, £3,321,506.

The export of wheat from South Australia in 1890 was £1,382,418 in value, and the flour export £613,823. In the next two years the value of the wheat exported fell off to £326,613, while flour was exported to the amount of £599,022. In the two years succeeding, the value of wheat exports rose again to £741,912 in 1894, when the flour export was valued at £327,638.

Queensland produces other valuable minerals besides gold. In 1894 there were 2,871 tons of tin mined, valued at £102,277; 183,158 ounces of silver, of the value of £22,077; besides copper, lead, bismuth, antimony, and £12,000 worth of gems. The export of copper in that year was £18,134; of silver, £96,492; of pearl shell, £95,355. The export of sugar was valued at £886,834. There is a large trade with England in meat products. The export of frozen meat in 1894 was £498,652; of preserved and salted meat, £259,416; of meat extract, £40,886; of hides and skins, £270,207; of tallow, £468,320. The export of green fruit amounted to £32,682.

Western Australia exported in 1894, in addition to gold and wool, pearls of the value of £25,000; pearl shell, £37,805; timber, £74,804; and skins, £14,775. There is a species of eucalyptus the wood of which is greatly valued in Europe for paving blocks. The total imports into Western Australia in 1895 amounted to £3,774,951, and exports to £1,334,432.

Tasmania exported silver and silver ore in 1894 of the value of £217,844. This export has risen by rapid bounds from £16,872 in 1890. The export of tin, on the other hand, decreased from £296,761 in 1890 to £202,454 in 1894. The export of timber and bark was £52,386, having fallen from £125,439 in 1890. The exports of green fruits were £202,455 in value, against £122,183. The apples of Tasmania, cultivated with the utmost care, are sent to the other colonies and lately to England. The export of hops in 1894 was £22,215.

Fiji in 1894 exported 27,265 tons of sugar, valued at £436,245; 5,833 tons of copra, value £57,261; bananas of the value of £49,115; and distilled spirit of the value of £16,746.

New Zealand in 1894 exported 1,025,243 hundredweight of frozen meat, valued at £1,194,545; 60,771 hundredweight of butter and 55,655 hundredweight of cheese, valued together at £366,483; 8,338 tons of Kauri gum, valued at £404,567; grain, pulse, and flour for £232,634; tallow, £204,499; timber, £116,-116; hides, skins, and leather, £347,041; live animals, £53,078; preserved meat, £57,325; bacon and hams, £6,736; grass seed, £47,323; phormium, or New Zealand hemp, £66,256.

Navigation.—The number of vessels and the tonnage entered and cleared at the ports of the several colonies during 1894 are shown in the following table:

COLONIES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
New South Wales	3,272	2,859,968	3,291	2,878,586
Victoria	2,083	2,163,716	2,045	2,127,743
Queensland	623	459,647	655	468,378
South Australia	1,113	1,375,252	1,112	1,383,961
Western Australia	372	675,775	349	653,303
Tasmania	682	439,050	741	459,317
New Zealand	609	631,100	614	631,250

Communications.—The length of the Government railways in New South Wales on June 30, 1895, was 2,531, on which £36,611,336 had been expended. The gross earnings for the preceding year amounted to £2,878,204. The working expenses were £1,567,589, being 54·56 per cent. of the gross earnings. There are 85 miles of private railroads. The tramways, 61 miles in length, were built by the Government at a cost of £1,428,518.

Victoria had 3,020 miles of railroads at the close of 1894, in the construction of which the Government had expended £37,558,563. The gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1894, were £2,726,159, and the working expenses were £1,635,419. The net profit was 2·90 per cent. of the capital expenditure, all but about £3,000,000 of which was borrowed money bearing interest at the average rate of 3·93 per cent.

The railroads open for traffic in Queensland at the close of 1894 had an aggregate length of 2,379 miles, built by the Government at a cost of £16,469,-721. Including the cost of floating loans, losses on sales of stock, etc., the total cost was £18,292,909. The receipts during the year were £931,903, and the working expenses £580,477.

There were 1,867 miles of railroad open for traffic in South Australia in the beginning of 1895, of which 146 miles were in the northern territory. This Government derives 5 per cent. profit from its railroads.

Tasmania has 475 miles of railroads. Western Australia at the end of 1894 had 1,150 miles open and 392 miles not yet completed.

There were open for traffic in New Zealand on March 31, 1895, on the North Island 760 miles and on the Middle Island 1,233 miles of Government railroads. Including 175 miles of private lines, the total length was 2,168 miles. The receipts from Government railways for the preceding year was £1,150,852, and the working expenses were £732,-160. The total expenditure on construction up to that date was £16,142,667.

At the end of 1894 New South Wales had 12,201 miles of telegraph lines, with 28,085 miles of wire, constructed at a cost of £831,471. The number of telegrams sent during that year was 2,464,074. The New South Wales postal traffic for 1894 included 67,993,400 letters, 963,400 postal cards, 41,667,300 newspapers, 13,573,600 packets and book parcels, 367,890 parcels, and 431,417 money orders for £1,315,-635. The revenue of the department was £626,864, and the expenditure £750,196. Of the total receipts, £269,217 came from telegrams, which yielded a net revenue of £147,903.

Victoria had 7,141 miles of telegraphs, with 14,420 miles of wire, at the close of 1894. There were 9,679 miles of telephone wires. The number of telegrams sent during the year was 2,366,365, yielding a net revenue of £93,655. The total postal revenue was £536,700, while the expenditure was £687,377.

The telegraphs of Queensland had a total length of 9,986 miles, with 17,801 miles of wire. The number of messages dispatched was 803,076; received from places outside, 102,833; official messages, 85,-864. The post office carried 17,794,092 letters, 10,-906,618 newspapers, 4,387,069 packets, and 81,531 parcels. The revenue from the post office was £143,455 and from telegraphs £72,160; joint expenses, £297,144.

The length of telegraph and telephone lines of South Australia at the close of 1894 was 5,580 miles, with 13,170 miles of wire. This includes the overland line of 2,000 miles that connects with the British Australian cable. The South Australian lines yield a net profit to the Government after paying the interest charges. The post office in 1894 carried 16,445,556 letters, 1,420,660 packets, and 8,016,400 newspapers.

There were 4,403 miles of telegraph lines in Western Australia, with 5,010 miles of wire. The number of messages in 1894 was 446,780, yielding a net revenue of £25,665. The post office forwarded 11,-368,906 ordinary letters and postal cards, 195,791 registered letters, 9,375,589 newspapers, and 3,143,-008 packets. Expenditure for postal and telegraph services was £77,449.

The Government telegraphs of Tasmania have a length of 2,155 miles, including 366 miles of cable, with 3,004 miles of wire. There were 260,423 messages sent in 1894. The revenue of the Government telegraphs and telephones was £14,230, and the expenses were £27,486. The postal traffic was 5,536,-902 letters, 1,286,784 packets, 166,323 post cards, and 4,447,619 newspapers. Post-office receipts were £48,381, and expenses £46,974.

The New Zealand post office in 1894 carried 53,-168,336 letters, 2,546,713 postal cards, 13,906,399 books and parcels, 19,271,590 newspapers, and 222,-678 money orders. The length of telegraphs on Dec. 31, 1894, was 5,823 miles, with 14,647 miles of wire. The receipts of the post-office department were £247,438, and the working expenses £299,971.

Australasian Federation.—At the suggestion of Mr. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, a conference of representatives of most of the colonies met at Hobart in January, 1895, and framed a measure known as the Federal Enabling act, which was intended to be submitted to the several colonial parliaments. The outcome of the bill, if adopted by the parliaments, was to be a federal convention, which should frame a constitution for the Australasian states, or for as many of them as would consent to enter the confederation. The Enabling bill was first introduced into the New

South Wales Parliament, and passed both houses in January, 1896. It also became law in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. New Zealand, on the other hand, although that colony had taken part in the Melbourne conference of 1890, held aloof from the new movement for unification inaugurated by Mr. Reid. Western Australia also withheld its consent. The bill was not brought before the Queensland Parliament till after the elections. The Enabling bill provided that the premiers of the concurring colonies should summon a constitutional convention in which each colony would be represented by 10 delegates, elected by those persons who possess the right to vote for the Legislative Assemblies of the respective colonies. This convention was empowered to formulate a constitution for the confederation, which was to be submitted for ratification not to state conventions, but to a direct vote of the people in each colony. The convention was to assemble as soon as the delegates were elected in three or more of the colonies. In framing the draft constitution, it was expected that the convention would base its provisions on the draft constitution of the Sydney conference of 1891. When the constitution has been passed there will be a long adjournment for the purpose of allowing the draft to be discussed and any amendments that are suggested to be sent to the convention. The delegates will then reassemble and make a final revision of the constitution, which will then be sent to the governor of each colony, who shall submit it to a referendum of the whole body of voters.

The Queensland Premier, Sir Hugh Nelson, having vanquished the Labor party at the polls, did not think it necessary or expedient to adhere strictly to the democratic procedure of the bill to which he had assented in the conference of premiers at Hobart. For the purposes of the election, it was deemed necessary to assign a proportion of the 10 representatives to each of the electoral divisions of Queensland. Southern Queensland was to have 5, Central Queensland 2, and Northern Queensland 3. The bill submitted to the Parliament, instead of providing for the direct election of the delegates by the people of each district, proposed that the parliamentary representatives of the divisions should choose the delegates from among the number placed in nomination by the voters of the respective division, each candidate requiring the names at least of 20 voters to support his nomination. New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania protested to the Queensland Government against the transfer of the election of delegates from the people to Parliament. Nevertheless, the Enabling bill was passed in the beginning of October in the form proposed.

Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia, who had objected chiefly to the democratic tendencies of the federation movement, and announced at Hobart that he would not countenance a proposal to send popularly elected representatives to the convention, forthwith introduced into the Western Australian Assembly an enabling bill similar to the one before the Queensland Parliament. It was expected that the elections to the federal convention would be held in March, 1897, if the colonies were allowed to follow each its chosen principles of representation and methods of election. But there was strong opposition to Queensland's action, especially in South Australia, whose Premier had proposed at Hobart that, for purposes of federation, universal suffrage should be insisted upon in all the colonies, and in New South Wales, where a motion was made in the Assembly that delegates to the convention from that colony should refuse to sit with delegates not elected by the people.

A conference of Australian premiers was held in Sydney early in March, 1896, to consider certain federal questions. A month before the complications of the Imperial Government in China, Turkey, Venezuela, and especially South Africa, had brought the question of defense into the foreground, a military conference of commandants had met in the same city at the invitation of the Government of New South Wales. This conference recommended the immediate general adoption by the Australian troops of a rifle of similar pattern to that used by the imperial troops. The draft of a federal-defense agreement, on the lines recommended by a military conference in October, 1894, was revised and recommended for adoption, and other details in connection with the creation of a federal-defense force were adopted. It was proposed to form, in addition to the existing local forces, a special force 5,000 strong on a peace footing and 12,000 strong on a war footing. At the conference of the premiers the creation of this special force before federation was not approved, nor was the adoption of the Lee-Metford rifle, which was regarded as too expensive and not suitable for colonial troops. It was virtually decided to retain the Martini with the Metford barrel. The establishment of a cordite factory in Australia was declared urgent. The conference considered federation to be essential to any complete system of Australian defense, and that meanwhile it was desirable to amend the military laws of the colonies so as to allow the local forces to serve in any part of Australia or Tasmania for defense against foreign aggression; also that uniformity in matters of control, discipline, equipment, and pay during active service should be secured as soon as possible. It was resolved that it was desirable to extend without delay the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act to all colored races. The Queensland delegates supported the resolution with the proviso that their colony should have the right to continue for the present the provisions of its Pacific-island laborers act. The members agreed to the establishment of a federal quarantine on the lines recommended by a recent intercolonial conference of the boards of health. The main features of the plan are the establishment of quarantine stations at Albany, Thursday island, and Adelaide, with federal medical officers and uniform regulations. On the general question of federation, it was resolved that the deliberations of the conference had made the urgent necessity of the federation of the colonies more than ever apparent.

Pacific Cable Project.—A conference was held in May to deliberate further on the project of a submarine telegraph to connect the Australian colonies with Canada. A company was formed for this object in 1886. At the colonial conference of 1887 a resolution was passed in favor of a thorough and exhaustive survey to determine the practicability of the scheme. In consequence of this resolution the British naval vessels in the Pacific made an examination of the southern part of the route. In 1890 the realization of the project seemed so remote that the Australian colonies, with the exception of Queensland, agreed to subscribe to a subsidy for ten years to the Eastern cable, on condition that the rate should be decreased from 9*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* a word. After a year's trial, the colonial governments found the expense that they had undertaken too heavy and agreed to raise the rate to 4*s.* 9*d.* a word. The project of a British Pacific cable was revived again when a French company undertook, in 1893, to construct a cable from Queensland to Honolulu, which was to form one link of a line connecting Australia with Honolulu and San Francisco. The Queensland Government, to the dismay of the other colonies, agreed to subsidize this foreign company, which in a short time laid the sec-

tion from Queensland to New Caledonia. Sanford Fleming, a Canadian engineer, whose name has been associated from the beginning with the project of an all-British cable, presented estimates in October, 1893, according to which the cost of such a cable would be £1,600,000 and the returns sufficient to meet the interest and other charges after the third year and accumulate a surplus amounting in ten years to £250,000. Still, no practical step was taken. Meanwhile the French company, in June, 1895, entered into negotiations in Honolulu for landing privileges and for a subsidy for laying a cable between the Hawaiian capital and San Francisco. Orders were given for the manufacture of such a cable. In September, 1895, the Hawaiian Government entered into a contract under which a company could be formed for laying a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. This company, chartered by the United States Government, and subsidized by the Government of Hawaii, has the exclusive right to lay cables within the Hawaiian republic for twenty years. The cable is to be begun not later than May, 1897, and completed in November, 1898. The advocates of a purely British line for military and commercial purposes were stimulated to fresh endeavors, fearing that if the Franco-American cable were laid first no British line would ever be undertaken, and that consequently all Canadian messages would have to go through the American office. When the Canadian Government called for tenders for the construction of a cable in 1894, the lowest one received was £1,517,000, including maintenance for three years.

New South Wales.—The Governor of the colony is Viscount Hampden, appointed in 1895. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council of 69 members, appointed by the Government for life, and a Legislative Assembly containing 125 members, elected by the suffrage of adult male British subjects who have resided one year in the colony and three months in their electoral district.

In the general election of 1895 there were 257,558 electors enrolled, of whom 153,121 voted. The Cabinet consisted, in the beginning of 1896, of the following-named ministers: Premier and Treasurer, George Houston Reid; Chief Secretary, James Nixon Brunker; Attorney-General, John Henry Want; Secretary of Lands, Joseph Hector Carruthers; Secretary for Public Works, James Henry Young; Minister for Public Instruction and of Labor and Industry, Jacob Garrard; Postmaster-General, Joseph Cook; Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney Smith; Minister of Justice, John Gould; Vice-President of the Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, Andrew Garran.

The ministry of Mr. Reid has relied for its support on a coalition of the Free Traders, the most conservative political element in the colony, and the Labor party, to whose collectivist theories the Premier is strongly opposed. He calls himself a Progressive, and has enlisted Radical sympathies by his programme of reform in the upper house and by the scale on which exemptions under the land and income tax were proposed. His free-trade budget involved the substitution of a land and income tax for the customs duties, which were to be removed from all imports with the exception of narcotics and intoxicating liquors. The exemption of incomes below £300 and lands up to about £1,000 in actual value was condemned by the Legislative Council. The constitutional crisis that arose ended in a compromise. For the session of 1896 Mr. Reid promised to introduce a bill providing for a modified form of referendum; also various measures of upper-house reform, to be completed in the succeeding session. Other measures dealt with irrigation, amalgation of the savings banks, law and electoral reform, alien immigration, etc. When the Parliament opened, in the middle of May, Mr. Reid's position was not regarded as secure; for Mr. Lyne, the leader of the Protectionist party, was more in sympathy with the Socialists in advocating the doctrine of state help, and was disposed to offer many concessions to the Labor section, though he had antagonized the Socialists in opposing the scheme of direct taxation which the Government had substituted for the tariff. The success of Mr. Reid's financial legislation and the new land laws told powerfully in his favor. The treasury statement showed a considerable surplus, but its genuineness was disputed. Under the land act 3,360,000 acres had been settled upon in nine months by over 2,000 persons. There were fewer unemployed in Sydney than there had ever been. The fiscal changes wrought by Mr. Reid were, in the opinion of many moderate Free Traders, too great and too sudden, especially when carried out in a time of deep depression. But the results seemed to justify the revival of free trade. No manufactory closed its works or reduced its output, and instead of the land going out of tillage because the protective duty on wheat was abolished, farmers immigrated from protectionist Victoria, and 156,000 more acres were under wheat than there were the year before. The yield of the income tax was £168,000 paid by 16,321 persons, of whom 11,000 paid less than £5 and fewer than 800 paid over £30. With a favorable showing for its financial policy, and a programme embracing upper-house reform and increased exemptions from the land and income taxes, the Government held its ground, and defeated the Opposition on a vote of censure by a majority of 61 to 34. The reform of the Legislative Council proposed by Mr. Reid was the direct outcome of the parliamentary struggle of 1895. The New South Wales upper house is, with the exception of the Queensland Council, the most conservative in its Constitution of all the governing bodies of Australia, being composed of 66 nominated members who are unpaid and whose tenure is for life. Its critics accused it of having resolutely opposed progressive legislation sanctioned by the lower house, and even of straining the Constitution so far as to interfere indirectly with the taxing powers of the popular Assembly. Its defenders, on the other hand, asserted that it had merely fulfilled the purpose for which it was created by delaying the passage of legislation not demanded by the country and only carried by an unreal combination in the lower house. Mr. Reid's scheme of reform was very sweeping, including the abolition of life tenure and substitution of a term of six years, the payment of members, and the reduction of their number. This was supplemented further by the proposed popular referendum, under which all important bills upon which the houses of Parliament fail to agree in the course of two consecutive sessions shall be submitted to a direct vote of the electors. The bill of old-age pensions devised by the committee of the Assembly provided for a pension of 10*s.* a week for unmarried persons and one of 18*s.* for married couples. On the occasion of a miners' strike at Newcastle the Socialists urged Mr. Reid to sanction a measure for the nationalization of the coal mines. Some of the collieries had not paid dividends for years. Mr. Reid interceded for the men, who struck for 3*s.* 6*d.* a ton, instead of 3*s.* 2*d.* that they were receiving, and after ten weeks of suffering went back to work for 2*s.* 11*d.* A bill was carried authorizing the Government to acquire private lands in suitable localities for the purposes

of closer settlement, issuing debentures for such lands not to exceed £30,000 a year.

Victoria.—The Legislative Council is composed of 48 members, elected by owners of property worth £10 a year or leasehold valued at £25 a year, occupants of rented property, and members of the professions or graduates of universities. The Legislative Assembly has 95 members, elected by universal manhood suffrage. In 1895 there were 145,629 electors for the Legislative Council in the registers, and 249,576 electors for the Assembly.

The Governor is Lord Brassey, appointed in 1895. The Cabinet in the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following-named members: Premier and Treasurer, George Turner; Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction, A. J. Peacock; Attorney-General, Isaac Isaacs; Solicitor-General, H. Cuthbert; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, R. W. Best; Postmaster-General, J. G. Duffy; Minister of Defense, W. McCulloch; Minister of Mines and Water Supply, H. Foster; Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works, J. W. Taverner; Minister of Railways, H. R. Williams; without office, A. McLean, R. T. Vale, and Joseph Major Pratt.

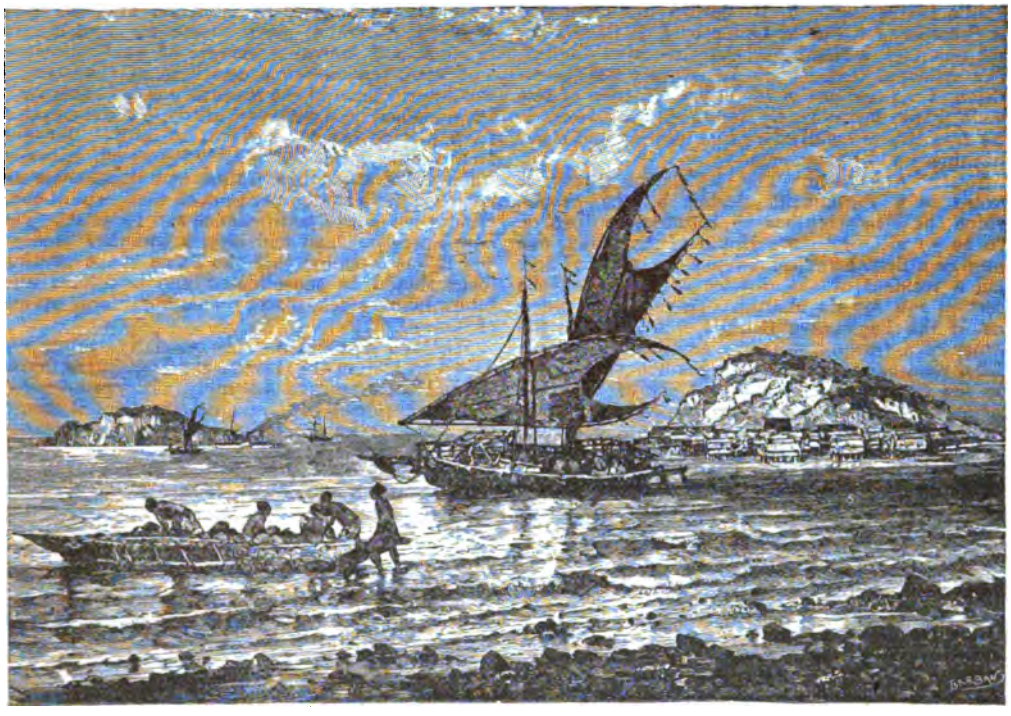
The party in power in Victoria is the Radical party, which entered office to defend the system of protection, though afterward Mr. Turner conciliated the Opposition by consenting to a general reduction of the tariff. The Premier has been criticised by his opponents for taking his orders from the Labor party, which in this colony holds the balance of power: but Mr. Turner, in regarding the Labor representatives as his natural allies, is entirely consistent with the traditions of his party.

With the population stationary and trade languishing, the deficiency in the revenue continued, compelling the Government to devote the session chiefly to measures of economy. The estimates showed a deficit of £150,000 for the year, caused by the drought and reduced railway income. The chief proposal was a reformed railroad administration. Under the pressure of the Radicals and Socialists the railroads have been managed with the aim of giving the people accommodation at the lowest possible rates, and they continued to be run at a loss until the financial exigencies of the Government compelled the majority to consent to a reform of their administration that will make both ends meet. The railroad bill, as passed in February after a contention between the two houses, placed the management of the railroads in the hands of a single commissioner, who receives a salary of £3,500. He will consult with an advisory board composed of the heads of departments, but is not bound to accept their advice. Political influence is abolished, and the power of the Minister of Railways reduced to a minimum. Mr. Matheson, Commissioner of Railways in Queensland, was appointed to the post of commissioner.

The Parliament reassembled on June 22. The measures promised by the Government comprised bills for advances to agricultural producers; to minimize sweating in shops and factories; to amend the companies act and the insolvency act; to reorganize the management of charities; to regulate the export of live stock, meat, dairy produce, and fruit, and to provide thorough and efficient inspection before exportation; to regulate undesirable immigration, especially of destitute Asiatics; to establish a tribunal for the settlement of industrial disputes; and a bill for the suppression of usury. Propositions for amending the Constitution and the electoral laws were also promised. Following the suggestion of the Sydney conference, the Government brought in a bill to enable Victorian troops to be employed in case of necessity for the defense of any portion of Australia. Mr. Turner introduced a bill establishing a state bank to absorb the savings banks, with authority to issue notes and to make advances on the basis of the Credit Foncier system to farmers, graziers, and vine growers up to two thirds of the value of the property. A commission appointed to inquire into the position and prospects of the irrigation trusts condemned the ministry that had expended the loans on these works, some of which had been undertaken in places where water was not obtainable, while in other instances advances had been made recklessly under political pressure to private trusts, the result of the whole mismanagement being an annual loss to the state of £60,000 in interest. The constitutional amendment, introduced in September, provided for female suffrage and abolition of plural voting.

Queensland.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of 2 houses. The Legislative Council consists of 41 members, who are nominated for life by the Crown. The Legislative Assembly has 72 members, elected by the suffrage of all male adults who have resided six months in the colony. Possessors of freehold or leasehold lands worth £10 a year have additional votes. There were 79,660 registered voters in 1894. The Governor is Lord Lamington, appointed in 1895. The members of the ministry in the beginning of 1896 were: Premier, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Chief Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer, Hugh Muir Nelson; Minister for Lands and Agriculture, A. H. Barlow; Postmaster-General, A. J. Thynne; Secretary for Mines, Secretary for Public Works, and Secretary for Railways, Robert Philp; Secretary for Public Instruction, D. H. Dalrymple; Colonial Secretary, H. Tozer; Attorney-General, T. J. Byrne; without portfolios, W. H. Wilson and Sir Thomas McIlwraith.

Labor and socialistic legislation has tended of late years in Australia to break up the old parties, which, while calling themselves Liberals and Conservatives, were often divided only on the question as to which party should control the administration and the offices. In all the colonies the Labor party has for some years past held the position of a third party, aspiring, often with success, to turn the voting balance at critical moments and exact new labor legislation as the price for sustaining or upsetting the ministry. Now a division is beginning to manifest itself throughout Australia between those electors who are disposed to support and those who have a disposition to oppose the socialistic legislation that figures prominently in the programme of the Labor party. The parliamentary leaders who are wholly opposed to the socialistic tendencies have insisted that their opponents should frankly declare their position on these questions, and hence the lines between the parties have begun to follow the cleavage between the element opposed to state socialism, whether the party name be Conservatives, Liberals, or Progressives, and that which sympathizes strongly with the Labor party and harbors socialistic ideas. In the Queensland elections, which were concluded on April 11, 1896, Mr. Nelson succeeded in putting the issue plainly before the electors, and received a decided answer in support of his Conservative views. The Labor leaders, on their part, made an open appeal for the acceptance of the most advanced socialistic principles of Government, even proposing the division among all the citizens of the state of all the wealth produced, less the amount retained for public and common purposes. As the outcome of the contest, the strength of the parties in the new Assembly



PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.

was: Ministerialists, 42; Opposition, 6; Labor, 24; and Independents, 4. The former Liberals and Conservatives were united in support of the Government and individualistic theories of society, while the Labor members form the regular opposition. The history of the Labor movement in Queensland is interesting, because of the peculiar socialistic conditions of that colony and the extreme socialistic tendencies of the party. With an area equal to that of France, Germany, and Austria, the colony has one fourth of its population concentrated at Brisbane, in the southeastern corner, while on the vast pastoral lands of the west, not more than a dozen persons are permanently employed on a sheep run covering hundreds of square miles. It is only at shearing time that labor is employed, when large numbers of men are engaged for a few weeks and paid by contract. When the price of wool fell, and many of the sheep-raising squatters, or pastoralists, as they call themselves, were put to straits to pay interest on advances and rent to the nonresident land owners (in many cases financial institutions), conflicts over wages arose between them and the shearers, who had formed a compact labor union. For self-preservation the pastoralists organized in their turn, and as they were firmly supported by the Government, and an inexhaustible supply of free labor could be imported, the strikes of 1891 and 1894 ended in disaster to the laborers. The action of the Government turned the attention of the labor unions to politics and led them to form the Labor party, now led by Mr. Classey. The original founder and leader of the party, William Lane, who was a Utopian socialist, caused a diversion by taking hundreds of his most enthusiastic followers in July, 1893, to found a communistic settlement in Paraguay, having persuaded them that workingmen had no chance of happiness in Australia, where the capitalists possessed the money, the power, and the intelligence. The experiment was a failure, and after a few months many of the colonists, their money spent, made their way back to Australia as best they could. The colony in Paraguay divided on the question of discipline, Lane seceding with 100 of the stricter members to found a new settlement, which has prospered tolerably, while those who remained on the original lands ceded to them by the Paraguayan Government suffered wretched poverty. In the first election after the great strike, which occurred a few weeks from the time when Lane and his followers departed from Australia, the newly founded Labor party returned 17 members to the Assembly. The declared aim of this party is to attain socialism in our time. Mr. Nelson promised to promote facilities for the development of individual enterprise, especially the extension of railroads and the construction of harbors, the establishment of cold-storage accommodation for perishable produce, Government aid in extending markets and preparing produce for home consumption, and aid to miners in prospecting new fields and sinking deep shafts on old fields. He was in favor of expending public funds in an attempt to attract men of small means, who are driven from the United Kingdom by the agricultural depression and enable them to settle profitably in Queensland. A revision of the land laws with a view to facilitating the settlement of small holdings was promised, as well as the expenditure of moderate sums upon the extension of existing systems of communication. Although European labor was gradually superseding alien labor in northern Queensland, the sugar industry was steadily expanding.

The Cabinet was reconstructed in the beginning of May, in accordance with the results of the general election and the new combination of parties. A. J. Thynne, Postmaster-General, became also Secretary for Agriculture. Robert Philp resigned the portfolio of Public Works, remaining Secretary for Mines and Railways; while D. H. Dalrymple became Secretary for Public Works and Secretary of

[illegible]

In the general election, which took place in April, the ministerial party proper returned 16 members to the Legislative Assembly, the Labor party 12, having gained [illegible] the Opposition 21 and 5 Independents were elected. The Government had thus a substantial majority to carry the constitutional amendment. Parliament was opened on [illegible]

[illegible]

Western Australia.—[illegible]

[illegible] Western Australia [illegible] Parliament [illegible] agricultural bank. The [illegible] in the [illegible] fields. While [illegible] believe in the existence of [illegible] of artesian water, such as have been [illegible] plains of Queensland and [illegible] Wales, [illegible] at an inappreciable cost a daily flow of 105,000,000 and 40,000,000 gallons respectively, the few wells that have been sunk produce so small a supply that the Government has abandoned the theory for practical purposes and proposed to raise a loan of £2,500,000 to carry water from the Darling range for a distance of hundreds of miles 5,000,000 gallons daily to be delivered to the gold fields of Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and other places at a cost to the consumer of 3s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Many mining engineers expect for the Western Australian gold fields a development equal to that of the Transvaal, where the production has risen in six years from 230,000 to 2,000,000 ounces. The output of gold in Western Australia for the first two years

from the first influx of miners into the Coolgardie district in the early months of 1894 has kept pace with the production in the Transvaal in the two years that succeeded the first rush of gold seekers in 1886. In the two years that followed the rich finds in Coolgardie the population more than doubled. The Newcomers, as the mining adventurers are called, numbered 40,000 in the beginning of 1896, and were increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year, nearly all adult males, clamoring for political rights and control of the public funds as in the South African Republic, for through their enterprise the revenue had much more than doubled and all industries were greatly stimulated. A difference between the Minister of Mines and the Newcomers, who in March, 1896, had increased to 30,000 in Coolgardie alone, arose regarding the rules for the transfer of mining claims. This was temporarily adjusted by a compromise. Under the increased demand for the transport of mining machinery the railway department broke down and a block of traffic occurred early in 1896. At the same time there was a block of the telegraph lines owing to a rush of business beyond their capacity. When Mr. Venn, the Minister of Railways, was called upon to explain the failure of his department, he attributed it to the failure of the Premier to sanction estimates for rolling stock. He was thereupon requested to resign, and on his refusal was dismissed by the Governor in March, 1896, and Mr. Piesse was appointed Minister of Railways and Public Works. The railroad from Southern Cross to Coolgardie was extended with the utmost rapidity, and was opened on March 23. An extension to Kalgoorlie was begun, and before June an extension to Hannans was completed. A railroad line to Menzies and Kanowna was authorized by Parliament, which assembled on July 7. A line from Mullewa to Cue was rapidly constructed and an extension of it to Nannine was authorized.

A scheme for enlarged representation in the House of Assembly of the new mining centers was approved by Parliament, increasing the number of members to 43. Of this number 13 represent the gold fields. The same constitutional amendment added 3 members to the Legislative Council, making the total number 24.

Tasmania. — The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 18 members, elected by citizens possessing a freehold worth £20 a year or a leasehold worth £80 a year, or belonging to the legal or medical profession, or having an academic degree. The members of the House of Assembly are elected in 37 districts by all who have resided over a year in the colony and own or occupy some property or have £60 income.

The Governor is the Earl of Gormanston, appointed in 1893. The Cabinet in the beginning of 1896 consisted of the following members: Premier, Sir E. N. C. Braddon; Chief Secretary, W. Moore; Treasurer, P. O. Fysh; Attorney-General, A. J. Clark; Minister without portfolio, Thomas Reibey; Minister of Lands and Works, A. T. Pillinger.

New Zealand.—The legislative power is vested in the Governor and the General Assembly. The latter consists of the Legislative Council, which has 45 members, formerly appointed for life, but since 1891 for seven years, and the House of Representatives, which is composed of 74 members, including 4 Maoris. Women vote on the same footing as men, but can not become members of either house. Qualifications for electors are a residence of at least one year in the colony and three months in the district, or the possession of a freehold property worth £25. For Maoris of either sex the property qualification is required. At the general election of 1893 there were 302,997 electors enrolled, of whom 193,536 were men and 109,461 women.

A KOYARI DWELLING, NEAR PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA.

The Governor is the Earl of Glasgow, appointed in 1892. The ministry at the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following members: Premier,

Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Native Affairs and Defense, R. J. Seddon; Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary, Sir P. A. Buckley; Minister of Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forests, J. MacKenzie; Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Commissioner of Customs, and Minister of Marine and Industries and Commerce, J. G. Ward; member of the Executive Council representing the native race, J. Carroll; Minister of Railways and of Mines, A. J. Cadman; member of the Executive Council without portfolio, W. Montgomery. The post of Minister of Justice, of Education, and of Labor and Commissioner of Stamp Duties was then vacant. Sir P. A. Buckley resigned his office to take a judgeship. In February the Premier assumed the portfolio of Labor, W. Hall-Jones was appointed Minister of Justice, and J. Carroll became Commissioner of Customs. W. C. Walker joined the ministry without a portfolio. In March Mr. Ward resigned at the request of his party, because of his relations as debtor to one of the embarrassed banks. Mr. Seddon then assumed the functions of Colonial Treasurer.

The Liberal party, then led by Sir George Grey, formed a fusion with the Labor party and unexpectedly came into power in 1891. This coalition, by which the Labor party exercises great legislative and administrative influence, still continues. The state was already a large landowner, besides owning all the telegraphs and nearly all the railroads. The work of education was almost entirely carried on by the state. The present Government has avowedly aimed to use the collective forces of the community to better the lot of the masses of the people. Undoubted good has been done by what is known as the public-trustee department. The land tenure under the new law is known as the eternal lease, the state leasing it to tenants for nine hundred and ninety-nine years at rents calculated at 4 per cent. of the prairie value. An attempt has been made to cut up the large estates, some of which are enormous. The factory act of 1894 covers nearly every kind of workshop. The legal hours of labor are forty-eight a week, and overtime must be paid for at a minimum of 6*d.* an hour for any worker, man, woman, or child. The conspiracy law amendment act puts trade unions on exactly the same footing with regard to the laws of conspiracy as any other organization of members of the community. One of the important labor laws is the conciliation and arbitration act, the object of which is to do away entirely with strikes and lockouts, and substitute for them decisions of conciliation boards or, these failing, arbitrament of the state Arbitration Court. In the session of 1896, opened on June 11, the Premier introduced a bill to pension every person who is over sixty-five years of age and has resided twenty years in New Zealand, the maximum amount to be 10*s.* and the minimum 5*s.* a week. Legislation for the preservation of the purity of race, excluding lower types and types of lower morality, is contemplated. A measure for exclusion of consumptive persons on the same lines as that dealing with small-pox was prepared, making masters of ships liable. The Government has proposed a system of state fire insurance. The Legislature gave special attention to colonial defense. Extensive fortifications have been begun in the seacoast towns. Recent legislation affecting native land and courts has not disturbed the satisfactory relations between the two races. Though none of the colonies was more eager in professions of loyalty to the mother country at the time of the war scare regarding the Transvaal, a quarrel arose between the Premier and the Governor over the appointment of additional members to the upper house, which the Earl of Glasgow decided to limit to four. Mr. Seddon angrily accused him of supporting the upper against the lower house, and warned him that if he remained obdurate the ties between the colony and England would be weakened.

When the governor of the Bank of New Zealand refused to give evidence before a committee of the house he was summoned to the bar and fined for breach of privilege, but still refused to reveal the accounts of the bank's customers. The Legislative Council came into conflict with the Premier over the banking investigation and various other questions. It rejected a universal eight-hours bill. A bill to exclude all Asiatic immigrants was passed by both houses.

New Guinea.—The British territory in New Guinea, including the D'Entrecasteaux and Lousiade groups and other islands, has an area of 88,460 square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants. The Europeans number 250. Land is offered to settlers for 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, and cocoanut groves are being planted and trade with Europeans extended. The imports in 1895 amounted to £28,367 and exports to £16,215, not counting over £8,000 worth of pearls. The other exports are copra, trepang, mother-of-pearl, and gold. Sandalwood is also exported, and there are other forest products available, as ebony, gums, sago, and rattan. About 60 whites and many natives are engaged in digging gold in the Lousiade Islands and on the mainland and Woodlark island. The imports consist of food stuffs, cloths, tobacco, and metal utensils. The revenue collected in 1895, chiefly from customs, was £5,109. Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales contribute each £5,000 a year to the cost of administration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, a dual monarchy in central Europe, composed, under the fundamental law of Dec. 21, 1867, of the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, two inseparable constitutional monarchies, declared to be hereditary in the male line of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, and, in case of its extinction, in the female line. The legislative power in regard to affairs common to both monarchies, which are limited to diplomatic relations, the army, common finances, and the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is exercised by the Delegations, committees of the legislative bodies of the two halves of the empire. The Delegations, which meet alternately at Vienna and Buda-Pesth, are composed of 20 members of the upper and 40 of the lower chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Parliament. Each Delegation deliberates and acts alone, and when they reach different decisions on any matter they come together and decide it by a joint ballot.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary is Franz Josef I, born Aug. 18, 1830, and proclaimed Emperor on Dec. 2, 1848, upon the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. Upon the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution he assumed the crown of St. Stephen on June 8, 1867. The heir presumptive is Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor and son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig.

The common ministers, heads of the three executive departments for common affairs, are individually responsible to the Delegations and to the Emperor. The ministers in office in 1896 were: Minister of War and of the Imperial House for the Whole Monarchy, Count Agenor Maria Adam Sulochowski; Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy, Gen. Edmund Edler von Krieghammer; Minister of Finance for the Monarchy, Benjamin de Kallay.

The Common Budget.—The budget for common affairs for the year 1896 makes the total expenditure 156,291,463 florins. The Ausgleich, or

financial arrangement between the two halves of the monarchy, adopted for the ten years ending with 1897, provides that, of the sum voted by the Delegations in excess of the net proceeds of the common customs and the receipts from the various departments, Hungary pays 2 per cent., representing the proportion of the former military frontier, which has been incorporated in the Hungarian kingdom, and the remainder is to be borne by the two monarchies in the proportion of 70 per cent. from the Austrian Treasury and 30 per cent. from the Hungarian. The surplus of customs for 1896 was estimated at 49,047,140 florins, the receipts from the war and naval departments at 2,569,873 florins, and those of the other departments at 122,302 florins. Of the sum needed in addition, Hungary's 2 per cent. makes 2,091,043 florins, Austria's quota 71,722,774 florins, and Hungary's quota 30,738,331 florins. Of the total expenditures, 138,699,204 florins are classed as ordinary, of which 3,858,300 florins are for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 122,215,042 florins for the army, 10,464,060 florins for the navy, 2,035,250 florins for the Ministry of Finance, and 126,552 florins for the Board of Control. Of the extraordinary expenditure, amounting to 17,592,259 florins, 14,389,659 florins are required for the army and 3,117,200 florins for the navy. The revenue collected in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1895 was estimated at 14,010,720 florins, and the expenditure at 14,084,990 florins, not including 3,559,000 florins of extraordinary expenditure representing the expenses of the army of occupation. The revenue collected and expended in the occupied provinces is constantly increasing. In 1897 it is expected to amount to 18,160,000 florins. Their economic and intellectual progress is such that Herr von Kallay predicts that Bosnia will soon become the attractive force among the Balkan states. The increase in population, in the number of cattle, and in the extent of land under tillage testify to prosperity.

The budget for 1897 makes the common expenditures amount to 160,500,000 florins, of which the two halves of the monarchy have to provide 107,200,000 florins. The military expenditure is estimated at 125,300,000 florins, an increased amount being needed for additional officers, ammunition for rifle practice, and mounts for infantry captains. There is an extraordinary military budget of 14,800,000 florins, including the annual installment for the introduction of smokeless powder and large sums for the improvement of fortifications and fortress artillery. The naval expenditures are estimated at 14,000,000 florins, a large part of which will be devoted to the construction of armored cruisers and torpedo boats.

The Public Debt.—The general debt amounted on Jan. 1, 1895, to 2,757,672,783 florins. Austria's special debt amounted to 1,274,074,670 florins. The consolidated debt amounted to 3,975,893,267 florins, of which 1,926,399,844 florins bear interest in paper currency, 1,442,531,352 florins in silver, 503,373,560 florins in gold, and 103,588,511 florins bear no interest. The interest on the public debt for 1895 amounted to 116,613,997 florins and the sinking fund to 12,638,930. Of the interest, 86,452,790 florins were chargeable to Austria and 30,161,207 florins to Hungary. The separate debt of Hungary, contracted mainly for the purchase of railroads, lands for the peasantry, etc., amounted in 1894 to 2,302,342,506 florins, while the railroads, mines, forests, sums due, and other real and movable property of the state were valued at 2,295,900,000 florins.

A Bosnian national loan of 12,000,000 florins, bearing interest at 4 per cent., was raised in the early part of 1896 at the price of 97¾ per cent. The proceeds were applied in part to repay advances made from the Austrian and Hungarian governments for the construction of railroads and in part for the extension of the system, which, as far as constructed, returns a considerable profit on the investment. Out of the future profits the annual sum of 530,000 florins will be reserved for the extinction of the loan in sixty years. This is the first loan raised on the credit of the occupied provinces. Neither Austria nor Hungary undertakes any guarantee or responsibility in connection with it. The favorable conditions prevailing in the two provinces appear to justify the operation. The Bosnian budget showed a surplus of 67,000 florins in 1894, and in 1895 one of 74,000 florins, while in 1896 there was one of more than 45,000 florins.

Foreign Affairs.—The diplomatic relations of the Hapsburg Monarchy were reviewed in a remarkably frank speech of Count Goluchowski to the Delegations. The declaration made by the powers on the initiative of Austria-Hungary had put an end to the agitation in Bulgaria. The action of the powers was equally effective in Asia Minor, and Austria-Hungary had left nothing undone to promote peace. The dual monarchy had originally adopted an attitude of great reserve in the Armenian question, taking no part in the action of England, France, and Russia. Afterward, however, when there was danger of a one-sided intervention that would have been the signal for a conflagration and the opening up of the whole Eastern question, the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet took an initiative which, furthered by the love of peace of the other powers, soon deprived the question of its acute character. The Government had not only served the interest of peace by its firm determination to preserve the *status quo* in the Balkans, but was entitled to the gratitude of Turkey, and the Government of the Porte ought, in its own interest and in consideration to the friends of Turkey, of which Austria-Hungary was one of the best, to take such measures both in the Asiatic and the European territories as would justify Europe in believing in the vitality of Turkey, preventing further massacre and violence and the outrage and persecution of Christians. Otherwise the Ottoman power would more and more approach its fall until its best friends would no longer be able to prevent it. The *entente* between Austria and Germany had in no way been weakened, and the relations with Italy were exceedingly intimate. Russia, having declared the maintenance of the *status quo* and the strict observance of treaties to be the goal of its policy, could count on the unconditional and loyal support of Austria-Hungary so long as it continued on that path. The objects pursued by Austria-Hungary had been the consolidation of the state of things established in the East by international agreement, the preservation of Turkey, the independence, strengthening, and free development of the different Balkan states, the cultivation of friendly relations with them, and, finally, the exclusion of the predominant influence of any one power in particular to the disadvantage of the others. After alluding in favorable terms to Russia's reconciliation with Bulgaria, Count Goluchowski said that the neighbors of Austria-Hungary were well aware that the monarchy would raise its voice against any attempt to do them violence, and that it would itself demand nothing calculated to infringe their national existence. Alluding in flattering terms to Roumania, the Minister of Foreign Affairs made the important statement that, thanks to the wisdom of the King and the sagacity of the statesmen of that country, it had attained political maturity and was now a weighty factor in the grouping of the European states. Servia, which was counted in the sixties as an exemplary state, had latterly been so distracted by party strife that its friends viewed recent

developments in that kingdom with regret. Bulgaria, though the domestic situation in the principality left much to be desired, had always been an element of order in the Balkan peninsula, and would endeavor in the future to justify the sympathy that it had received from Austria-Hungary.

The Ausgleich.—In negotiations for the renewal of the decennial Ausgleich, the financial arrangement between the Cisleithan and Transleithan monarchies, the matter of proportionate contributions to common expenses was complicated with the questions relating to the commercial and customs duty and the adjustment of railroad tariffs. Some extreme Hungarian Nationalists wished to terminate the customs union, deeming the high protective tariff a benefit to Austrian manufacturers, for which Hungarian consumers had to pay a great part of the cost while deriving no adequate compensating advantages from the arrangement. Austrian and Bohemian industrialists, on their part, complained of unfair competition from the rapidly expanding industry of Hungary, which the Government fosters by granting privileges and immunities, and they wanted to have an agreement restraining the Hungarian Government from giving advantages to their rivals—such as total or partial exemption from taxation, and low freight charges—which their own Government refused to allow to themselves. To all Austrians it seemed unjust that Hungary—which was growing and prospering in many ways, while their own industries were much depressed—should continue to bear no more than 30 per cent. of the joint expenses of the dual monarchy. In the course of the negotiations the Austrian Delegates proposed that Hungary should pay 42 per cent. of the general annual expenditure, and Austria 58 per cent. This calculation was based upon a new principle—that of combining the number of inhabitants with the total amount annually accruing to the state from taxation. Many Hungarians were willing to have their Government assume a somewhat greater share of the imperial expenses; but none would consent to have the new customs and commercial treaty altered in any way likely to handicap the commerce or industry of their country, and they were equally disposed to resist all attempts to encumber the development of Hungarian railroad traffic with harassing provisions. In the final conferences held between the Austrian and Hungarian ministers in July, many of the points on which differences existed were settled by concessions on both sides. They agreed to establish identical railway tariffs in Austria and Hungary. The Hungarian Government promised to withdraw all the privileges that gave Hungarian industrial establishments an advantage over their Austrian competitors. Grounds of complaint in respect of provisions regulating the internal traffic in live stock were removed. It was agreed that hereafter Government contracts will be awarded in each country to the most suitable applicants, whether Austrians or Hungarians. The Austrian Government promises to permit Hungarian insurance companies in the future to engage in business in Austria on equal terms with domestic corporations; also to introduce the Hungarian law, passed two years before, which forbids altogether the manufacture of artificial wines.

Currency Reform.—Hopes for a speedy introduction of a gold standard were originally entertained when monetary reform was undertaken in 1892. After the lapse of four years, although the greater part of the gold necessary to redeem the Austro-Hungarian state notes had been procured—Hungary having her whole amount, and Austria all but 39,500,000 florins—yet the operation was far from completed, and the public suffered much inconvenience from the delay. Notes to the amount of 200,000,000 florins had been redeemed previous to July 1, 1896, when 112,000,000 florins still remained to be gradually withdrawn from circulation and replaced by the new currency. Scarcely any gold coin, however, had as yet been issued. The currency consisted chiefly of bank and state notes of comparatively large denominations, together with bulky 1-florin silver pieces and minor silver, nickel, and bronze coins of the new crown system. The withdrawal of the small bank notes, and the substitution for these of heavy coin, impeded the transaction of commercial business. Until the financial questions connected with the Ausgleich and the conditions of the renewal of the charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank could be arranged, the Government hesitated about proceeding with the monetary reform. Then the state of trade gave cause for apprehension that, should the gold be put into circulation, it could not be retained in the country for any length of time in consequence of the amount owed abroad. The excess of imports in 1895 was only 26,000,000 florins, lower than any recorded since 1876. It was the intention to replace the 112,000,000 florins of notes of forced currency, which would be redeemed by the two governments in the proportion of 30 to 70, with 80,000,000 florins of 5-florin bank notes and 37,000,000 florins of 5-crown silver pieces, against which the Government would deposit 20-crown gold pieces with the bank. The governments pledged themselves to take legislative steps for the inauguration of specie payments as soon as the forced currency was out of the way.

The charter of the Austro-Hungarian Bank expires Dec. 31, 1897. To secure a loan of 80,000,000 florins to the state, it received the exclusive right to issue bank notes. Two fifths of the total issue must be covered by a metal reserve, gold or silver, coin or bullion. Of the profits of the bank, after a 5-per-cent. dividend on their stock has been distributed among the shareholders, if there is any remainder, 8 per cent. of it must be transferred to the reserve fund and 2 per cent. to the Pension fund, and an additional dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital paid to the stockholders, while all in excess is divided into two parts, one of which goes to the stockholders, and the other is credited to the state—70 per cent. to Austria and 30 per cent. to Hungary—being applied to the reduction of the loan of 80,000,000 florins, which must be cleared off by the time that the privilege of the bank expires at the end of 1897. The bank notes in circulation at the close of 1894 amounted to 507,803,160 florins. There were at that time 303,305,866 florins of state notes in circulation. The coinage of 20-crown and 10-crown gold pieces amounted to 24,322,360 florins in 1892, 135,042,480 florins in 1893, and 97,323,530 florins in 1894, while of silver crowns 57,420,000 florins' worth were issued during the three years. The law to reform the monetary system on a gold basis was enacted on Aug. 2, 1892. The silver crown, of the value of half a gulden, or florin, of the old coinage, is not legal tender in sums over 50 crowns, but the notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank are legal tender to any amount. The principal gold coin is the 20-crown piece, containing 6·775 grammes, nine tenths fine, worth $4.05. The representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Bank asked for a renewal of the charter for a period of fifteen years. Should it be granted, they were prepared to make several minor concessions to the Government. In the proposals for the renewal of the charter for twelve years, it was suggested that the two halves of the monarchy should participate in the management of the bank in equal proportions, the Imperial Government to nominate the governor; while of

the 2 vice-governors, 1 should be an Austrian and 1 a Hungarian. Each Government would appoint 3 directors, whose salary was fixed at 6,000 florins; and the remainder of the board, to consist of 3 Austrians and 3 Hungarians, were to be elected by the shareholders. After 5 per cent. has been earned on the share capital it will be divided among the shareholders. Earnings above that will be divided equally between the shareholders and the governments until 6 per cent. has been distributed among the former. Of the surplus above 7 per cent., three quarters goes to the governments.

The profits earned by the bank in 1895 amounted to more than 7,000,000 florins, out of which, under the existing arrangement, a total dividend of about 7½ per cent. was paid to stockholders, leaving a surplus of above 330,000 florins to be divided between the Austrian and Hungarian governments after 103,000 florins had been set aside for the pension fund. The total business of the bank for the twelve months amounted to 2,532,000,000 florins, 221,000,000 florins more than in the preceding year.

Under the new charter the bank will have to give guarantees regarding its ability to fulfill the obligations devolving upon it, and regarding the financial support to be given by it to the governments in return for the privileges granted. The powers of the Government commissioner are to be enlarged.

The Army.—The Austro-Hungarian army consists of 15 army corps, containing as a rule 2 divisions of 2 brigades each. The term of service in the line is three years from the age of twenty-one, after which the men belong to the reserve for seven years. The Ersatz reserve is made up of those who are not drawn for active service. Another class is enrolled in the Austrian Landwehr or the Hungarian Honved, in which the term of service is twelve years, except for such as are transferred from the regular army, who serve two years. The Landwehr in time of peace is only called out for instruction and drill, and in time of war the command of the Emperor-King is necessary for its mobilization. It has its Ersatz reserve, from which in time of war its ranks are filled when depleted, as those of the standing army are from its own supplementary reserve. The peace strength of the whole army in 1895 is shown in the following table:

PEACE FOOTING.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Army:			
Staff	2,606	4,301	6,907
Sanitary troops	81	6,838	6,919
Establishments	2,332	7,512	9,844
Infantry	9,153	181,937	191,090
Cavalry	1,982	46,864	48,846
Artillery:			
Field	1,323	26,011	27,334
Fortress	420	7,746	8,166
Pioneers, etc.	584	10,049	10,633
Train	388	3,486	3,874
Austrian Landwehr:			
Infantry	1,770	16,773	18,543
Cavalry	236	1,882	2,118
Hungarian Honved:			
Infantry	2,340	14,094	16,434
Cavalry	230	3,314	3,544
Total	23,445	330,807	354,252

The total number of horses is 63,323, of which 42,840 belong to the regular cavalry and 12,112 to the field artillery. The annual recruit of the army is 103,100; of the Austrian Landwehr, 10,500; of the Honved, 12,500. The strength of the army on a war footing is 45,238 officers and 1,826,940 men, with 281,886 horses. The field artillery has 1,048 guns in peace and 1,864 for war.

The Navy.—The Austro-Hungarian navy is designed for the defense of the small seacoast and the Danube, where a fleet of monitors is maintained. There are 2 first-class, 1 second-class, and 2 third-class battle ships; 8 monitors; 3 first-class, 2 second-class, and 33 small cruisers; and 24 first-class, 5 second-class, and 26 third-class torpedo boats. Three new battle ships of the first class, with 10½-inch armor, a speed of 17½ knots, and 4 24-centimetre guns in the main battery, are now building. The *personnel* of the navy consists of 628 officers, 7,946 sailors, and 4,500 marines. Conscripts assigned to the marine corps serve four years and afterward five years in the reserve and three in the Seewehr, which corresponds to the Landwehr.

Commerce and Production.—Austria is mainly an agricultural country, though there are important mining interests also and highly developed industries, some of which have felt German competition in recent times. In Hungary what manufacturing industries there are have been a short time in existence. The coal product of Austria is valued at 67,000,000 florins, in Hungary at 14,000,000 florins; the iron output in Austria at 24,000,000 florins, in Hungary at 12,000,000 florins. Silver, lead, and copper are mined in both countries; in Austria quicksilver and zinc also, and in Hungary gold. Half the textile workers of Austria and more than half of those employed in making glassware and pottery are in Bohemia. The tilled lands in Austria make about 37 per cent. of the whole surface, in Hungary 43 per cent.; pasture and meadow 24 per cent. in each; and woods 33 per cent. in Austria and 27 per cent. in Hungary. Austria in 1894 produced 29,938,000 hectolitres of rye, 38,659,000 of oats, 21,321,000 of barley, 16,982,000 of wheat, 67,255,000 of sugar beets, and 96,074,000 of potatoes. Hungary in 1893 raised 58,726,000 hectolitres of wheat, 25,282,000 of oats, 22,537,000 of barley, 20,740,000 of rye, and 52,983,000 of maize. Horses, cattle, and sheep are exported from both countries. There is a considerable export of wheat when the crop is abundant, a steady export of barley, and a large export of wine, especially from Hungary. Silk culture has been introduced by the Government in both Austria and Hungary. There are 4,000 pupils in the agricultural schools of Austria and 2,000 in Hungary. Practical forestry is taught in schools of various grades. A large staff is employed in the administration of the forests, which cover 9,775,000 hectares in Austria, mainly pine forest, and 7,582,000 hectares in Hungary, for the most part beech and oak. The value of the exports of timber from Hungary is 24,000,000 florins a year.

The total value of imports of merchandise into the Austro-Hungarian customs union in 1894 was 700,000,000 florins, an increase of 30,000,000 florins over the preceding year, and of 280,000,000 florins since 1890. The value of the merchandise exported was 795,500,000 florins, which was 10,000,000 less than in 1893, but greater than in any other year. The principal imports were: Cotton, 52,000,000 florins; coffee, 37,200,000 florins; wool, 36,000,000 florins; coal, 30,700,000 florins; grain, 24,300,000 florins; machinery, 22,800,000 florins; woolen yarn, 21,300,000 florins; hides and furs, 20,700,000 florins; silk, 19,400,000 florins; leather, 18,200,000 florins; books and newspapers, 16,700,000 florins; cotton yarn, 16,500,000 florins; leaf tobacco, 15,000,000 florins; cattle, 13,300,000 florins; woolen manufactures, 13,100,000 florins; silk manufactures, 12,500,000 florins; hardware and clocks, 11,200,000 florins; colors and tans, 9,300,000 florins; manufactured tobacco, 8,100,000 florins. The values of the chief exports were: Cattle, 83,100,000 florins; sugar, 73,400,000 florins; timber, 61,800,000 florins; grain, 61,500,000 florins; eggs, 37,900,000 florins; coal, 29,800,000 florins; hardware, 21,900,000 florins; gloves, 19,800,000 florins; glass and glassware, 19,300,000 florins; wood manufactures, 18,300,000

florins; woolen goods, 17,900,000 florins; paper and paper manufactures, 17,400,000 florins: iron manufactures and iron, 12,500,000 florins; leather goods, 11,700,000 florins; minerals, 10,100,000 florins: feathers, 9,900,000 florins; wool, 9,400,000 florins; linen yarn, 7,300,000 florins; silk goods, 6,500,000 florins; wine, 5,400,000 florins; flour, 3,400,000 florins. The imports of gold and silver coin and bullion in 1894 were 37,639,940 florins, compared with 150,391,714 florins in 1893, and the exports were 27,361,456 florins, compared with 20,307,275 florins. Hungary's exports of cereals in 1894 were 171,041,000 florins, and of cattle 140,050,000 florins out of a total merchandise export of 562,564,000 florins, and out of imports amounting to 546,278,000 florins textiles came to 190,000,000 florins. Of the total imports, 81 per cent. came from Austria, 5 per cent. from Germany, and the rest from Servia, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Of the exports from Hungary, 72 per cent. went to Austria, 13 per cent. to Germany, and 2 per cent., consisting of flour and barley, direct to Great Britain.

Navigation.—The Austro-Hungarian merchant navy in 1893 comprised 203 steamers, of 129,567 tons, and 11,320 sailing vessels of all kinds, of 125,919 tons. Of the total of 11,523 vessels, 249, of 194,657 tons, were engaged in ocean commerce; 1,722, of 38,686 tons, in the coasting trade; and 9,552, of 22,143 tons, were fishing craft.

The number of vessels entered at Austrian ports during 1893 was 82,295, of 9,517,265 tons, while 82,146, of 9,514,087 tons were cleared. At Hungary's port of Fiume 7,170 vessels, of 1,070,625 tons, were entered and 7,196, of 1,072,176 tons, were cleared. Of the vessels visiting the Austrian ports 85 per cent., of the tonnage 89 per cent., belonged to Austria, and of the other 15 per cent. of the vessels the greater number were Italian, British coming next.

Communications.—The mileage of railroads in Austria in 1895 was 10,100 miles, and in Hungary 8,217 miles, a total of 18,317 miles. Of the Austrian lines, 4,950 miles belonged to the Government, which administered in addition 589 miles of privately owned roads, while 4,561 miles were still managed by the companies owning the lines. In Hungary 6,725 miles belonged to the state and 1,492 miles were owned and operated by companies. The capital expended in building the Austrian railroads amounted in 1893 to 2,974,905,000 florins. There were 97,305,000 passengers and 90,904,000 tons of freight carried in Austria in 1893, when the gross receipts were 242,072,000 florins and operating expenses 137,142,000 florins. In Hungary 95,582,000 persons and 124,460,000 tons of freight were transported, yielding a gross revenue of 102,591,000 florins, while the working expenses amounted to 53,702,000 florins. The railroads built in Bosnia and Herzegovina have a length of 429 miles.

The Austrian telegraph lines have a length of 28,957 miles, with 82,780 miles of wire; the Hungarian lines a length of 12,473 miles, with 35,320 miles of wire; the Bosnian lines a length of 117 miles, with 4,262 miles of wire. There were 12,602,682 messages sent over the Austrian, 9,969,844 over the Hungarian, and 531,269 over the Bosnian wires in 1893.

The Austrian post office carried 681,158,720 letters and postal cards, 98,376,430 samples and printed inclosures, and 76,173,400 newspapers in 1894, when the receipts were 37,977,711 florins, and expenses 34,514,115 florins. The Hungarian postal traffic in 1893 was 155,433,600 stamped letters and cards, 24,518,980 samples and printed packets, and 74,739,772 newspapers; receipts, 15,255,052 florins; expenses, 10,756,326 florins.

Austria.—The Austrian Empire is composed of 16 provinces, each of which has its own diet to legislate upon matters connected with local taxation, agriculture, education, charity, religion, and public works. The national legislative body is the Reichsrath, which consists of a House of Lords, made up of 21 archdukes, 67 feudal lords, 17 prince bishops, archbishops, and cardinals, and 120 life members, and a House of Deputies, of 353 members, elected for six years by rural communes, towns, chambers of commerce, and landed proprietors.

The Council of Ministers, as constituted on Sept. 29, 1895, is as follows: Minister-President and Minister of the Interior, Count Casimir Badeni; Minister of Finance, Ritter von Belinski; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn; Minister of National Defense, Field-Marshal Count Zeno von Welsersheimb; Minister of Justice, Count Johann Gleispach; Minister of Agriculture, Count Ledebur Wicheln; Minister of Commerce and National Economy, Baron Hugo Glanz von Eicha.

Finances.—The revenue of the Austrian Government in 1895 was estimated at 638,985,577 florins, and the expenditure at 636,527,870 florins. The estimate of ordinary revenue is 621,592,945 florins, of which direct taxes produce 111,478,000 florins; indirect taxes, 301,611,540 florins; customs, 45,324,880 florins; railroads, 89,074,560 florins; posts and telegraphs, 38,473,000 florins; forests and domains, 5,301,700 florins; mines, 7,103,470 florins; law courts, 1,056,680 florins; education and worship, 6,214,553 florins; state properties, 4,834,462 florins; and various receipts, 11,120,000 florins. Of the direct taxes the land tax amounts to 35,690,000 florins, the house tax to 33,439,000 florins, the industry tax to 11,858,000 florins, the income tax to 29,395,000 florins, and other taxes to 1,096,000 florins. Of the sum expected from indirect taxes, excise gives 111,994,870 florins; salt, 21,575,110 florins; tobacco, 89,353,550 florins; stamps, 21,289,500 florins; judicial fees, 38,376,000 florins; the lottery, 16,440,000 florins; and other taxes, 2,582,510 florins.

The ordinary expenditures amount to 604,495,485 florins, of which 4,650,000 florins are for the imperial household, 77,065 florins for the imperial Cabinet chancery, 731,352 for the Reichsrath, 22,600 florins for the Supreme Court, 1,187,753 florins for the Council of Ministers, 18,913,139 florins for the Ministry of the Interior, 20,690,416 florins for the Ministry of National Defense, 1,889,885 florins for the direction of the Ministry of Education and Worship, 14,821,621 florins for educational establishments, 7,413,510 florins for religious worship, 14,376,762 florins for the Ministry of Agriculture, 90,171,638 florins for the Ministry of Finance, 21,612,200 florins for the Ministry of Justice, 108,652,470 florins for the Ministry of Commerce, 178,150 florins for the Board of Control, 162,720,732 florins for interest and amortization of the public debt, 615,360 florins for management of the debt, 19,315,050 florins for pensions and grants, 5,952,790 florins for subventions, and 110,502,992 florins for Austria's share of the common expenditure of the empire. The extraordinary receipts amount to 17,392,632, and extraordinary expenditures to 32,032,385 florins.

The Austrian revenue for 1897 is estimated at 692,703,000 florins, and expenditure at 692,160,000 florins. In presenting the budget on Oct. 1, 1896, Dr. von Belinski astonished the Reichsrath by declaring that the estimates of former years were unreal and calculated to deceive Parliament; that not only had the annual expenditures exceeded receipts more than 22,000,000 florins on an average for five years back, but the budget was in other particulars illusory. He proposed to establish a separate investment budget, covered by special *rentes*.

Vienna Municipal Election.—In the latter part of 1895 the repeated re-election of Dr. Lüger, the Anti-Semite agitator, as burgomaster of Vienna caused much excitement, for the Emperor refused to sanction the election, and finally dissolved the municipal council. The elections took place on Feb. 27, 1896, resulting in the return of a stronger Anti-Semite majority, 96 to 42. The new council elected Dr. Lüger burgomaster for the fourth time on April 17. A few days later the Emperor summoned him to his presence. In his audience with the Emperor Dr. Lüger announced his readiness to renounce the post of burgomaster, to which some other member of his party would be chosen while he himself would be elected first deputy burgomaster, an office that can be held without imperial ratification. Dr. Lüger had become even more obnoxious than when first elected, as he represented the clerical and national antagonism to Hungary and its Government, which he and his followers declared to be in the hands of Jews and Free Masons. When, later, the Emperor opened the Millennial Exposition in Buda-Pesth, and a large delegation of Austrian Liberals went there, the Anti-Semites denounced as traitors all Austrians who attended the Magyar festival. A Vienna merchant named Strobach, who was elected burgomaster on May 6, took pains to state in his speech of acceptance that he acted on the advice of Dr. Lüger, to whom he would give up the place when the right time comes. He declared that he considered it his duty to assist the Christian population to recover the position that they never ought to have lost.

When Dr. Lüger was elected for the first time, in May, 1895, he was unable to control a working majority in the council, and for that reason refused to take office. The Windischgrätz ministry dissolved the municipal council and placed the capital under an imperial commissary, with nominated councilors, in order to give the electors an opportunity for reconsidering their opinions. The intervention of the Government aroused resentment, and in the election of September, 1895, the German Liberals were completely routed. In October, Dr. Lüger was again chosen burgomaster, this time by 93 votes out of 137. Count Badeni, who had succeeded Prince Windischgrätz as Premier, having from the beginning revealed unmistakably his hostility to the Anti-Semitic agitation, refused to Dr. Lüger the necessary imperial sanction, but a fortnight later the municipality re-elected him by practically the same number of votes. The municipality was immediately dissolved, but the inhabitants stubbornly refused to modify their opinions. Consequently the newly elected council was more ardently devoted to Dr. Lüger and his programme than the preceding one. The retreat of the Government, marked by the intercession of the Emperor, greatly strengthened the position of Dr. Lüger and the Anti-Semites, who were henceforth openly countenanced by the leaders of parties supporting the Government, feudal Conservatives and Ultramontane clericals, from which the Anti-Semites were recruited, as well as from the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats.

Electoral Reform.—The long-expected franchise bill that was introduced by the Badeni ministry in 1896 and carried by a good majority in the Reichsrath is a compromise between universal suffrage and the defense of property interests. The extreme Socialists were far from satisfied with it, and looked forward with confidence to a further extension of the franchise. They condemned it notwithstanding the fact that it would give to the Labor party a dozen seats in the Reichsrath, in which it had as yet no representation at all. The problem of framing an electoral bill that would pass the Reichsrath was not easy, for Count Taaffe's fall was brought about by the same question, and the project of electoral reform worked out by the coalition ministry that came after him never came to a vote. Count Badeni's bill was not intended to promote the special interests of any of the parties actually represented in the Reichsrath, and it went just far enough to save these parties from the stigma of persistently ignoring the legitimate demands of the working class. The existing class representation by which the 353 seats were filled was maintained in its integrity. The bill created 72 new seats, making a total of 425. The large landed proprietors still have 85, the towns 118, the chambers of commerce and industry 21, and the rural communes 129. The new seats are given to representatives of the general body of electors, a new category, comprising all male citizens twenty-four years of age who have an independent residence in the district extending over six months. The controlling commissioners of election created by the bill receive no pay, and yet are compelled to accept the duty. Numerous amendments offered by the various parties were rejected, and the bill went through in its original form, supported by the Liberal, the Conservative, the Young Czech, and the Italian parties, while it was opposed by the Democrats, a part of the German Nationalist party, and a minority of the Socialists.

Hungary.—The kingdom of Hungary includes politically Transylvania, united with it in legislative and administrative union, and Croatia-Slavonia, which possesses autonomy in internal religious, educational, and police affairs. The Hungarian Parliament consists of a House of Magnates, in which 181 hereditary peers, who pay 3,000 florins a year land taxes, 84 life peers, 41 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman and Greek churches, 11 clerical and lay representatives of the Protestant communions, 17 official members, 3 delegates from Croatia-Slavonia, and 19 archdukes have seats, and the House of Representatives, containing 453 members, elected by all male citizens above the age of twenty who pay a certain small direct tax or have a certain moderate income. Of the members, 413 represent Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 are from Croatia and Slavonia.

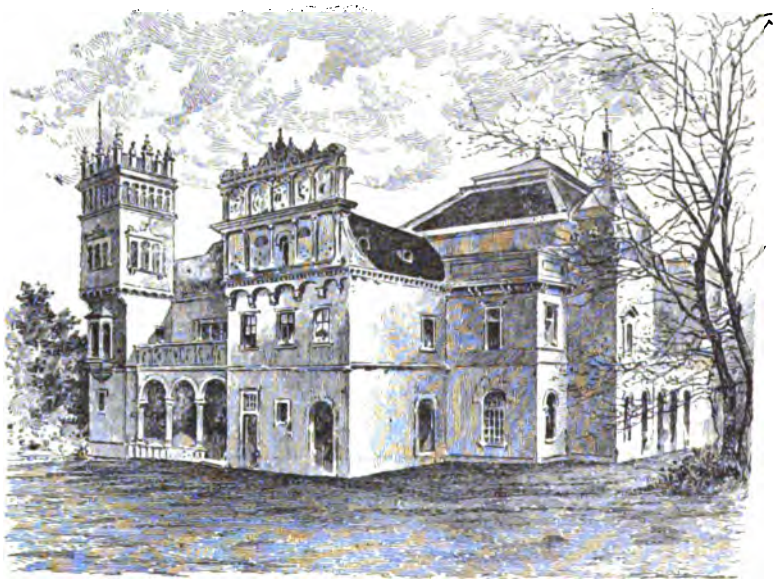
The Cabinet, which is collectively responsible to Parliament, consisted in the beginning of 1896 of the following members: President of the Council, Baron Desiderius Banffy, who formed the ministry on Jan. 15, 1895; Minister of Finance, Dr. Ladislaus de Lucacs; Minister of National Defense, Baron Geza Fejervary, who has held office since Oct. 28, 1884; Minister at the Royal Court, Baron Samuel Josika; Minister of the Interior, Desiderius de Perczel; Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Dr. Julius de Wlassics; Minister of Justice, Dr. Alexander Erdlye; Minister of Industry and Commerce, Ernest de Daniel; Minister of Agriculture, D. Ignatius de Daranyi; Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, Emerich de Josipovich.

Finances.—The Hungarian budget for 1896 makes the total revenue 473,064,398 florins, including 10,420,298 florins of transitory revenue. Of ordinary revenue 308,984,881 florins come from the Ministry of Finance, 129,141,969 florins from the Ministry of Commerce, 16,142,193 florins from the Ministry of Agriculture, 1,532,961 florins from the Ministry of Education, 1,313,083 florins from the Ministry of the Interior, 778,469 florins from the Ministry of Justice, 358,784 florins from the Ministry of National Defense, and 800 florins from ministry *ad latus*. The land tax in 1895 was estimated at 34,306,000 florins; building tax, 10,960,000 florins; industrial tax, 20,960,000 florins; tax on

corporations, 2,712,600 florins; tax on capital and interest, 4,684,000 florins; income tax, 16,200,000 florins; mining tax, 100,000 florins; tax on railroads, 5,760,000 florins; military tax, 2,400,000 florins. Among the indirect taxes, estimated to yield 172,713,011 florins, the tobacco monopoly was expected to give 52,090,391 florins; the liquor tax, 40,034,000 florins; the beer duty, 6,090,000 florins; the duty on wines, 7,500,000 florins; the sugar duty, 7,250,000 florins; the duty on petroleum, 6,130,000 florins; the tax on cattle, 3,300,000 florins; the salt monopoly, 15,395,982 florins; stamp duties, 12,782,000 florins; court fees, 19,030,000 florins; a lottery, 2,511,200 florins; and other taxes, 539,438 florins. The revenue from the property and establishments of the Government was estimated at 59,486,180 florins, of which sum 35,241,570 florins represent the net receipts from railroads, 14,838,075 florins earnings of mines and the mint, 8,209,606 florins revenue from forests, 775,000 florins earnings of the public printing office, and 421,929 florins receipts from domains. The expenditure is estimated for 1896 at 472,987,244 florins, of which 437,366,347 florins represent ordinary expenditures. Among these the sum of 128,983,143 florins is for expenses of the national debt, 13,679,305 florins for debts of guaranteed railroads acquired by the state, 558,008 florins for other guaranted railroad debts, 8,145,999 florins for pensions, 40,535 florins for courts of law, 145,249 florins for the accountant general's office, 437,060 florins for the minister presidency, 8,167,539 florins for the administration of Croatia, 78,185 florins for the Cabinet chancery, 1,754,019 florins for the Parliament, 4,650,000 florins for the civil list, 71,592 florins for the ministry *ad latus*, 42,840 florins for the Ministry for Croatia, 15,870,734 florins for the Ministry of the Interior, 78,619,990 florins for the Ministry of Finance, 91,002,116 florins for the Ministry of Commerce, 16,828,693 florins for the Ministry of Agriculture, 10,957,694 florins for the Ministry of Instruction and Worship, 15,558,075 florins for the Ministry of Justice, 14,469,537 florins for the Ministry of National Defense, and 27,306,034 florins for the Hungarian quota of common expenditure. Besides the ordinary expenditure 9,372,219 florins are required for transitory expenditure, 19,620,271 for investments, and 6,628,307 florins for extraordinary common expenditure.

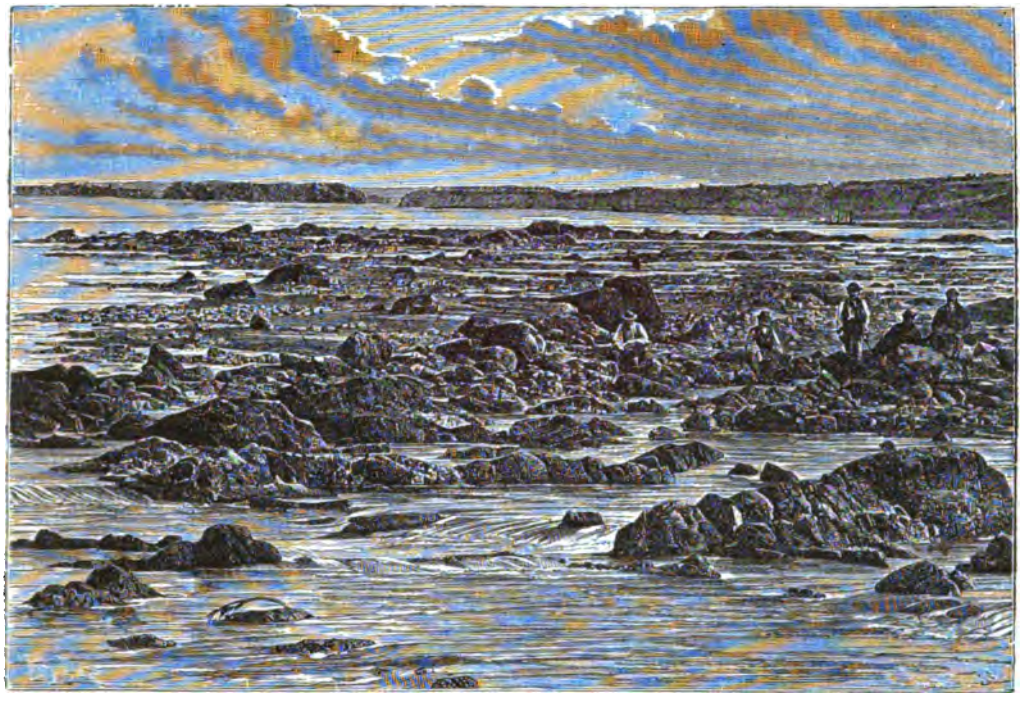
In the budget for 1897 the ordinary receipts are estimated at 465,191,881 florins and the nonrecurring receipts at 10,134,424 florins, making a total of 475,326,305 florins. The ordinary expenditure for 1897 is reckoned to be 441,275,181 florins; the non recurring expenditure, 8,013,952 florins; and the reproductive expenditure, 19,051,651 florins.

Millennial Exposition.—An exposition commemorating the one-thousandth year of the nation's birth was opened amid gorgeous pageantry by the King at Buda-Pesth on May 2, 1896, and was continued till Oct. 31. The most interesting part of the exhibition was the historical section, consisting of buildings of all centuries filled with historic treasures. One structure was a reproduction of the fortress of Buda in the time of the Turkish conquest. Hungarian and Transylvanian industrial products, the wares produced in Croatia and Salvonia, and all the agricultural resources of the country were fully exhibited. There was an ethnographical village illustrating the composite racial character of the thoroughly nationalized Hungarian population.



PAVILION OF COMMERCE, HUNGARIAN MILLENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The earliest records of the Hungarian nation there preserved are in the works of a Byzantine and an Arab writer. According to them, the Magyars were a tribe of Turkish nomads who were driven from their own territory by their more powerful countrymen, and wandered westward until they reached Hungary by way of the lower Danube, being invited to settle there by King Arnulph of Bavaria, who desired their military assistance in his war against the Slavic King of Moravia. They continued to live in Hungary according to their primitive customs as nomadic warriors for nearly a century, making periodical raids in all parts of Europe and capturing numerous prisoners, whom they employed in agricultural labor while they remained the warrior caste and dominant race. It was toward the close of the tenth century that they embraced Christianity and blended together the various ethnical elements that had become resident in Hungary, thus constituting the Hungarian nation. It was this political evolution that was commemorated in the millennial festival. During the centuries that followed, the Magyar minority still continued to rule over the non-Magyar majority by force of their warlike character and genius for government, and by the aid of their free institutions and the hospitality that they extended to foreigners they succeeded in maintaining their power through many vicissitudes. The Christian armies stood as the sentinels of Western civilization, offering stubborn resistance to the inroads of Turkish hordes. If they had not borne the brunt and formed an effective bulwark against the barbarism of the East the progress and civilization of central



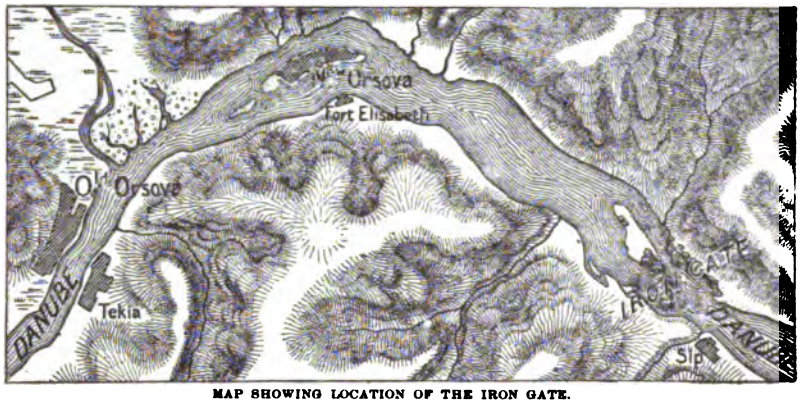
THE IRON GATE OF THE DANUBE, BELOW ORSOVA.

and western Europe would undoubtedly have been retarded for hundreds of years. But in consequence of being in perpetual readiness for war the intellectual condition of the nation remained backward until the wars ceased. During the last two centuries the people have developed in a remarkable degree. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Magyar population of Hungary numbered only about 3,000,000, while to-day it exceeds 8,000,000. There is scarcely any trace left in the modern Magyar of his Asiatic origin, though he still retains those chivalrous and generous traits which assisted him in conquering and subordinating the various non-Magyar elements of the country, and which gave him that extraordinary power of absorption by means of which a handful of Asiatic wanderers has grown into a powerful nation.

Agricultural Congress.—The International Agricultural Congress held its sessions in Buda-Pesth from Sept. 17 to Sept. 20. The congress was arranged by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, who was president of the Executive Committee, and presided at the opening meeting. The object of the congress was, "considering the present depression of agriculture to be owing to the general decline in the prices of grain, to inquire into the causes of this decline, endeavoring at the same time to advise remedies for it." Its scope was amplified by the Executive Committee, which was composed of high Hungarian officials and members of public bodies, in a series of questions dealing with production, commerce and transport, customs, and currency. Twelve nations were officially represented, including Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, and Russia. There were delegates from the British Royal Agricultural Society and the Central Chamber of Agriculture, but no official representatives from Great Britain. The members of the congress numbered nearly 300, of whom a large proportion were Hungarians. The agricultural crisis was regarded as a general crisis that had spared no country. Gambling in produce was generally condemned. Divergent views were expressed as to whether there is overproduction or not. The exports of wheat from the chief exporting countries were shown to have greatly increased in recent years. The English experts who contributed papers, Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert, were of the opinion that in the case of some of the larger exporting countries the continuance of low prices and other adverse circumstances would probably retard extension in the near future, while in others extension seems more probable, even in spite of low prices; at any rate, there remained throughout the world great inherent capabilities for increased production that would be rapidly developed with rising prices. Louis Strauss enumerated among the various causes that have conspired to increase the world's production and to reduce prices: The abundance of capital and the reduction of the rate of interest; the application of the discoveries of science; agricultural progress and more intensive farming in the old countries; the multiplication of implements; the diffusion of highly productive seeds; the use of phosphates, permitting the cultivation of land formerly waste; the multiplication of the means of communication; the opening of new and shorter commercial routes; the use of the telegraph, economizing time, and intermediary agencies; the perfecting of navigation and the reduction of freights; the reduction of premiums for insurance; the construction of grain elevators; and the various facilities that enable capital to make three or four operations where formerly only one could be made, and so be content with less remuneration on each operation. High hopes were entertained by many members of the congress of the value of the law in Germany forbidding dealing in options and futures in the grain markets, which goes into effect in 1897. The advocates of the movement to suppress speculation in wheat, realizing that the passing of a law in one country,

however effectively it may act, will have comparatively little influence on the world's markets unless other countries follow suit, spoke very earnestly in favor of extending the legislation to all countries. Some extremists held the view that all speculation in commodities is immoral, and should be swept away, while a more numerous class suggested that the state should regulate the produce exchanges, with the view of reducing the evils existing in connection with them, but without interfering with ordinary trade. Some of the Austro-Hungarian and German members were in favor of a central European protective tariff union. The section that discussed currency was absorbed in bimetallism from first to last. A number of the leading agrarian bimetallists joined in a message to the candidate of the silverite party for the presidency of the United States, promising that if he was successful they would use their influence to the utmost to bring about an international agreement to restore bimetallism in Europe. A letter from Lord Aldenham, President of the British Bimetallic League, regretting that he could not be present to impress "the importance to the end in view of the remonetization of silver, and its free coinage in the mints of the principal nations of the world at one and the same fixed ratio," was countered by a communication from the secretary of the Gold Defense Association, condemning bimetallism as "unsound in principle and financially wrong," and averring that the Brussels Monetary Conference proved that "Europe is opposed to international bimetallism." In the section that discussed customs, the idea of a Mid-European customs union, which has found individual advocates for several years past, was first formally presented. The idea is that the customs union shall comprise Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, and eventually Belgium and Holland. These countries are to have a common customs frontier for agricultural produce, and also a common settling place, Frankfort being suggested. This customs union might gradually develop, it was thought, into a political union, which would secure and enforce peace. Its friends were disappointed at the coldness with which their idea was received, especially on the part of the German agrarians, from whom they expected support. There appeared to be, however, a general feeling in favor of the abolition of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties. The congress was precluded by its rules from taking any votes, or adopting a decision or resolution on any of the questions discussed, because it was from the intrinsic value of the arguments adduced, not the number of votes, that the solution of the vital questions under discussion was expected.

Peace Congress.—An International Peace Congress was opened at Buda-Pesth on Sept. 21. One of the resolutions was to exclude from all school books anything calculated to foster a warlike spirit. Peace associations were requested by another resolution to endeavor to secure as members candidates for political offices. Another favored the establishment of special bureaus for the exchange of children between various peoples, with the view of promoting closer union between nations. A committee was appointed to study the best means of transforming armies, and also the establishment of a universal language.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE IRON GATE.

The Iron Gate of the Danube. — The task of regulating the Iron Gate of the Danube was intrusted to Austria-Hungary by the Treaty of Berlin. The obstruction known as the Iron Gate lay between Alt-Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia. The work of removing the rocks and regulating the channel, which took several years to accomplish, was done successfully, and the river was opened to navigation with elaborate ceremonies by the Emperor Franz Josef on Sept. 27, 1896. The Emperor was accompanied by King Carol of Roumania, and King Alexander of Servia. The passage of the river at this point has always been difficult and dangerous for any craft, and altogether impracticable, during more than half the season, for boats drawing 5 feet. At no time has the river been navigable for boats drawing more than 6 feet between Bazias, where the river leaves the Hungarian plain, and the Iron Gate, 80 miles farther down. In this long stretch the river bed is cut transversely by beds of crystallized schists and granite, which cause dangerous rapids and shoals. Finally, the channel was barred by the Prigada reef, a wall 350 yards wide, emerging above the surface at low water, running near the left bank for a distance of nearly a mile, and then crossing diagonally to the right bank, just above Sibb. It is this wall, with smaller reefs, that constituted the Iron Gate proper, forming a dangerous cataract throughout its length. The improvements consisted in removing the obstructions between Bazias and the Iron Gate, and excavating a canal through the Prigada and other reefs, 2 miles long, 260 feet broad, and 10 feet deep, along the Servian bank, making the river navigable for the largest river steamers the whole way from the Black Sea up to Vienna. The entire work cost about $10,000,000.

B

BAPTISTS. Statistics of the regular Baptist churches in the United States are published in the American Baptist Yearbook for 1896, of which the summary gives: Number of associations, 1,551; of ordained ministers, 27,774; of churches, 40,064; of members, 3,720,235; of Sunday schools, 23,302, with 163,570 officers and teachers and 1,779,886 pupils; increase by baptism during the year, 176,058; value of church property, $81,648,246. Amount of contributions reported: For salaries and expenses, $8,-202,985; for missions, $1,172,909; for education, $141,719; miscellaneous contributions, $2,337,504; aggregate of contributions, as footed up in the tables, $11,755,119. Seven theological seminaries return 67 instructors and 1,002 pupils, of whom 990 are preparing for the ministry, with $2,665,091 of endowments and $3,774,850 of property; 36 universities and colleges, 807 instructors, 11,523 pupils, 1,180 of whom are preparing for the ministry, $8,-022,812 of endowments and $22,722,163 of property; 29 seminaries for female education exclusively, 370 instructors, 3,824 pupils, $1,248,855 of endowments, and $4,063,297 of property; 64 seminaries and academies for young men and "coeducational," 530 instructors, 14,341 pupils, 350 of whom are preparing for the ministry, $1,344,700 of endowments, and $4,167,730 of property; and 33 institutions for negroes and Indians, 293 instructors, 5,326 pupils, 381 of whom are preparing for the ministry, $117,-500 of endowments, and $1,398,830 of property; in all, 169 institutions, 2,067 instructors, 36,016 pupils, 2,910 of whom are preparing for the ministry, $18,-614,695 of endowments, and $36,126,870 of property.

The statistical table of Baptists in the world gives: In North America (Canada, Mexico, the United States, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and other islands and Central America), 41,227 churches, 28,-475 ordained ministers, 184,539 baptisms reported, and 3,856,584 members; South America (Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Patagonia), 18 churches, 14 ministers, 133 baptisms, and 729 members; Europe (Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Italy, Norway, Roumania and Bulgaria, Russia and Poland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland), 3,965 churches, 3,121 ministers, 24,317 baptisms, and 454,520 members; Asia (Assam, Burmah, Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Orissa, and Palestine), 1,017 churches, 593 ministers, 4,997 baptisms, and 111,177 members; Africa (Central and Congo, South, and West, including Cameroons, St. Helena, and Cape Verde), 63 churches, 91 ministers, 379 baptisms, and 5,975 members; Australasia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, 230 churches, 153 ministers, 1,107 baptisms, and 18,089 members. Total for the world in 1895, 46,520 churches, 32,447 ministers, 215,472 baptisms, and 4,447,074 members; showing an increase during the year of 1,484 churches, 747 ministers, and 128,-220 members, and a decrease of baptisms reported.

American Baptist Publication Society.—The seventy-second annual meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society was held at Asbury Park, N. J., beginning May 20. The Hon. Samuel A. Crozer presided. The receipts in the publishing department from rents, interest, etc., had been $13,-783; in the missionary department, $121,455; and in the Bible department, $11,558; making a total of $146,796. The total amount of sales had been $558,590, against $532,763 in the previous year. The receipts in the missionary department were $5,161 more than in the previous year. Seventy-four new publications had been issued. The society had suffered a great loss by the burning of its principal business house in Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1896, by which an immense amount of stock, books, plates, manuscripts, etc., was destroyed, including much that can never be replaced. The total of work in the missionary department showed that 86 missionaries and workers had been employed, under whose labors 50 churches had been constituted, 180 Sunday schools organized, and 442 persons baptized. Four "chapel cars" were in operation, in Minnesota, Texas, and Arkansas, and on the Pacific coast; through the work connected with which more than 4,000 conversions had taken place. A system of co-operation of this work had been entered upon with the State convention of Arkansas. An overture made to the Southern Baptist Convention that it put the publication of all its Sunday-school literature into the hands of the society had been declined. The Bible department had sent out a very large number of the Scriptures in various languages. The revision of some of the books of the Old Testament was completed. Others were nearly completed, and the society was expecting to print all these revisions as soon as they are finished.

Home Mission Society.—The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was held at Asbury Park, N. J., May 25. The Hon. H. K. Porter presided. The total receipts for the year had been $505,949; the expenditures had been $488,189. The society had supported wholly or in part 1,147 missionaries and teachers, 13 of whom were in the Dominion of Canada, 26 in Mexico, 246 among the foreign populations, 43 among colored people, 28 among Indians, 20 among Mexicans, and the rest among Americans. It had aided in the maintenance of 35 established schools for the colored people, Indians, and Mexicans, and 15 day schools for the Chinese. The missionaries represented 17 nationalities or peoples, and had supplied 2,015 churches and out stations, and returned 54,509 church members, 6,258 received by baptism, 187 churches organized, 1,195 Sunday schools under their care, with 75,534 attendants, and $92,719 of benevolent contributions. Special attention had been given to the plan of co-operation with Southern Baptists, white and colored; to work for the French Canadians in New England; and to the missions in Mexico. The plan of co-operation provided for the united action of the Home Mission Society, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and the white and colored conventions of every Southern State. The State conventions not having been parties to the original agreement had been treated with by correspondence, and the attendance of the field secretary upon meetings representing them. With the conventions that had adopted the plan and those which were preparing to do so, it was expected that within a year from the adoption of the plan by the society and the Southern Baptist Convention five white State conventions and four colored conventions would have entered into the arrangement; while several other State conventions, white and colored, had formally or informally indicated their desire for co-operation. The mission to the French Canadians in New England (now in its twenty-seventh year) had never before had so large and efficient corps of workers. This was due partly to the facilities afforded for the training of missionaries in the Newton Theological Institution. The interest of the New England Baptists in the evangelization of these foreign populations had greatly in-

creased during the past year. Steady advance was reported in Mexico. Several men were desirous of going there as missionaries, but the financial condition did not permit an enlargement of the work at present. The church-edifice department had aided in the erection of 93 meeting houses, and had aided other churches in embarrassed conditions. Its receipts had been $22,926; the aggregate amount of its gifts to 54 churches was $23,890, an average of $442.41 to each church. The management of the eight higher schools and colleges had been directed first to providing the colored people with a suitably trained ministry. Besides the society's schools others had been established through the South, controlled by negro boards of trustees and taught almost exclusively by negro teachers; these had been assisted by the aid of a special contribution in such sums as were necessary to supplement the income received from the colored people, so as to maintain them in a fair degree of efficiency.

Missionary Union.—The American Baptist Missionary Union held its eighty-second annual meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., beginning May 22. Dr. H. F. Colby, of Ohio, presided. The treasurer of the society had received from all sources $666,569, and had expended $606,825, adding $35,615 to the permanent funds. Despite all difficulties the appropriations for the year had been met, and the debt reduced $26,129. Twenty-five new missionaries had been sent into the field. Four hundred and fifty-nine missionaries had been in service in the heathen field, with 1,543 native helpers. The missions returned 820 churches, with 98,030 members, 4,657 persons baptized during the year, and 1,136 schools with 27,628 pupils. The European missions returned 1,149 native preachers and helpers, 903 churches, 97,787 members, and 6,895 baptisms during the year. A committee appointed to confer with representatives of the women's societies concerning the election of women to the Executive Committee of the Union, reported that they found no general desire on the part of the women's societies for such representation, but rather a conviction that it would be unwise, and recommended that no further action be taken in the matter. A special report on finance related that it was of the utmost importance to the conduct of missionary affairs that the sum of $600,000 should be received in the coming year from the gifts of the living, which would require an increase of 50 per cent. in contributions, and the increase could not be obtained unless better methods were adopted; that in view of this circumstance, it was not expedient to make a special effort at this time to liquidate the debt; that all moneys received from legacies and gifts designated for that special purpose be applied to that object; that in case the debt was increased it would be necessary to curtail the work, and recommended that steps be immediately taken toward the formation of a general commission, for the denomination, on the whole subject of Christian beneficence, to be known as the Commission on Systematic Christian Beneficence; that it be composed of three representatives, each one of whom shall be a general secretary of each of the three societies named, from each of the following organizations: the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, and the Baptist Young People's Union, together with the corresponding secretaries of the women's societies, both American and foreign; that the commission, serving three consecutive years, devote itself to the investigation of the whole question of denominational beneficence and the maturing of plans for a more systematic method of giving by the denomination as a whole for the denominational causes, and report progress from time to time. This report, with further provisions for carrying out the plan outlined in it, was unanimously adopted.

Education Society.—The eighth annual meeting of the American Baptist Education Society was held at Asbury Park, N. J., May 25. Vice-President D. B. Purinton presided. The report showed that of $62,602 added to the endowment of 14 colleges and seminaries the society had furnished $15,257, while the institutions themselves had collected $47,345. Including certain special grants made to Des Moines College, Iowa, the total appropriations of the society had been $18,545. Apart from the society's work, several institutions of learning had been financially strengthened during the year. The resources of the University of Chicago had been increased more than $2,000,000; and $1,500,000 more were promised contingent upon the raising of an equal amount by the institution. The total of subscriptions and contributions received since 1889 was $11,500,000. Columbian University, Washington, D. C., had nearly completed the effort to raise a guarantee fund of $15,000 per year for five years for additional instructors and equipment. This was equivalent, for the time, to the income of $300,000.

Women's Home Mission Society.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society was held at Asbury Park, N. J., May 18. Mrs. J. N. Crouse presided. The total amount of receipts for the year had been $66,275, or $2,145 more than in the preceding year. The expenditures had been (including amounts unpaid) $70,480. The value of the contents of boxes and barrels of clothing for missionaries' families, for distribution among the poor, and as material for industrial schools, was estimated at $14.677. The Baptist Missionary Training School had graduated a class of 24 young women, two thirds of whom were under appointment before graduation. One hundred and thirty missionaries had been employed as follows: On the frontier, 19; to the Chinese, 7; to the Jews, 1; to Germans, 21; to Danes and Norwegians, 3; to Swedes, 10; to Indians, 13; to Mexicans, 6; to negroes, 52.

Historical Society.—The forty-third annual meeting of the American Baptist Historical Society was held in Asbury Park, N. J., May 21. The Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., presided. The principal event in the year's history of the society was the total destruction of its library and archives by the burning of the American Baptist Publication House in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2. The society had for its new beginning $2,500 insurance money and other funds sufficient to give it $4,500 available for use. A committee was appointed to arrange for the publication of a series of studies of Baptist history.

Young People's Union.—The Baptist Young People's Union of America met in its sixth annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis., July 16. Mr. John H. Chapman presided. The report of the Board of Managers represented that the year had been one of growth in local organization, particularly in the Southern States. A corresponding interest was manifested in the formation of junior societies. It had been impossible as yet to secure a satisfactory enrollment of local organizations, but there was reason to believe that there were in the United States and Canada not less than 8,000 societies, with a total membership of more than 400,000; of which about 1,500 were junior societies with about 40,000 members. Forty-two State and provincial unions had been formed. The Christian Culture Courses which the Union prescribes to its members had met with great favor, and the board had thought it advisable to project three advanced courses, which would introduce those graduating from the existing

courses to the literature lying outside of their lines of popular reading. The examinations held in May had brought in 4,950 examination papers in the senior, and 6,495 in the junior department. For the first time examination papers had been received from missionary lands. The total receipts of the treasurer for the year had been $62,611; that sum included $2,892 for the Founding fund and $45,702 for the "Baptist Union," a weekly journal which had been bought by the Union. The expenditures had equaled the receipts. The assets aggregated $33,953, and were regarded as exactly equaling the liabilities. The proceedings of the meetings consisted mainly of conferences and addresses. The conferences included workers' conferences—on Temperance, on State and Provincial Unions, on Social Work, on Tracts and Publications, on Junior Work, on Instruction, and on Missions.

The educational plans of the Union contemplate eight years of training in three lines known as the Christian Culture Course, four years in the junior and four years in the senior departments. The courses are known as the Bible Readers' Course, the Conquest Missionary Course, and the Sacred Literature Course. The object of these courses is training for Christian service. It is contemplated that twenty minutes a day devoted to them will compass their requirements, which are a chapter a day in the Bible and the reading of about 1,200 words per week in missionary, and the same amount in sacred literature. Accessory readings in general literature are suggested, but not required. Examinations are held every year, open to all, and certificates are given to the successful candidates.

Southern Baptist Convention.—The fifty-first meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., beginning May 8. The Hon. Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, was re-elected president. The Foreign Mission Board reported that its receipts for the year had been $102,056 and its expenditures $105,118. Notwithstanding the expenditures had been reduced by $5,000, the indebtedness amounted to $26,093. The board for several years had given no money for buildings in foreign lands except what had been contributed for that purpose. Reports were made from missions in Italy, where, with 3 missionaries, there were 14 ordained Italian preachers, 21 churches, 56 out stations, and 79 baptisms during the year; Brazil, 5 missionaries and their wives, 6 ordained native preachers, and 273 baptisms during the year; Mexico, 19 missionaries, 6 ordained Mexican preachers, and schools for boys and for girls; Africa, 7 missionaries and their wives, some native assistants, and 51 baptisms; China (3 missions), 15 missionaries, 12 native ministers; and Japan, 3 missionaries and their wives, and 1 church with 40 members.

The Home Mission Board returned its year's receipts as $75,927, as against $76,771 in 1894. The debt of $1,100 with which it began the year had been increased to $7,950. The present estimated value of the board's property was $104,580, it having increased $5,150 during the year. Four hundred and eleven missionaries had been employed, serving 1,626 churches and stations, 5,617 persons had been baptized, 207 churches constituted, 92 houses of worship built, and 372 Sunday schools organized, with 12,635 teachers and pupils. The sum of $86,209 had been expended on houses of worship. The Women's Mission societies had contributed $33,542 to the funds of the board. The mission in Cuba had suffered in consequence of the disturbances on that island, and all the male missionaries had come away. The principal of the school, Rev. Dr. Diaz, had been arrested and imprisoned, but was afterward released and sent out of the country. The Sunday-school Board returned as the result of its fifth year's work contributions to Sunday-school missions of $1,715 in Bibles and literature and $3,887 in cash. This made its gifts in four years to that object $5,498 in Bibles and literature and $14,297 in cash. This expenditure had touched every State within the constituency of the convention. During four years since the board first had an income it had received and applied for purposes of its work $44,925. The efficient aid given it by the Woman's Missionary Union was acknowledged in the report. Reports were made concerning foreign populations in the United States, work among the Indians, work among the native whites of the South, and the mission in Cuba. A committee appointed to inquire into the relations existing between the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the convention reported that the convention had the power of making not less than 3 nominations for each professorship to be filled, from which the Board of Trustees should choose the professor; and, if it failed to act, at the next session after a vacancy took place the board could proceed to election without such nominations; in other respects the two bodies were independent of each other; and that the convention had no legal power to remove, for any cause, any trustee or professor of the seminary. As a matter of fact, the convention had never exercised the right of nomination. The trustees of the seminary had, however, at a recent meeting provided for giving notice to the convention's committee of the occurrence of any vacancies to which the convention had the right of nomination. A resolution was passed reiterating the "truceless and uncompromising hostility" of the body "to the manufacture, sale, and importation and transportation of alcoholic beverages in all their forms"; condemning as sinful and dishonorable the policy of issuing Government licenses to the traffic; advising opposition to the traffic by all legitimate means; and declaring it the sense of the body that all persons using liquors as a beverage or concerned in any way in the traffic are unworthy of Baptist fellowship.

German Baptists.—The German Baptists in the United States have five conferences—the Eastern, Central, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Texas—and a general conference. The last has a large publishing establishment at Cleveland, Ohio, which publishes books and tracts in the German language, and has had a satisfactory business, notwithstanding the financial depression. A co-operative relation with the American Baptist Publication Society has been determined upon. A weekly general newspaper is published in Cleveland, and a Young People's Journal in New York.

Colored Baptists.—The following are the statistics of the colored Baptist churches in America at the close of 1895, as reported by the statistical secretary to the National Convention in September: Number of State organizations, 18; of associations, 443; of ordained ministers, 12,833; of ordained ministers without charge, 1,640; of ordained ministers unable to read or write intelligibly, 1,488; of churches, 13,593; of members, 1,687,526, showing a gain over 1894 of 37,900; of baptisms during the year, 88,275; of Sunday schools, 10,485, with 545,849 pupils; of high schools and colleges, 55; of schools controlled by home-mission societies, 11; of schools controlled by colored Baptists, 44; of teachers, 273: of students, 6,484: of theological students, 422; amount of money expended for education, $41,897; expended for missions, $35,320; expended for miscellaneous purposes, $210,794; value of church property, $9,794,342; amount of endowments of educational institutions, $254,000; value of school property, $1,774,650; number of periodicals, 32.

The National Baptist Convention met in St. Louis in September. Among its most important acts was the adoption of a measure for establishing a publishing house, which was put in charge of the Home Mission Board, with power to perfect and carry out plans for raising the necessary funds for building. An appeal was addressed to Christians of all denominations to unite in efforts to have the Bible used in every public school. The convention decided that no minister should be recognized who divorced his wife for any other than a scriptural cause. A position of decided opposition to the liquor traffic was assumed; ministers were requested to preach against it persistently; and delegates were appointed to a convention of the Antisaloon League to meet in Washington in December.

Baptist Congress.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Baptist Congress was held at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10–12. Prof. J. T. Henderson, of Tennessee, presided. The subjects were discussed of "How far has New Testament Precedent the Authority of Divine Command?" in papers by the Rev. C. L. Frost, D. D., Prof. H. H. Harris, D. D., Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Rev. W. T. Stott, D. D., Rev. G. A. Lofton, D. D., and Rev. Norman Fox, D. D.; "Christianity and War," in which papers were read on "The Dangers of Militarism," by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry; "Is War ever Justifiable?" by Gen. T. J. Morgan (read in his absence); "International Arbitration," by the Hon. Morton B. Howell, T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., and Prof. H. H. Harris; "The Country Church," with papers and discussions by the Rev. W. L. Munger ("Pastoral Leadership"), Rev. J. H. Baldridge, Dr. J. T. Christian, Rev. J. O. Rust, Rev. A. J. Holt, Capt. M. B. Pilcher, and Dr. G. A. Lofton; "Is God the Father of all Men?" discussed by F. H. Rowley, D. D., Rev. George C. Baldwin, Jr., Dr. W. P. Leaman, George E. Horr, Jr., D. D., Dr. C. S. Gardner, and Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D.; "The Relation of Baptists to other Denominations," by the Rev. L. A. Crandall, D. D., Rev. J. O. Rust, and the Rev. Norman Fox, D. D.; and "The Pastor as a Soul Winner," by the Rev. P. T. Hale, D. D., and the Rev. S. H. Greene, D. D.

Baptists in Canada.—The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec met in its eighth annual session in Montreal, May 26. The Rev. T. S. Johnson was chosen president. The Church Edifice fund, with a capital of $8,000, had received $1,069 during the year, and had expended $1,007. Several churches had reduced their loans, and others had paid off their indebtedness. The report on home missions showed that while in 1889 the convention, with 32,189 members, raised $18,103 for this object, it now, with 40,965 members, raised $25,158. The Church had grown at the rate of 1,500 members a year, and had added to its contributions at the rate of $1,200 a year. Since 1889 41 churches had been organized, while 30 churches had become self-supporting. During the past year 95 missionaries and 50 students had been at work, 11 chapels had been built, 3 churches organized, 7 churches attained self-support, and 875 persons were baptized. The year's receipts for foreign missions had been $30,252, and the expenditures $35,459. Four hundred and fifty-five candidates had been baptized in the mission field. Self-support among the native Christians was rapidly increasing, and the aim was to make it universal. The income for the colleges had been $15,504. The whole number of students was 405. The French mission school of the Grande Ligne Mission, 33 miles east of Montreal, had 120 boarders and 12 day pupils, and the graduating class numbered 5 boys and 2 girls. The convention visited the institute, which now occupies a five-story building, while the old hut in which Madame Feller lived for many years while doing the work of evangelization is still standing. A collection was taken to help pay for the moving of this building to the grounds of the institute, where it will be preserved. Fifty Baptist churches were scattered over Manitoba, some of which were 180 miles apart. The working staff consisted of 33 pastors and 8 students, and services were held in 100 neighborhoods for 3,500 people. The income for the year had been $8,400. A special mission had been established among the Indians near Portage la Prairie. Two strong churches had been established among the Germans in Manitoba, among whom the Baptists were the only evangelical body working. A Scandinavian Baptist Church had been formed in Winnipeg. The Sunday schools connected with the convention returned 4,086 teachers and officers, an enrollment of 37,256, and an average attendance of 25,398 pupils, and had raised $17,891 including $4,412 for missions.

The Baptists of the maritime provinces returned for 1895–'96, 404 churches with 236 ordained ministers and 47,180 communicants. In 1895 the number of Sunday schools was 600, with 30,000 members. In the same year were reported 2,511 baptisms and $140,000 of contributions from the churches for home work and $22,000 for missionary purposes. Seventy-one churches, in which 456 persons were baptized, were served by home missionaries. Ten missionaries and 17 native helpers were employed in the foreign mission in India, where 17 converts were baptized in 1895. The convention met at Berwick, Nova Scotia, Aug. 26, with the Rev. G. O Gates as president. The meetings of the Ministers' Institute, the Baptist Young People's Union, and the Women's Missionary Aid Society were held in connection with it. The latter society raises $10,000 a year, which is appropriated to foreign and home missions. The affairs of Acadia College, which had 300 students, and of missions were considered. A special appeal was made in behalf of the missions among the Indians in the northwestern part of the Dominion, where, it was said, Henry Prince, a converted Indian, had during the past year baptized 112 persons of his race.

British Baptists.—The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland met in London, April 27. The Rev. T. Vincent Tymms, President of Rawdon College, presided. The annual report of the council showed that £18,117 had been received during the year, including £8,415 for the Annuity fund (the capital of which was now £134,718), £2,699 for the Augmentation fund, £3,071 for home missions, and £2,190 for Church extension. The 87 mission churches themselves had raised £8,559 for their own denominational funds. Altogether £59,604 had been spent during the year on new chapels, £25,658 on improvements and school improvements, and £57,392 on the reduction of building debts. The number of members had risen from 349,688 to 353,967; of pastors in charge, from 1,913 to 1,935; of chapels, from 3,793 to 3,809; of pupils in Sunday schools, from 506,094 to 513,638; and of local preachers, from 4,643 to 4,645, while the number of baptisms had fallen from 17,626 to 15,795.

The report on home missions showed a deficit of £311, the subscriptions, collections, and donations of the year amounting to only £1,261. The expenditure on general account had been £3,382, including what associations and churches had contributed toward the payment of mission pastors' stipends. There were now 87 mission churches on the council's list, of which 48 were formed into 22 groups of 2 or 3 churches each; and 30 mission stations, with 54 mission pastors over the whole work. In the aided churches and missions were 4,532 communicants, 8,012 young people in the Sunday schools, and 793 in Bible classes. The mission churches had contributed £3,559 for various purposes. The

contributions to the Annuity fund were represented as being insufficient, in view of the increasing number of claimants upon it, to maintain the present annuities of £45 to retired ministers and £33 to widows; and the assembly recommended that an effort be made at the earliest possible moment to increase the Voluntary fund to £100,000. The Executive Board, having been commissioned a year previously to consider how to secure a closer fellowship between the churches and to guard against the admission of ministers weak in doctrine, reported, affirming the necessity of safeguarding the right of the churches to appoint their own pastors, and of not discouraging young men marked out by special gifts; but also pointing it out as desirable that any man seeking entrance to the ministry should receive thorough and effectual training at some proper college; and recommended the appointment of a special committee charged with the duty of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for recognition as Baptist ministers, with other provisions for carrying out the purpose in view. The report was adopted. Concerted opposition by the congregations and appeals to Parliament against the pending Education bill were advised. An appeal was directed to be made to the Emperor of Russia to use his influence to prevent the continued massacre of Armenian fellow-Christians. The loans granted during the year by the Baptist Building fund had amounted to £12,730, the largest sum ever advanced. The assistance given had been shared by 40 churches.

The seventy-first annual report of the Baptist Building fund showed that 40 loans had been granted, in amounts varying from £60 to £500, and that the total amount, £12,730, largely exceeded the grants voted in any previous year. The capital of the fund was now £51,514, showing an increase of £71, which the committee considered unsatisfactory in view of the continual falling off in receipts. This decrease was evident under all heads except that of congregational collections. The aggregate amount of loans since the foundation of the fund now exceeded £250,000, but the need was still great, and they had before them 25 cases desiring assistance to the extent of £9,200.

The ordinary income for the year of the Bible Translation Society had been £1,483, besides which £589 had been received from legacies. After a grant of £1,000 to the Baptist Missionary Society and other payments, a balance of £61 remained.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist Book and Tract Society the changes made in the previous year in the constitution of the body in order that it might secure the support and confidence of the whole denomination were represented to have been justified by the result. An arrangement by which the society was made an agent of the American Baptist Publication Society had been successful.

The autumnal meeting of the Union was held in Bristol, and was mainly devoted to addresses relating to the condition, prospects, and various interests of the churchs. In a resolution rejoicing at defeat of the Education bill, the "emphatic protest" of the Union "was renewed against any further subsidies to sectarian schools under private management, and its demand that all schools supported by public moneys shall be subject to local and effective public control"; and recording "its solemn determination to accept no settlement of the educational controversy as final until a school under public control is placed within the reach of every child in the kingdom and the teaching profession in state-aided schools is as open to nonconformists as to the adherents of the Established Church." A committee was appointed to co-operate with similar committees of other denominations in ascertaining the number of nonconformist children in sectarian schools. A resolution was passed urging such reconsideration by the Government of its recent policy in Egypt and Cyprus, which had "naturally awakened the distrust and dislike of Europe," and assuring the ministers that any well-advised effort to terminate the misrule in Turkey would be supported. Another resolution favored the introduction into the next Parliament of a Sunday-closing bill and a bill for the earlier closing of public houses on Saturday nights.

The annual report of the Baptist Missionary Society showed that its year's income had been £74,816, the highest ever recorded. The deficit of the previous year—amounting to £22,593—had been met by special contributions, the proceeds of a legacy and £15,803 from the Centenary fund. Of this fund, £36,731 remained in hand, most of which had been allotted as follows: £26,000 to the Additional Missionaries' fund; £7,249 for buildings at various stations; and £3,390 for the training and equipment of native agents and for Scripture translation. The society sustained 74 missionaries and 121 native evangelists in India, 4 missionaries and 26 native evangelists in Ceylon, 21 missionaries and 40 native evangelists in China, 1 missionary in Palestine, 32 missionaries on the Congo, 6 missionaries and 155 native evangelists in the West Indies, 1 missionary and 4 evangelists in Brittany, and 6 missionaries and 14 evangelists in Italy.

The balance sheet of the zenana mission showed that the general subscriptions and donations for the year had amounted to £7,579, the highest figure yet reached, which had been sufficient, with the exception of a balance of £35 due the treasurer, to meet the expenditure and remove the previous deficiency. In India the work had been carried on at 25 stations, besides a group of villages south of Calcutta, with a staff of 52 missionaries and 200 Bible women and school-teachers, in about 80 schools having more than 2,000 children in attendance. Twelve hundred zenanas had been visited and Bible lessons given in hundreds of houses. In China 4 missionaries had carried on steady work at Tsing-Chou-Fu and Chou-king, but chiefly in the study of the language.

Baptists in Russia.—The Baptist churches in Russia have been formed into a union, comprising the old associations of the Baltic, Poland, west Russia, and south Russia, and the unattached churches of St. Petersburg and 4 other cities. In all they number 94 churches, with 96 ministers, 380 preaching stations, 18,098 members, including 1,136 received during the year, 126 Sunday schools, with 363 teachers and 4,634 pupils. The gifts of the churches in the past year amounted to 52,312 rubles.

BELGIUM, a constitutional monarchy in western Europe. The Senate has half as many members as the House of Representatives, and a term twice as long. The senatorial electorate is a select class, consisting only of citizens who have real property worth 12,000 francs a year or pay 1,200 francs of direct taxes, while 26 Senators are chosen by the provincial councils. The house contains 1 member to every 40,000 of population, elected for four years under the revised Constitution of 1893 by a plural system of voting. Every male citizen twenty-five years of age resident in the district has one vote, and those who have families or possess a certain small amount of real estate or have received an academic diploma or held office have the right to additional votes for these qualifications.

The reigning King is Leopold II, born April 9, 1835, son of Leopold I, the first King of the Belgians, previously the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who died on Dec. 10, 1865. The heir presumptive is Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of Philippe, Count of Flanders, the King's brother.

The Cabinet, which is collectively and individ-

ually responsible to the Chambers, consisted in the beginning of 1896 of the following members: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. de Burlet; Minister of Finance, P. de Smet de Nayer; Minister of Justice, V. Begerem; Minister of War, Gen. J. J. Brassine; Minister of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, J. H. P. Vandenpeereboom; Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, M. Schollaert; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, L. de Bruyn; Minister of Industry and Labor, M. Nyssens. This ministry was constituted on Oct. 26, 1884, after the electoral defeat of the Cabinet of M. Frère-Orban, which organized secular education. On May 25, 1895, M. de Burlet assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, previously held by the Count de Mérode-Westerloo, giving up the portfolio of the Interior and Education to M. Schollaert, while M. Nyssens entered the Cabinet in the newly created post of Minister of Industry and Labor. M. de Burlet resigned the premiership and M. de Smet de Nayer was appointed President of the Council on Feb. 26, 1896, retaining the Finance portfolio, that of Foreign Affairs being given to Baron Favereau.

Area and Population.—In proportion to its area, which is now 11,373 square miles, Belgium has the largest population of any country in Europe except Saxony, numbering 6,341,958 on Dec. 31, 1894. The two sexes were almost equal, 3,163,997 males to 3,177,961 females. The number of marriages in 1894 was 47,735; births, 181,466; deaths, 118,213; surplus of births, 63,253. Immigration exceeded emigration in that year by 6,333. Brussels, the capital, had a population of 507,985, inclusive of suburbs; Antwerp, 256,620; Liége, 160,848; Ghent, 155,746.

Finances.—The revised budget for 1896 makes the total ordinary revenue 355,609,678 francs, of which 25,111,000 francs are derived from property taxes, 19,480,000 francs from personal taxes, 7,000,000 francs from trade licenses, 800,000 francs from mining royalties, 26,172,133 francs from customs, 42,317,296 francs from excise, 20,525,000 francs from succession duties, 19,850,000 francs from registration duties, 6,000,000 francs from stamps, 5,758,000 francs from various other indirect taxes, 144,000,000 francs from railroads, 6,200,000 francs from telegraphs, 13,272,300 francs from the post office, 1,565,000 francs from navigation dues, 3,215,500 francs from domains and forests, 10,195,400 francs from funds and securities, 3,818,049 francs from repayments, and 330,000 francs from exceptional sources. The total ordinary expenditure is estimated at 354,309,122 francs, of which 104,562,885 francs are for interest and sinking fund of the public debt, 4,830,760 francs for the civil list and dotations, 20,007,090 francs for the Ministry of Justice, 2,552,610 francs for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 24,738,458 francs for the Ministry of the Interior and Public Instruction, 19,737,033 francs for the Ministry of Public Works, 106,733,614 francs for the Ministry of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, 47,282,702 francs for the Ministry of War, 17,496,220 francs for the Ministry of Finance, 4,680,750 francs for the gendarmerie, and 1,687,000 francs for repayments.

The public debt amounts to 2,215,376,147 francs, bearing 3½ and 3 per cent., except 219,959,632 francs, which is the Belgian share of the debt of the old kingdom of the United Netherlands, from which Belgium separated in 1830. On this part 2½ per cent. interest is paid, and the interest and sinking fund of the main debt are more than covered by the earnings of the railroads for which the principal loans were contracted.

Commerce.—In the general commerce of 1894 the imports were valued at 2,703,980,783 francs, and the exports at 2,424,560,429 francs. The imports by sea were 1,303,816,413 francs, and by the land frontiers 1,399,264,370 francs in value; the exports by sea 1,051,239,594, and by land 1,373,320,835 francs. The imports for home consumption in 1894 amounted to 1,574,500,000 francs; exports of Belgian products, 1,303,700,000 francs; transit trade, 1,120,900,000 francs. The values of the principal special imports were as follow; Cereals, 258,225,000 francs; textile materials, 140,561,000 francs; chemicals and drugs, 88,957,000 francs; minerals, 71,965,000 francs; timber, 68,594,000 francs; gums and resins, 67,280,000 francs; woolen, cotton, and silk fabrics, 57,687,000 francs; oil seeds, 55,423,000 francs; coffee, 54,522,000 francs; hides, 52,174,000 francs; metals, 44,340,000 francs; animal products, 39,787,000 francs; live animals, 35,557,000 francs; meat, 27,035,000 francs; wine, 26,173,000 francs; coal and coke, 21,206,000 francs; flour, 20,166,000 francs; linen, cotton, and woolen yarns, 19,723,000 francs; fertilizers, 18,522,000 francs; machinery, 17,181,000 francs; butter, 15,378,000 francs; tobacco, 11,111,000 francs. The principal exports of Belgian produce and manufactures and their values were as follow: Yarns, 87,937,000 francs; coal and coke, 76,245,000 francs; cereals, 73,699,000 francs; machinery and carriages, 68,446,000 francs; chemicals and drugs, 61,437,000 francs; raw textiles, 59,388,000 francs; textile fabrics, 57,074,000 francs; steel, 56,624,000 francs; leather, 55,712,000 francs; iron, 50,761,000 francs; glass, 50,324,000 francs; meat, 44,649,000 francs; sugar, 39,785,000 francs; animal products, 34,678,000 francs; zinc, 30,062,000 francs; fertilizers, 27,856,000 francs; oil seeds, 26,223,000 francs; horses, 23,579,000 francs; minerals, 22,601,000 francs; bitumen, 19,092,000 francs; colors and dyes, 17,997,000 francs. The values of the special imports from and exports to the principal commercial nations were in 1894, in francs, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
France	282,009,000	285,481,000
Germany	184,687,000	294,201,000
Great Britain	177,702,000	235,452,000
Netherlands	174,353,000	154,518,000
United States	125,945,000	42,252,000
Russia	105,403,000	21,608,000
Argentine Republic	89,514,000	13,550,000
British India	76,312,000	15,851,000
Roumania	68,656,000	11,552,000
Sweden and Norway	47,163 000	14,180,000
Brazil	43,243,000	11,446,000
Italy	23,994,000	23,313,000
Spain	16,173,000	22,626,000
Peru	32,640,000	1,089,000
Chili	22,120,000	6,469,000
Switzerland	5,400,000	27,748,000
Australia	17,188,000	4,099,000
Egypt	3,642,000	11,508,000

Navigation.—During 1894 there were 7,727 vessels, of 6,513,730 tons, entered and 7,273, of 6,542,962 tons, cleared at Belgian ports. Of the total tonnage entered, 2,434,663 tons represent 3,834 vessels arriving from British ports, and 538,486 tons 244 vessels from American ports; of the clearances, 4,926 vessels, of 3,860,998 tons, were bound for England and 225, of 502,329 tons, for the United States.

The commercial marine of Belgium in 1894 consisted of 5 sailing vessels, of 917 tons, and 50 steamers, of 78,272 tons; total, 55 vessels, of 79,189 tons.

The Army.—Every Belgian is liable to be drawn for military service at the age of twenty years, but he may pay for a substitute a price not in excess of 1,800 francs. By conscription and voluntary enlistment the strength of the active army is constantly kept up to about 13,300 men with the colors.

The nominal period of active service is eight years, but after serving from twenty-eight to thirty-six months the men are allowed to take indefinite leave of absence on condition that they report for exercise once a month if they belong to the infantry. Cavalrymen, however, must serve four years. The strength of the army on the peace footing was in 1895 as follows: General staff, 79 officers; provincial staff and fortress commands, 39 officers; infantry, 1,927 officers and 27,885 men; cavalry, 376 officers and 5,820 men; artillery, 469 officers and 8,501 men; engineers, 95 officers and 1,637 men; administrative, sanitary troops, instructors, and train, 460 officers and 2,343 men; gendarmerie, 60 officers and 2,462 men; total, 3,505 officers and 48,648 men. There are 7,200 horses for the troops and 1,636 for the gendarmerie. The number of guns is 200 in peace and 40 more for war. The army on a war footing has the same number of officers and 163,000 rank and file, exclusive of the civic guard, which numbers 42,732 men.

Communications.—The railroads in operation at the beginning of 1895 had a total length of 2,820 miles, of which 2,025 miles were state railroads and 795 were operated by companies. The state railroads carried 74,773,172 passengers, who paid 51,539,763 francs. Their gross earnings were 152,974,889 francs, and expenses 86,537,469 francs. Their total cost was 1,392,564,484 francs, and their net earnings from 1835 amounted to 1,441,156,021 francs and the financial charges to 1,380,589,648 francs. The receipts of the companies' lines in 1894 were 41,591,780 francs, and expenses 20,086,984 francs.

The telegraph lines have a total length of 3,982 miles, with 19,564 miles of wires. There were 8,307,193 messages sent in 1894, including official and service dispatches. The receipts were 3,584,446 francs, and expenses 4,764,776 francs.

The postal traffic in 1894 was 105,197,611 private and 20,578,796 official letters, 42,502,135 postal cards, 82,263,614 printed packets, and 103,449,177 newspapers. The receipts were 19,223,437 francs, and expenses 10,330,850 francs.

Currency.—From 1832 to 1894 the Belgian mint coined 598,642,745 francs of gold, 556,342,745 francs of silver, and 17,671,784 francs of copper and nickel. No money has been coined recently. The national bank, with a capital of 550,000,000 francs, established in 1850, acts as the cashier of the state in addition to carrying on the usual banking business, and has the privilege of emitting notes, of which 469,662,000 francs were in circulation in 1894, with a metallic reserve covering all but about 54,000,000 francs. The gold coin in actual circulation was estimated at 54,000,000 francs and silver coin at 54,900,000 francs. Of the silver fractional coins circulating in 1893 (coins below 5-franc pieces), 43½ per cent. were of Belgian mintage, 34 per cent. French, 18 per cent. Italian, and 4½ per cent. Swiss, with a few Greek pieces. The Premier and Minister of Finance, M. de Smet de Nayer, in the course of a debate raised by Deputy de Borchgrave, of Brussels, on March 15, 1896, with reference to the evils alleged to have been engendered by the depreciation of the silver currency in 1873, declared that he recognized the gravity of the evils set forth, and, while considering that it was not incumbent on Belgium to take the initiative in the organization of an international conference upon bimetallism, he could promise that the Belgian Government would willingly co-operate in any measures having for their object the establishment of a stable ratio between gold and silver. M. Montefiore-Levi subsequently interpellated the Premier on his speech as denoting a ministerial pledge in favor of bimetallism. The minister explained that he had only meant to affirm his belief that the depreciation of silver, favorable to agricultural countries across the ocean, but prejudicial to industrial nations in Europe, exercised a disturbing influence upon prices, in relation to which, whatever might be said to the contrary, wages had not risen in proportion; and furthermore to express his opinion, without implicating the Government, that Belgium, while not in a position to take the initiative, might adhere to an international agreement on the subject.

Elections.—In the elections held in July, 1896, the Catholics retained their majority in 7 provinces out of 9, but lost the province of Brabant. The Socialists kept their majority in the province of Liége and gained 2 seats at Soignies, in the province of Hainault; while they lost 3 seats at Seraing and 5 at Mons, which had been centers of political and industrial strikes. The elections at Malines were canceled by the Government, upon the ground of bribery and corruption resorted to by the Liberals. The Socialist leader Anseele declared in the Chamber that the Labor party was resolved to have a voice in all the political assemblies of the country with the object of accomplishing the triumph of the cause of the working classes by legal means and without resort to violence; but he complained of the obligation imposed upon labor representatives of recognizing a monarchy which they did not acknowledge, their aim being to establish a republican form of government in place of the monarchy. For this speech he was reproved by M. Beernaert, president of the Chamber, who observed that, whatever might be the changes foreseen in the Constitution, the existing one must be respected as long as it endured, and while the monarchy existed it was not permissible to plead the cause of a republic in the councils of the nation. The elections in Brussels and Antwerp were only completed by reballots on account of the triangular contests between Liberals, Catholics, and Socialists. English trades-unionists and labor members of Parliament who went to Belgium during the summer for the purpose of fomenting an international strike of dock laborers and organizing a union among sailors and firemen were expelled from the country by the police.

BIRD DAY, a holiday or festival established in certain localities in the United States for the preservation of birds. It follows, in many respects, the precedent of Arbor Day, established for the planting and protection of trees. The first observance of Bird Day was in Oil City, Pa., May 8, 1894; since that date the observance has become general throughout the United States, and legislation is preparing in several of the States to give the day official recognition. It is probable that the day will soon be very generally observed, because the same influences that made Arbor Day what it is are now enlisted in the cause of a Bird Day. Among the influences noted perhaps the most prominent name is that of the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, United States Secretary of Agriculture, who first suggested Arbor Day, twenty-five years ago. In July, 1896, he distributed very widely a circular approving the plan and suggesting how it can best be carried out. The following is a brief extract from the circular: "From all sides come reports of a decrease in native birds, due to the clearing of the forests, draining of swamps, and cultivation of land, but especially to the increasing slaughter of birds for game, the demand for feathers to supply the millinery trade, and the breaking up of nests to gratify the egg-collecting proclivities of small boys. An attempt has been made to restrict these latter causes by legislation. Nearly every State and Territory has passed game laws,

and several States have statutes protecting insectivorous birds. Such laws are frequently changed, and can not be expected to accomplish much unless supported by popular sentiment in favor of bird protection. This object can only be attained by demonstrating to the people the value of birds, and how can it be accomplished better than through the medium of the schools? . . . It is believed that Bird Day can be adopted with profit by schools of all grades, and the subject is recommended to the thoughtful attention of teachers and school superintendents throughout the country, in the hope that they will co-operate with other agencies now at work to prevent the destruction of our native birds."

So far as observed, the exercises for Bird Day in the schools have consisted of original compositions on birds, of talks by pupils and teachers on the haunts of birds, of drawings on the blackboards, and of appropriate recitations. Many of the schools have also closed the exercises of the day with a trip to the woods for a study of the life and the songs of the birds.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America. The legislative power is vested in a Congress composed of a Senate of 16 members and a House of Representatives containing 64 members, elected by all male Bolivian citizens who are able to read and write. Moriano Baptista was elected President for the four years ending in August, 1896. His Cabinet in the beginning of the year was: Foreign Affairs, E. Cano; Finance, T. Schazou; Interior, M. D. Medina; Justice, J. V. Ochoa; War, L. Paz.

Area and Population.—The area of the several departments and their population, according to the official enumeration made between 1890 and 1894, are given in the following table, not including the savage aborigines:

DEPARTMENTS.	Square miles.	Population.
La Paz	171,200	593,779
Oruro	21,331	189,840
Potosi	52,084	360,400
Santa Cruz	126,305	112,200
Tarija	34,599	89,650
Beni	100,551	26,750
Chuquisaca	39,871	286,710
Cochabamba	21,417	360,220
Total	567,360	2,019,549

The number of uncivilized Indians is estimated at 250,000. Of the civil population about one half is of pure Indian blood, one quarter of mixed race, and one quarter pure Spanish. The littoral department, 29,910 square miles in extent, containing the port of Antofagasta, was retained by Chili as a pledge after the war of 1879–'80, in which Bolivia sided with Peru.

Finances.—The revenue for the fiscal year 1894–'95 was estimated at 5,670,790 bolivianos, and the expenditure at 6,077,264 bolivianos. The external debt consists mainly of claims made by mining companies for losses incurred during the war with Chili. Of such claims the Government in 1879 allowed 6,550,829 bolivianos, the payment of which is secured by the share of the customs duties of the port of Arica that Chili agreed to pay to Bolivia after occupying that territory, formerly a part of Peru. This share is 40 per cent. Railroad companies have raised claims against the Bolivian Government amounting to 3,065,000 bolivianos on account of obligations undertaken toward them and never fulfilled. The foreign debt outstanding at the end of 1894 was stated to be 2,000,000 bolivianos, not including these disputed claims. The internal debts amounted to 4,428,705 bolivianos. The boliviano, equivalent to the 5-franc piece, has not been coined of late at the Potosi mint, which only issues subsidiary coins containing 8 per cent. less than the standard amount of silver. No gold pieces have been struck for many years.

Commerce and Production.—The foreign trade of Bolivia passes through the ports now occupied by Chili and to a small extent through the Argentine Republic by way of Salta. Hence there are no official reports of the exports and imports. The total value of imports in 1894 was estimated at 6,800,000 bolivianos. The import trade is largely in the hands of Germans, who deal in both German and British goods. The chief articles of import are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, ready-made clothing, and cotton, woolen, linen, and silk fabrics. The chief exportable product is silver, of which was shipped abroad in 1894 the value of 39,062,500 bolivianos out of total exports valued at 49,562,500 bolivianos. The quantity of silver exported was 15,000,000 ounces; of tin and tin ore, 4,000 tons; of copper, 3,000 tons; of rubber, 800 tons. The rubber goes down the Amazon and is exported as Pará rubber. Other exports are wool, hides and skins, gold, coffee, cacao, and cinchona.

Communications.—The railroad from the port of Antofagasta to Uyuni, with a branch to Huanchaco, now extended to Oruro, is the only completed line, of which nearly 500 miles are built on Bolivian soil. It is proposed to extend this line from Oruro to Cochabamba, to build a branch from Challapata to Potosi, and carry a line from Uyuni to the Argentine frontier. Concessions have been granted also for railroads connecting Mollendo with Puno, on Lake Titicaca, Santa Cruz with the river Paraguay, and La Paz with the Peruvian frontier. The total length of telegraphs is 2,000 miles. The postal traffic in 1893 comprised 1,532,458 domestic letters, newspapers, etc., and 420,579 foreign ones.

Presidential Election.—The President in Bolivia is elected by popular vote. The voting population, however, is not large. Only a small proportion of the Indians and mestizos possess the simple educational qualifications, although elementary education is free and nominally obligatory. The election of President Baptista's successor took place in May, 1896. Fernandez Alonzo was the candidate approved by the Government. The opposite party set up Gen. Pando. When Alonzo was declared elected complaints were made that the Administration had tampered with the returns in such a way as to change the actual result of the voting at the polls. At the beginning of July an outbreak occurred in Sucre in the interest of Gen. Pando, but this movement was suppressed forthwith, as the chiefs of the army sided with the Government. President Alonzo was duly inducted on Aug. 20. He appointed the following Cabinet: Foreign Affairs, Gomez; Interior, Sanguinez; War, Oblitas; Justice, Pinilla; Finance, Gutierrez. The new President had explanations to make concerning the killing of the Chilian minister, Juan Gonzalo Matta, who was shot by José Cuellar in a private quarrel. A controversy with the Argentine Republic over boundaries was brought to an issue by the occupation of the territory of San Antonio. The Argentine Government in November demanded that Bolivia evacuate this territory.

BRAZIL, a federal republic in South America, established after the fall of the Emperor Dom Pedro II, who abdicated on Nov. 15, 1889, and proclaimed by the Constitutional Assembly on Feb. 25, 1891, at the end of a civil war. The Senators, 3 from each State and 3 from the capital, are elected for nine years, one third retiring every third year. The Chamber of Deputies has 205 members (1 to every 70,000 of population), elected for three years. The President and Vice-President, who hold office for four years, are elected, as well as the members

of both houses of Congress, by the direct suffrage of all male Brazilian citizens over twenty-one years of age who are able to read and write or pay taxes or exercise a trade or profession.

Dr. Prudente José de Moraes was elected President by popular suffrage, and succeeded Marshal Floriano Peixoto on Nov. 15, 1894. Manoel Victorino Pereira was elected Vice-President. The Cabinet at the beginning of 1896 consisted of the following members: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos A. de Carvalho; Finance, Dr. F. de P. Rodriguez Alves; Industry, A. Olyntho dos Santos Pires; Interior and Justice, Dr. A. G. Ferreira; War, Gen. Bernardo Vasques; Marine, Admiral Elisario J. Barbosa.

Area and Population.—The estimated area of Brazil is 3,209,878 square miles. The results of the census of 1890, as far as they are completed, are given in the following table:

STATES.	Square miles.	Population.
Amazonas	732,460	147,915
Pará	443,653	351,096
Maranhão	177,566	430,854
Piauhy	116,218	267,609
Ceará	40,253	801,687
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	268,278
Parahyba	28,854	457,232
Pernambuco	49,625	1,080,224
Algoas	22,583	511,440
Sergipe	7,370	310,526
Bahia	164,649	1,821,089
Espirito Santo	17,312	135,997
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	876,884
Federal District	338	522,651
Santa Catarina	27,496	283,769
Rio Grande do Sul	91,335	890,647
Minas Geraes	222,160	3,018,807
Matto Grosso	532,706	92,827
Goyaz	288,546	227,572
Paraná	85,453	249,491
Sao Paulo	112,330	1,371,278
Total	3,209,878	14,068,268

The figures given for Bahia and Minas Geraes are estimates made in 1888. The number of tribal Indians is estimated at 600,000 for the whole of Brazil. At the census of 1872, when the total settled population was returned as 10,042,458, though this was an imperfect enumeration, it was divided into 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 mestizos, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. The population of Rio de Janeiro in 1890 was 522,651; of Bahia, or San Salvador, 200,000; of Pernambuco, 190,000; of São Paulo, 100,000; of Belem, 65,000; of Porto Alegre, 55,000.

From 1871 to 1889 the immigration into Brazil was 491,719. Since then the annual influx has been: 65,161 in 1889, 85,172 in 1890, 218,939 in 1891, 86,513 in 1892, 84,143 in 1893, 63,294 in 1894. In 1890 emigrants returning to Europe numbered 8,862; in 1891, 993; in 1892, 16,776; in 1893, 17,525. Disappointment and distress caused the heavy refluent movement in the latter years; yet, in spite of the miseries undergone by many of their compatriots, the constant stream of Italians and recently of Austrians also continues to flow toward Brazil, where land may be acquired at a nominal price, and the possibilities of remunerative agriculture are greater than in Europe. Among the immigrants in 1894 Italians numbered 37,266; Portuguese, 17,251; Spaniards, 6,497; Germans, 812; Austrians, 754; French, 310; English, 91. Fifteen foreign colonies, numbering 108,000 persons, have been settled by the colonization department of the Federal Government in Rio Grande do Sul on 562,400 hectares of land, of which 220,050 hectares are cultivated. Immigrants from Portuguese and Spanish islands and colonies, as well as from European countries, are brought by a company which undertook in 1893 to import 1,000,000 such colonists within ten years. Chinese and Japanese immigration was sanctioned by the law of September, 1893. The oldest and most prosperous of the foreign settlements in Rio Grande do Sul are those of the Germans. But these have not grown like the Italian colonies because since 1859 emigration from Prussia to southern Brazil has been forbidden. In August, 1896, the prohibitory rescript was abrogated, and immediately three large Hamburg companies acquired a large tract of land in Santa Catarina with the object of founding a German colony that is intended to form a center of attraction for the overflow population of the fatherland, where German customs and traditions will be preserved, and in time a fresh market for German goods developed. Agents for a Brazilian vessel canvassed in the summer of 1896 to secure emigrants in Canada for Brazil. About 1,000 people engaged passage; but the representations made by Government officials, the clergy, and the press of the dangers into which they ran by going to Brazil deterred many from carrying out their intentions, so that when the vessel sailed from Montreal she carried only 400 emigrants—married adults with their children, mostly French Canadians, with a sprinkling of other nationalities.

Finances.—The revenue for 1895 was 280,974,579 milreis, including only actual receipts, not collectable dues that were expected to bring the amount up to 291,000,000 milreis. The expenditure in 1895 amounted to 275,396,545 milreis. The budget for 1896 makes the total receipts 300,884,000 milreis, of which import duties produce 225,100,000 milreis; navigation dues, 750,000 milreis; railroads, 38,000,000 milreis; posts and telegraphs, 7,100,000 milreis; stamps, 8,250,000 milreis; Rio waterworks, 1,200,000 milreis; lottery tax, 1,000,000 milreis; various national properties, 5,079,000 milreis; tobacco duty, 1,200,000 milreis; extraordinary sources, 8,205,000 milreis; and deposits, 5,000,000 milreis. The total expenditure for 1896 was estimated at 296,028,078 milreis, apportioned among the departments of the administration as follows: Interior and Justice, 16,325,507 milreis; Foreign Affairs, 1,866,222 milreis; Marine, 25,177,153 milreis; War, 48,122,402 milreis; Industry, 97,617,086 milreis; Finance, 106,919,708 milreis. There was a deficit of 50,189,000 milreis in 1892, another of 39,936,856 milreis in 1893, and one of 20,821,402 milreis in 1894. A deficit of 35,000,000 was expected in 1895, but an improvement in the situation was looked for as the result of the large coffee crop. The commercial situation was not improved, but rather became critical during the year, because of fluctuations in exchange and the low price of coffee, causing a large number of failures. The question was debated in Congress in October whether a *moratorium* of six months should not be proclaimed. The price of coffee sank so low that merchants combined in July to suspend exports until the market should recover. A bill to increase taxation, presented to Congress in the autumn, was opposed by the commercial community. The contraction of credit and general distrust produced a situation so serious that the Government appointed a financial commission, with the Minister of Finance as chairman, to study measures of relief. A proposed treaty of commerce with Argentina was not approved in commercial circles, and one that the Uruguayan minister sought to negotiate was rejected. A proposition was made to increase the duties on all productions of the River Plate republics, which was strongly opposed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Cerqueira, who hopes to see a great South American customs union formed on the model of the German Zollverein, embracing at least Brazil, Chili, Argentina, and Uruguay. When a party of representative merchants and industrialists of the United States

visiting South American countries to study the question of extending commercial intercourse with the sister republics came to Rio de Janeiro they were warmly welcomed by delegates of the National Republican party, who declared that one of the highest aspirations of their party was the union of the nations of the new continent as an absolutely necessary barrier against the usurpation of European tyranny, in the economical point of view as well as the political. They expressed the hope that the visiting commissioners would help to bring about, in a political way, the approximation of the two greatest peoples of America by the realization of mutual ideas and feelings, and, in an economical point of view, the strengthening and aggrandizement of the industries of the New World by the opening up within our own continent of new markets, enlarging reciprocally and increasing the riches of both countries, and emancipating them from vexatious dependence on European markets and capital. The purely Brazilian merchants are strongly in favor of a renewal and development of reciprocity with the United States. When President Moraes retired on Nov. 11 from the active duties of his post on account of illness, Vice-President Pereira, who became acting President, announced that he would pursue a truly American policy, not, however, forgetting the duty of the republic to all foreigners within its borders, or who have any connection with the country. His chief desire, he declared, was to discover a solution of the financial crisis, and to settle all diplomatic claims. The debts of the Federal Government are stated to amount to 1,781,820,140 milreis, or £89,091,007 sterling. The foreign loans foot up £34,656,800, not including £4,000,000 of obligations for the western mines taken over by the Government. The internal debt in 1895 amounted to 754,042,399 milreis, including a loan of 105,000,000 milreis issued in that year. There were besides 215,111,964 milreis of treasury notes outstanding and 355,173,310 of bank notes. The internal loans pay from 4 to 6 per cent. interest in paper, except 125,000,000 milreis bearing 4 per cent. interest in gold. The rate of interest on the foreign loans is 4 or 4½ per cent. in gold. Their redemption is gradually accomplished by means of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, which is applied to purchases of bonds in the open market when they are quoted below par, and otherwise to paying off bonds drawn by lot. Interest and amortization of the internal bonds are provided for by an annual vote of Congress, the funds being intrusted to a sinking-fund commission. The annual payments of interest on foreign and internal loans, railroad guarantees, and pensions amount to more than 120,000,000 milreis. The provinces had debts in 1888 amounting to 53,000,000 milreis.

The two chief banks of issue, Banco de Brazil and Banco do Republica, were consolidated in 1892 into the Banco da Republica do Brazil, which became responsible for the outstanding circulation, the Government also guaranteeing the ultimate redemption of the notes. The capital of the new bank is 190,000,000 milreis. The bank notes in circulation in March, 1895, amounted to 340,714,000 milreis. The issues of Government paper money increased from 215,111,964 milreis in 1892 to 285,744,750 milreis in 1893 and 367,359,000 milreis in March, 1895, including 83,000,000 milreis issued in consequence of the recent naval revolt and 125,000,000 milreis advanced to the banks. There was scarcely any money but paper in the country, and the value of the paper milreis was only 20½ cents in United States currency, whereas the gold milreis is worth 54¾ cents. It was stipulated when the new internal loan of 100,000,000 milreis was authorized in 1895 that half the proceeds should be devoted to the gradual redemption of paper money, which should begin on April 30, 1895. The decree of March 14, 1895, announced that 20,000,000 milreis would be withdrawn at once.

The Army and Navy.—A law of universal liability to military service has existed since 1875. The active army in 1895 numbered about 4,000 officers and 25,000 men. There is a gendarmerie of 20,000 men.

The Brazilian navy contains the seagoing turret ship "Riachuelo" of 5,700 tons; the "24 de Maio," formerly called the "Aquidaban"; the coast guard "Bahia"; 5 river monitors; the cruiser "Almirante Tamandare," of 4,465 tons, built in Brazil in 1890 and provided with a strong quick-firing armament; the new cruiser "Benjamin Constant," of 2,750 tons; the torpedo cruiser "Aurora," capable of making 18 knots; 15 small gunboats; and a torpedo flotilla consisting of 8 first-class and 6 third-class boats, besides small craft. Congress voted 18,000,000 milreis for additional vessels to be furnished during the three years ending with 1897. Accordingly, 3 powerful cruisers have been ordered from the Armstrongs of Elswick, 2 ironclad coast guards to be built in France, and 3 torpedo-catchers in Germany.

Commerce and Production.—Though only a minute part of the fertile land in Brazil is cultivated, that country supplies a large share of the world's requirements of coffee and considerable quantities of sugar, cotton, and tobacco. The coffee crop of Santos in 1895 was 4,010,249 bags and of the Rio de Janeiro district 2,750,000 bags, while in other districts over 2,000,000 bags were marketed. The sugar crop of Pernambuco in 1894 was 185,000,000 kilos. An important cattle-raising interest has been developed in Rio Grande do Sul, where 280,000 head were slaughtered in 1895. Foreign settlers have established in the same State large fruit canneries, tanneries, and breweries. The production of rum and alcohol is now considerable. The immense iron deposits of Brazil can not be worked for lack of coal. Gold mines are operated in Minas Geraes by English companies. Diamonds are mined still. In the Amazon district great quantities of rubber are obtained, but other forest resources remain undeveloped as yet. The total value of the imports in 1890 was 260,100,000 milreis, and of the exports 317,822,000 milreis. In 1894 the exports amounted to 601,046,000 milreis, of which 218,098,000 milreis represent shipments from the port of Santos, 50,976,000 milreis exports from the ports of Rio Grande do Sul, 148,921,000 milreis shipments from Rio de Janeiro, 44,836,000 milreis exports from Manãos, and 41,629,000 milreis the products sent from Belem. The coffee shipments from Rio de Janeiro were valued at 103,666,000 milreis, consisting of 2,662,520 bags of 60 kilos, while from Santos 1,772,679 bags were sent, only half as much as in the preceding year. From Pará 19,472,010 kilos of rubber were sent, against 19,144,157 kilos in 1893. The export of cacao from the same State was 3,434,656 kilos, against 4,597,189 kilos in 1893. Manãos exported 4,377,566 kilos of rubber in 1894. The exports of sugar from Pernambuco in 1894 were valued at 39,052,780 milreis; of cotton, 11,469,115 milreis. The chief exports from Rio Grande do Sul in 1894 were 20,831,226 kilos of dried beef, 3,552,375 kilos of tallow, and 496,011 hides.

Navigation.—During 1893 there were entered at the port of Rio de Janeiro 1,397 vessels, of 2,062,294 tons, and cleared 1,218 vessels, of 1,924,449 tons, counting only vessels engaged in ocean commerce. Of these nearly half were British. The mercantile marine in 1894 comprised 164 steamers, of 110,068 tons, and 126 sailing vessels, of 35,908 tons, not

counting vessels under 100 tons. The Federal Government pays 2,855,000 milreis in subsidies to companies engaged in the coasting trade and river navigation, from which all vessels not Brazilian are excluded by law.

Communications.—The length of railroads in operation in 1895 was 7,492 miles, besides which 4,321 miles were being built, 6,064 miles were traced, and 8,091 miles were yet to be surveyed. Of the completed mileage, 1,750 miles belonged to the Federal Government, 880 miles to State governments, 1,993 miles to subsidized companies, and 921 miles received no subventions. The interest guaranteed by the Government on the capital of the subventioned companies is 6 or 7 per cent. in most cases. The cost of the Federal railroads was 257,674,937 milreis. The amount of guaranteed interest paid up to 1895 had been 11,118,481 milreis.

The Government owns the telegraphs. The lines had a total length in 1893 of 9,884 miles, with 21,130 miles of wire. The number of dispatches in that year was 1,132,432. The receipts were 3,257,000 milreis and the expenditures, including the cost of constructing additional lines, were 6,088,000 milreis.

The post office in 1893 carried 33,441,000 letters and postal cards and 37,674,000 newspapers and circulars.

Anti-Italian Demonstrations.—The presentation of claims by the Italian Government in behalf of Italians injured in person or property during the revolution and civil war and the consideration of these claims by the Brazilian Government led to outbreaks of the populace in several towns and acts of mob violence against Italians. The rioters, incited by Jacobin agitators, were partly inflamed by national vanity and incensed at the suspected weak submission of their Government to the demands of a European power, and partly moved by race feeling and economic jealousy toward their competitors in the labor market during a period of industrial depression and distress. A protocol was signed by Dr. Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Italian minister in January, 1896, in accordance with which the majority of the claims of Italy for wrongs alleged to have been committed upon Italian subjects would be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States, while others would be settled at once by the payment of the indemnity demanded. This agreement was similar to one concluded by the former Italian minister, Signor de Martino, but contained additional clauses believed to be more favorable to Italy. While the arbitration bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives popular sentiment was roused against it and the Government, and when it came to a final vote on Aug. 24 it was unanimously rejected. Popular tumults apparently influenced the Chamber, which had passed the bill on its second reading. On Aug. 22 a serious outbreak occurred in São Paulo, and conflicts between the large Italian population and the natives continued for three days, during which 6 persons were killed and more than 50 wounded. As the Italian consul upheld and led the Italians in fights against the police as well as the mob, Brazilians called for his removal, but the Italian legation upheld his actions. In Rio also Italians were attacked and insulted, and the troops were called out when the police found themselves powerless, and charged the rioters, wounding six persons. The trouble spread to Pernambuco, where the Italian consulate was threatened, and to Sergipe and other places. The escutcheon was torn down from the consulate in Bahia. The Italian Government demanded full satisfaction for outrages committed upon Italians, the prompt punishment of their authors, and reparation for the insults that had been offered to the Italian flag, threatening to recall the Italian legation at once unless the Brazilian Government displayed the proper energy. Emigration to Brazil, which had grown to a volume never before known during the Abyssinian difficulty, was prohibited entirely. The suspension of emigration to Brazilian ports, as long as it lasted, had the effect of diverting the stream to other parts of South America, especially Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

The Minister of the Interior was dismissed for his failure to preserve order, and a day or two afterward Senhor Carvalho, the author of the obnoxious protocol, was in turn forced to resign. The disturbances spread into country districts where Italians lived, and conflicts took place in which many were killed and wounded. The Brazilian minister to the Quirinal offered assurances that his Government would take active steps to punish those responsible for insults to the Italian flag, and would not permit any attack upon Italians to go unpunished. President Moraes, on Aug. 31, appointed Dionysio Cerqueira to be Minister of Foreign Affairs and Alberto Torres to succeed Dr. Ferreira as Minister of the Interior and Justice. The Italian Government dispatched Signor de Martino in the cruiser "Piemonte" on a special mission with formal instructions to obtain from Brazil such satisfaction as the dignity of the country and the safety of Italian subjects demanded. It was decided to re-establish an Italian squadron in South American waters for the protection of the interests of Italian subjects. By the beginning of September the rioting had ceased. The authorities took energetic measures to prevent the renewal of the anti-Italian agitation. Signor de Martino investigated the disturbances in São Paulo and other places, and obtained various reports from the Italian residents according to their monarchist or republican, socialistic, or anarchistic leanings. In his conferences with the Brazilian minister he showed a conciliatory disposition, confining his demands to an apology for the acts of Brazilians offensive to Italy, and proposing to submit claims for damages to the arbitration of the ministers of the United States and Germany, which seemed acceptable to Brazil.

Restoration of Trinidad.—Brazil at once raised a protest when the British flag was raised in the spring of 1895 over the rocky island of Trinidad, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Brazil. Sir John Pender, president of the telegraph company that has a cable connecting Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil with Europe, desired the island for a telegraph station. The Rosebery Government denied the Brazilian title to the island, although after it had been occupied by Great Britain in 1781 it was evacuated in the following year, and when subsequently reoccupied it was finally relinquished in deference to Portuguese claims and definitely ceded to Portugal. An offer was made to acknowledge the political right of Brazil to the island provided the latter would lease it to the telegraph company. Later the British minister endeavored to obtain a declaration that, when once the island had been given up, there would be no doubt, provided fiscal rights and obligations resulting from contracts were protected, about the Brazilian Government's consent being given to its use for the telegraph service. When Lord Salisbury became British Minister for Foreign Affairs he was inclined to maintain England's title to the island, not on the ground of its former occupation and settlement by Englishmen, but because it had lain derelict for a hundred years, and therefore was held to belong to nobody. When the Brazilian Government renewed its protests he proposed to submit the question to arbitration. Seeing that the British

representatives had already proposed leasing the island and offered to give it up conditionally, actions which amounted to an acknowledgment of the sovereign rights of Brazil, the Brazilian Government could not accept the proposal of arbitration, which contradicted this acknowledgment, and so replied, setting forth the reasons at length in a note dated Jan. 7, 1896. A later proposal for mediation was in like manner rejected. Finally the offer to accept the good offices of Portugal, which, as the traditional ally of Great Britain, and as kin in blood to Brazil, was naturally anxious to see good relations preserved between these two countries, was made and found acceptable. Senhor Soveral, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, after an historical investigation, reported that Trinidad was by right a Brazilian possession. The British Government acknowledged the justice of the decision, and on Aug. 25 sent a vessel to haul down the British flag. This was followed a few days later by the Brazilian cruiser "Tiradentes," which took possession of the island in the name of Brazil. The Brazilian Government contemplates building a lighthouse on one of the adjacent islets. Previous to surrendering the island the British had discovered that it was unsuitable for the landing place of a cable, having no harbor and being liable to seismic disturbances.

Boundary Questions.—The Brazilian authorities have taken measures with a view of regulating the undefined boundaries in Guiana. Maps have been prepared outlining the boundary between Brazil and the British possessions in Guiana at the point of divergence formed by the Oyapak river. Cabral, the self-constituted chief of the disputed territory of Amapa, on the borders of French Guiana, went to Rio de Janeiro in the spring of 1896 for a conference with the Government officials. It has been proposed to have the President of the Swiss Republic act as arbitrator in the dispute with France over Amapa. When the commander of the forces at Yquitos, in the Peruvian province of Loreto, revolted in May and declared for federation with Brazil, President Moraes assured the Peruvian minister that Brazil would act as international law directs. He refused to allow war material to be transported on the Amazon river, and posted a strong body of Brazilian troops in the frontier town of Tabatinga, to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws by the revolutionists.

BRETHREN OR TUNKERS. The National Conference.—Imperfect—but the most perfect that have yet been gathered—statistics of the Brethren Church, collected by J. A. Miller, of the Theological Department of Ashland University, in 1895, give the following results: Number of congregations reported, 138; of places where regular services are held, 206; of houses owned, 116, with 14 houses owned in part; of parsonages owned, 7; of members, 10,031; of accessions during the year by baptism, 1,259; of Young People's Societies, 47, with 1,504 senior and 549 junior members; of Sisters' Societies and Sisters' Societies of Christian Endeavor, 116, with 1,301 members; of Sunday schools, 146, with 1,439 officers and teachers and 8,013 pupils—108 of the schools using Brethren literature; total value of church property, $256,180; amount paid pastors, $20,248, with 1,600 paid for "other services" and $5,326 for current expenses; amount collected by Sunday schools, Young People's Societies, and Sisters' Societies, $4,653; 79 pastors were serving 117 congregations; 123 places were reported where successful mission work could be done; and 77 preachers were reported not active in the ministry.

The National Conference of the Brethren Church (Progressive Tunkers) was held at Eagle Lake, Ind., at the end of August and beginning of September. J. C. Mackay was chosen moderator. The Book and Tract Committee reported its total assets as $2,131, and its liabilities as $1,591, with $5,105 of business done. On its own recommendation it was succeeded by the Brethren Publication Board of 5 members, of which the editors of the denominational literature were constituted members *ex officio*—one member to give way to a successor each year in alternation. This board is directed to publish annual reports. A convention of the King's Children and Young People's Societies was instituted, to be held separate from the General National Convention, but at the same time with it. A plan of cooperation of the mission boards with the National Board was decided upon. A board was appointed to be the legal custodian of all funds raised or to be raised for the purpose of establishing a children's and an old folks' home. The Conference committed itself unequivocally to the principles of temperance, and to opposition to the liquor traffic, and abstinence from narcotic weeds, which it declared to be godly duties of every Christian. The district conferences were urged to take the necessary steps to a better supervision of the weak churches within their districts, and the question was submitted to them whether they favor district or national supervision. A national Sunday-school secretary was appointed whose duty it is to collect statistics and in every way further the Sunday-school cause. Steps were taken to begin a mission in Chicago. A course of missionary reading and the organization of circles to promote it were provided for. Further measures were adopted in the interest of the payment of the indebtedness of Ashland College.

The Society of the King's Children, then only two years' old, as a national organization formally recognized by the Church, had in 1895 doubled its membership within a year, and had made a substantial contribution from its treasury to the Book and Financial Committee. The Sisters' Society of Christian Endeavor had also in 1895 given substantial aid to college and missionary works, and had promised more. It was represented to the National Conference of 1895 that the Sunday-school literature and the Tract Department were a little more than self-sustaining.

Old-Order Brethren.—At the council of the "Old Order," held at Covington, Ohio, the questions were discussed: "Is it advisable to own and use a bicycle?" decided in the negative; "Is it contrary to the Gospel to hold communion with a member who is on his deathbed after he has been anointed with oil?" decided in the negative; and "Is it right to have the teeth filled with gold?" in answer to which the convention decided that tinfoil should be used.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, the extreme western province of Canada. This was an important year for the province; and if the strong evidences of gold are borne out by the production of the future it will have begun a great period in its history.

Political.—The new administration, formed toward the close of 1895, was as follows: Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner; President of the Cabinet, Hon. C. E. Pooley; Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts; Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. James Baker; Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin. The second session of the seventh Legislature of the province was opened on Jan. 23, 1896, by Lieut.-Gov. Edgar Dewdney, whose "speech from the throne" contained the following passages:

"In consequence of the appointment of the Hon. Theodore Davie to the distinguished position of Chief Justice of this province, I called upon the Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, to form a new administration, which he has done to my satis-

faction. Although the financial depression which has been bearing so heavily upon the commerce of the nations continued during the past year, and as a consequence the revenue to June 30 last in this province fell short of the estimate, owing largely to arrears not having been paid, I am nevertheless happy to say there are favorable indications of a revival. Arrears are coming into the treasury, and I have confidence in stating that the revenue to June 30 next will be equal to the estimate. In view of the large imports of dairy produce, and the adaptability of many parts of the province for dairy farming, it is proposed to submit for your consideration a measure to assist in the establishment of creameries. The successful efforts to establish colonies both on the mainland and on the island of Vancouver have induced my Government to continue the work of settlement by providing for a system of small holdings. During the past year the yield of crops was much larger than usual, but I regret that, owing to the low prices of produce coming into competition with that of our own farmers, the season's operations have not been as profitable as I would desire to see. Coal mining is being extensively operated, and arrangements are being made for carrying on coking on a large scale. Sealing and fishing operations have been much more successful than was anticipated. The output of the salmon canneries has been one of the largest on record. I am pleased to state that increased attention has been given to deep-sea fishing, with prospects of that industry becoming a permanent and profitable one. The timber industry continues to be affected by the depression, but there are indications of an improvement in the near future. Shipping, both local and foreign, has increased, and a more general activity is noticeable, and particularly in the trade of the west coast and the islands. You will be pleased to know that my Government has completed a settlement of the railway-land question, for some time in dispute between this province and the Dominion of Canada. During the past summer my Minister of Finance issued in London, England, the loan for which your authority was obtained last session in 3-per-cent. inscribed stock at 95, that being an advance of 9 per cent. over the loan of 1891. I have much pleasure in calling attention to the very important mining developments of the past year, and the present promising outlook in Alberni as well as in other parts of the province. The large output of ore and the establishment of smelters in the Kootenay district affords practical proof of the value of the mining industry. It is the intention of the Government to foster this industry as much as possible by opening up the interior communications of the country; and with a view to afford reliable information on our mining resources, the act of last session providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Mines has been put into operation. During recess I have caused a proclamation to be issued bringing into force the provisions of the health act of 1893. The Provincial Board of Health created thereunder has been constituted. Important exploratory and other surveys have been carried on and have led to the location of large areas of available arable and timber lands. Acting under authority of the statute passed by you at your last session, I caused a commission under the Great Seal to issue to the Chief Justice of British Columbia for the consolidation and revision of the statute law in force in this province, and the first progress report of the commissioner has been received."

The Hon. D. W. Higgins remained Speaker, and after considerable legislation, of which the following list of measures includes the most important, the House adjourned on April 16:

To preserve the forests from destruction by fire.
Respecting co-operative associations.
Incorporating the Royal Inland Hospital.
To amend the homestead act.
To amend the cattle act.
To repeal An Act to aid the development of quartz mines.
To incorporate the Columbia and Western Railway Company.
To incorporate the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway Company.
To amend the assessment act.
Relating to gold and other minerals, excepting coal.
To amend the placer mining act of 1891.
For the extermination of wild horses.
To amend the Bureau of Mines act.
To amend the investment and loan societies act.
To make further provision respecting the drainage, diking, and irrigation of lands.
To authorize the granting of a certain land subsidy for and in aid of the Columbia and Western Railway.
To encourage dairying.

Mining.—This was the chief topic of interest during the year, and it has attracted the attention of British and American capitalists. The presence of gold in great paying quantities has long been suspected, and on March 14, 1893, Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., the well-known Canadian geologist, told an English audience that "the gold thus found in the gravels and river beds is merely that collected in these places by the untiring action of the streams and rivers, and it must in all cases be accepted as an indication of the gold-bearing veins which traverse the rocky substructure of the country, and which await merely the necessary skill and capital to yield to the miner still more abundantly. Since 1850 the province has mined gold to the value of about $50,000,000."

The two chief mining localities of the province are the Cariboo and Kootenay districts. The former, where much gold has been found in the beds and banks of streams, and in the old channels of rivers, lies between 200 and 300 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is served by stagecoaches for passengers and by oxen for goods. The Kootenay district, which is the center of the present operations, lies south of the railroad and extends to the international boundary line. It is reached by train and steamer from Revelstoke, and here and there are short lines of rail affording access to particular groups of mines. The population of this district is now about 20,000. The most important are Kaslo (an incorporated city), Nelson, Rossland, Trail, New Denver, Nakusp, and Sandow. Around Trail creek and the rapidly growing Rossland lies the great bulk of the gold discoveries and mines. Thousands of mining claims have been staked out within a few months, and much machinery has been sent to Rossland. Work is carried on in at least 50 mines, while Rossland itself has sprung up almost in a night, and now has more than 5,000 people, where a year ago there was nothing but wilderness and the "Red mountain," which is now said to be yellow with gold.

The Trail creek district began shipping ores in 1895, and produced $1,500,000 in gold. This year the production is said to be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The actual production of Rossland itself is given by W. A. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist, as follows: Tons smelted to July 1, 1896, 27,085; ounces of gold, 45,234; ounces of silver, 67,793; pounds of copper, 1,265,362; gross value, $1,007,007. Since this report was presented to the local government much development work has been done, and very rich veins of gold discovered. The

trade of Rossland and the surrounding country is now mainly with San Francisco, Spokane, and Seattle, and much of the smelting is being done over the American border. But the projected Crow's Nest Pass Railway, connecting the district with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, will make a difference in this connection.

Agriculture.—This interest is not as flourishing as it should be. The climate is admirably adapted to fruit raising, however, and the Dominion experimental farm at Agassiz has done good work in this direction. Large experimental orchards have been planted, and a great variety of fruit has been tried, with a success which is followed up in fruit farms at other points. Of these, Lord Aberdeen's is the chief in production as well as the largest in extent. A traveling dairy was sent through the province last year to instruct the farmers in butter making, while the cultivation of hops is a new industry which has met with much success.

Education.—The statistics show an expenditure in 1894–'95 of $189,037 upon teachers' salaries and incidentals, the building of 11 new schoolhouses, and the attendance of 13,482 pupils, an increase of 869. There were 202 schools in operation, with 319 teachers, and an average cost to the province of $14.02 for each pupil. The average monthly salary of the city teachers was $66.62, and of the rural teachers $55.46. The provincial system is free and undenominational, and is entirely supported by the Government. There is a superintendent of education, but each school is locally controlled by trustees elected by the ratepayers of the district. There are 4 high schools, with 515 pupils and 12 teachers.

Finances.—The ordinary revenue for the year ending June 30, 1895, shows an increase from $798,570 to $896,025, while the ordinary expenditure shows an increase of $370,000 over that of the preceding year. The total revenue, including the consolidated fund account, was $1,906,924.99.

The chief items of expenditure were as follow: Net payment on public debt, $357,497.38; civil government, $145,590.19; administration of justice, $127,558.49; legislation, $39,419.72; maintenance of public institutions, $29,536.39; hospitals and charities, $48,630.47; administration of justice (additional), $74,861.09; education, $189,037.25; public works, $749,217.35; miscellaneous, $145,576.66; total, $1,906,924.99.

Coal and Railways.—The gold development has naturally enhanced the value of the coal deposits. There is undoubtedly a very large quantity of coal in the different areas. The Nanaimo basin is understood to have about 200 square miles, and that of Comox about 700 miles, while in the Rocky mountains proper there are very large and undefined areas. The Crow's Nest pass has abundant coal suitable for smelting. The Kaslo and Slocan Railway, running through the mining districts, was opened in November, 1895. The Nakusp and Slocan line was extended, as well as the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway. The Revelstoke branch was built to the head of Arrow lake, where it connects by boats with these lines and with points on Columbia river. The Columbia and Western line, connecting Rossland and Trail, complete.

Fisheries.—The total export in 1895 was valued at $3,264,500, a decrease of $270,000 from that of the previous year. The low prices were a cause of regret, but otherwise the industry is brisk, especially in the export of halibut to Boston and New York and in salmon canning. Of this latter fishing interest—a pack of 525,516 cases in 1895, compared with 494,371 cases in 1894—the Dominion inspector says in a recent report that "it is gratifying to note that the rivers of the province, especially the Fraser, show no signs of depletion or of being overfished, being in this respect unique among the great salmon rivers of the Pacific coast." Prof. Prince, however, who is acting on an international fisheries commission, deprecates the wasteful slaughter of fish at Point Roberts, in United States territory, as being likely to affect the salmon runs of the Fraser.

The fur-seal industry is yearly becoming more important to the province. In 1894, 53 vessels, averaging 66 tons each and giving employment to 867 whites and 518 Indians, sailed from the port of Victoria. The total value of the vessels and boats engaged in the provincial sealing was $419,675, while the sealing catch in this first year after imposing the restrictions of the Paris Tribunal was 94,474 seals. The summary for 1895 was only 72,414, but changing values make a difference in the final estimate. The provisional agreement recently made with Russia provides a joint Russian and British protective zone of 30 miles around the Komandorsky Islands in the north Pacific, as well as one of 10 miles along the shores of the Russian mainland.

Trade.—The exports in 1895 were valued at $9,114,058, and the imports at $4,368,425. The duty collected upon the latter was $1,137,727. The trade with China and Japan showed fair expansion, and the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Company were kept busy with full freights and passenger lists. So with the direct Australian trade and that of the northern Pacific steamships. A service has recently been established by the Oregon Company between the Orient, Puget Sound, and Portland, the vessels calling at Vancouver on their inward and outward voyages. Of the exports the products of the mine amounted to $4,615,452, and those of the fisheries to $3,264,461. They were valued at $1,300,000 in excess of the previous year, while the imports were valued at $1,000,000 less.

The tonnage of the shipping shows an increase of foreign—presumably American—over British and Canadian. The British tonnage of the vessels at ports in 1895 was 353,133; that of Canada, 6,258; while the foreign tonnage was 1,868,656, an increase in the latter of nearly 300,000 tons.

Manufactures.—The capital invested in manufactures in 1891 was only $191,547, but it has since been extending greatly. In 1893 paint works were established in Vancouver, and they now have the bulk of the provincial trade. Chemical works started at the same time are kept busy in filling orders from the United States as well as at home. Cold-storage plants are also operating successfully, while the impetus to mining has started many smelting works into operation. Lumber mills, sash and door factories, sugar refineries, iron works, pork-packing establishments, and some creameries have also been placed upon a paying basis.

Signs of Growth.—The lumber business has shown a distinct improvement during the year—45,000,000 feet having been shipped. Several strong Canadian banks have opened branches in Vancouver, as well as mortgage investment companies. The population is increasing rapidly—in Rossland at the rate of 200 a day. The Parliament buildings at Victoria have made fair progress, and are to cost $600,000. A provincial home has been erected at Kamloops. A cylinder pier bridge over Thompson river is under way. A courthouse at Nanaimo is being built, and the Dominion Government is erecting a handsome post office and a customhouse in Victoria.

BULGARIA, a principality in eastern Europe, created in 1878 out of a former province of Turkey by the decision of the great powers at the Congress of Berlin, giving effect to the independence of Bulgaria achieved by the armed intervention of Russia.

Eastern Roumelia, which was made an autonomous province of Turkey at the same time, revolted with the aid of Bulgarians of the principality and was annexed to Bulgaria in 1885. The legislative power is vested in the Sobranje, a single Chamber in which, under the constitutional amendment of May, 1893, there is 1 representative for every 20,000 of the population, elected by universal male suffrage.

The reigning prince is Ferdinand, born Feb. 26, 1861, the youngest son of the late Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans. He was elected by the vote of the Great Sobranje in 1887 after the abdication of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, but his election was not sanctioned by the Porte on the advice of the powers, as stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin.

The Cabinet of ministers in the beginning of 1896 consisted of the following members: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Dr. C. Stoiloff; Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Public Worship, G. D. Nachevich; Minister of Finance, Ivan E. Gueshoff; Minister of Public Instruction, C. Velichkoff; Minister of War, Col. R. Petroff; Minister of Roads and Communications, J. Madgaroff. The Ministries of Justice and of Commerce and Agriculture were then vacant.

Area and Population.—The area of Bulgaria proper is 24,360 square miles, and that of Eastern Roumelia 13,500 square miles. The total population at the census of Jan. 1, 1893, was 3,309,816, of which number 992,386 lived in Eastern Roumelia. Of the total, 2,504,336 were Bulgars, 569,728 Turks, 60,018 Greeks, 51,754 gypsies, 27,531 Jews, 3,620 Germans, and 1,379 Russians. The adherents of the Orthodox Greek Church numbered 2,605,905: Mohammedans, 643,242; Roman Catholics, 22,617. The number of marriages in 1893 was 31,640; births, 141,320; deaths, 92,100; excess of births, 49,220. Out of 275,756 boys of school age, 129,777 were in school in 1893, and out of 261,968 girls, 42,206 were receiving instruction. Only 19 per cent. of the population can read and write. Elementary instruction is free and by law compulsory. Sofia, the capital, has 47,000 inhabitants.

Finances.—The revenue for 1895 was estimated at 89,849,425 lei, or francs, of which sum 35,471,000 lei came from direct, 35,032,000 lei from customs and internal taxes, 7,293,400 lei from railroads, 3,958,000 lei from tolls, 4,613,375 lei from investments, 546,750 lei from fines, and 2,934,800 lei from other sources. The budget estimate of expenditure was 89,830,969 lei, of which 19,220,272 lei are for the expenses of the debt, 5,260,255 lei for finance administration, 7,960,208 lei for interior administration, 9,349,842 lei for public instruction, 22,474,708 lei for war, 3,198,347 lei for foreign affairs, 4,584,476 lei for justice, 3,896,704 lei for commerce and agriculture, 11,907,581 lei for public works and ways of communication, and 217,776 lei for other expenses.

The debts of Bulgaria, not reckoning the tribute due as its share of the Turkish debt, which has never been appraised, nor has anything been paid on account of it, consists of a first loan of 10,000,000 francs, one of 46,000,000 francs raised in 1886 to pay for the Varna-Rustchuk Railroad, one of 30,000,000 francs raised in 1889, and 72,000,000 francs received of the loan of 142,000,000 authorized in 1892.

The Army.—The military force consists of 39,320 officers and men. Every Bulgarian is liable to conscription. The war strength is 175,000 men. The army is organized in 3 divisions of 2 brigades. There are 288 field guns and 36 mountain guns. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle.

Commerce.—The Bulgarians are agriculturists, raising wheat for export and considerable quantities of wine, tobacco, and silk. They export also wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, live stock, flax, timber, and attar of roses. The total value of the imports in 1894 was 99,229,193 lei, and of exports 72,850,675 lei. Textile goods were imported to the value of 30,339,975 lei; groceries, 10,423,800 lei; metals, 8,322,625 lei; machinery, 5,831,800 lei; leather, 5,562,100 lei; wood manufactures, 5,244,100 lei. The exports of grain were 55,871,300 lei in value; sheep and pigs, 6,127,450 lei. Of the imports 35,105,785 lei came from Austria, 20,173,236 lei from Great Britain, 12,785,907 lei from Turkey, 12,096,553 lei from Germany, 4,946,722 lei from Russia, 3,740,464 lei from France, 2,828,296 lei from Roumania, 2,694,645 lei from Italy, and the rest from Belgium, Servia, Switzerland, Greece, the United States, and other countries. Of the exports, 26,794,851 lei went to Turkey, 12,302,795 lei to Great Britain, 11,951,960 lei to Germany, 8,720,453 lei to France, and the rest to Belgium, Roumania, Italy, Greece, Servia, and other countries.

Communications.—There were 520 miles of railroad in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia in 1895, connecting Sofia with the Turkish railway system and with the Servian line that joins the Austro-Hungarian system. The telegraphs belonging to the state had a total length of 2,953 miles. The mails carried 15,219,773 letters, newspapers, etc., in 1893, in which year the receipts from posts and telegraphs were 2,448,950 francs, and expenses 2,577,575 francs.

Conversion of Prince Boris.—The heir to the throne is Boris, the elder of the two sons born to Prince Ferdinand by Princess Marie Louise de Bourbon, eldest daughter of the Duke of Parma. Before the birth of the Prince Stambuloff had induced the subservient Sobranje to alter the Constitution so as to allow the heir apparent, as well as the reigning Prince, to belong to the Roman Catholic Church, into which communion Boris was duly baptized. Since the fall of Stambuloff Ferdinand and his Government have cut loose from the Austrian and English influences that controlled his policy, and have made various advances toward a reconciliation with the Czar. The chief obstacle in the way of his recognition by the Emperor of Russia and the consequent regularization of his status by the Porte, to which all the treaty powers except Russia had given tacit assent, was that act severing the dynasty for two generations from the Orthodox Church. Prince Ferdinand therefore decided to make a sacrifice of his religious and family feelings and have his son received into the Greek Orthodox communion in order to pave the way to a better understanding with the Czar and at the same time gratify the national pride of the Bulgarian people. After having sought unavailingly the permission of the Pope of Rome, he issued a manifesto on Jan. 29 announcing that the rite of confirmation would be administered to the heir apparent according to the usages of the National Orthodox Church on Feb. 14. On that date the Bulgarian exarch performed the ceremony, the Czar standing by proxy as sponsor for the child. French, German, and Russian representatives were present, while the Austro-Hungarian, British, and Italian representatives, who heretofore have invariably attended official ceremonies in the Bulgarian capital, when their colleagues stayed away, were now the absent ones.

Recognition of Prince Ferdinand.—The powers of Europe have ever been willing to accord to Prince Ferdinand since his election by the Sobranje on July 7, 1887, the recognition that he has sought as vainly as his predecessor, Prince Alexander. If none of the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin has volunteered to sanction the Prince's election, it has been solely because it was known beforehand that Russia would refuse to join them. It was fully

understood that the Czar would never accept accomplished facts in Bulgaria until the situation should turn to the advantage of Russia, and Russian influence should be restored in Sofia. If Austria and Great Britain were disposed at any time to use their influence with the Porte during the Stambuloff *régime* to propose the recognition of Prince Ferdinand, it was because Russian influence was in the ascendency at Constantinople. The *rapprochement* between Bulgaria and Russia was accomplished when Stambuloff was dismissed in 1894, but the conversion of Prince Boris was needed before the Czar would alter his attitude toward the Prince, whom Russia had treated as an alien usurper in Bulgaria. On Feb. 11 the Porte, acting, as in all Oriental matters, at the instigation of Russia, sent out a communication to the signatory powers requesting their assent to the recognition of Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria. The Austro-Hungarian Government replied that it had never refused its assent to the Prince's election. The Italian Government stated in its reply that it considered the election of the Prince as an expression of the will of the people, and that it now noted that it was accepted by all the powers. To show clearly that the Prince's recognition was solely due to Russia, the Government of St. Petersburg requested the Porte to postpone the application for the Prince's recognition until after the conversion of Prince Boris, and in compliance with that recommendation instructions to that effect were dispatched to Turkish representatives abroad, although the step was one exclusively appertaining to the suzerain rights of the Sultan. The other powers gave their assent also. As soon as the unanimous assent of the six powers was obtained the Sultan granted the firman of investiture in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, under the provisions of which Prince Ferdinand proceeded to Constantinople and was formally invested on March 26. The Russian Government appointed one of its most promising young diplomatists, who had fought bravely as a volunteer of hussars in the Russo-Turkish war for the liberation of Bulgaria, M. Tcharykoff, to be diplomatic agent at Sofia, where there had been no official representative of Russia since 1886. Russian consuls were appointed in all the chief towns, and plans were made to compete for the trade in textiles, arms, and metal goods that had gone to Austria and England, and also to start Bulgarian manufactories with Russian capital. The subsidized Russian steamship company that formerly navigated between Odessa and Varna and Burghas, connecting them also with Constantinople, resumed its trips to those two and other Bulgarian towns. In connection with the formal recognition of Prince Ferdinand the Sultan gave his sanction to the decorations that the Prince already bestows, but he will not be at liberty to found any new order without the Sultan's permission. In April Ferdinand visited the Czar.

The Macedonian Question.—The plan to start an insurrection in Macedonia in the summer of 1895, when the Turkish Government was involved in the Armenian difficulty, originated in Bulgaria. A committee in Sofia directed the movement. The object of the leaders was to attract the attention of Europe to the Macedonian cause by provoking the Turks to commit atrocities on the Christian population. They hoped in this way to obtain for the Macedonian Christians the autonomous institutions stipulated for them by the Berlin treaty. The method that they took was to attack and kill some of the Turks, in order that the Turks might fall upon the Christians and kill a great number, necessitating the intervention of Europe. Bands of the Bulgarian revolutionists, who were described in the dispatches as insurgents, entered Macedonia in June, 1895, but they found the Macedonians in no mood for rising, while the Turkish military authorities were exceedingly alert, and the latter took such efficient measures that the bands were compelled, after a few weeks, to take refuge in Bulgaria. There they still attempted to carry out their programme of provoking Turkish atrocities by murdering and decapitating Mussulman citizens of Bulgaria, which had the effect of spreading terror among the latter and causing many to desert their homes, but provoked no acts of revenge or reprisal on either side of the border. The Austrian and other European cabinets took cognizance of the recrudescence of the Macedonian agitation only to warn the Bulgarian Government against permitting its citizens to foment disorder. The Russian influences that were formerly active in fostering agitation in Macedonia were nowhere evident: on the contrary, there were indications that the policy of the Russian Government, both before and after the open reconciliation with Bulgaria, was opposed not only to the momentary disturbance of tranquillity in the Balkan peninsula, but to the idea of Bulgarian expansion and to the ambition indeed of Servia or Montenegro as well under the existing state of affairs. The preservation of the *status quo* was a condition, no doubt, of the confidence of the Sultan's Government in the Czar and the continuance of the incontestable predominance of Russia in Turkey. The Slavonic societies responded to the requirements of Russian policy by ceasing to give any encouragement to Macedonian agitation, thus depriving the great Bulgarian movement of its chief inspiration and support. In the summer the report of a federation or alliance between Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Servia, the three *protégés* of Russia in the Balkans, awakened the suspicions of Greece and Austrophile Roumania. The new Balkan alliance, it was stated, reserved to itself the right to instigate at the fitting moment a peaceful solution of the Macedonian question. Premier Stoiloff, who had remained blind to the misdeeds of Bulgarian agitators the previous year, before the Sobranje separated uttered a plain warning against co-operation with Macedonian insurgents.

The Bulgarian Church.—Almost simultaneously with the conversion of Prince Boris and the recognition of Prince Ferdinand negotiations were opened in Constantinople for a reconciliation between the national Church of Bulgaria and the parent Greek Church over which the Patriarch of Constantinople presides. Like the other Orthodox countries formerly subject to the patriarchal see of Constantinople, Bulgaria, upon throwing off the temporal yoke of the Sultan, also renounced spiritual allegiance to the patriarch, who has jurisdiction over the Sultan's Orthodox subjects. The national movement in Bulgaria, instead of assuming in the first instance a political form, as in Greece, Roumania, and Servia, first appeared in the sphere of religious government. Resistance to the political views and actions of the bishops appointed by the œcumenical patriarch prepared the way for the subsequent national agitation. The Church having been turned into an instrument for the promulgation of the Panhellenic idea, the national susceptibilities of the Bulgarians were awakened, and the agitation was begun that resulted in the establishment of a national Bulgarian Church, presided over by an exarch who resides in Constantinople and has from the first exercised authority over Eastern Roumelia as well as over Bulgaria proper. In Macedonia, whose inhabitants when the movement for independence was confined to Greece had been imbued with the Hellenic spirit, a desire to join the new Bulgarian Church manifested itself in the

Slav communities bordering on Eastern Roumelia. After some discussion it was decided that wherever the Bulgarian inhabitants of a Macedonian see constituted two thirds of its Christian population they should have a Bulgarian bishop, subject to the authority of the exarch, and not to that of the œcumenical patriarch. The Sultan, giving no heed to the remonstrances of the Greeks, began to issue *berats* to Bulgarian bishops; but before he had appointed the full number the Bulgarian revolution broke out. For a long time after the war he refused to grant any more *berats*. The Bulgarian Christians in Turkey have always been devoted adherents to the dignitaries of their Church because the latter protect them in their civil and political rights. The Greek bishops afford assistance to their fellow-countrymen in Macedonia, but toward the Bulgarian Christians, during the long contest for Hellenic ascendency, they have often adopted a positively hostile attitude, closing the Bulgarian schools and churches and denouncing the members of the Bulgarian community to the Turkish authorities as rebels. The proposed termination of the Bulgarian schism offered religious unity, the blessing of the patriarch, and the return to the true Church, but these spiritual advantages were no compensation for the real and important benefits that they enjoyed under their autonomic Church and hoped to see extended. The form of the proposed reconciliation, which met with the Sultan's ready approval and the hearty acquiescence of the Patriarch Anthymos, and was strongly supported by Russian diplomacy, if indeed it had not its inception and impulse in the Russian Foreign Office, was that the exarch should be recognized as the head of an autocephalic Church of the Orthodox rite, having his residence in Sofia, and his ecclesiastical jurisdiction restricted to Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, relinquishing his authority over the Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia, who would come under the authority of the patriarch, the latter being bound to make new consecrations of Bulgarian bishops in dioceses where two thirds of the population are Bulgarians. Russian influence was brought to bear upon Prince Ferdinand to induce him to make application to the patriarch for the recognition of a Bulgarian autocephalic Church on the basis of this proposal. If the Prince was tempted at first to fall in with this suggestion he was deterred by the earnest protests of the Exarch Joseph and sufficiently warned by the storm of disapprobation roused by the divulgation of the project, not only among the Macedonian churches, but among his own subjects, who saw in it only a renunciation in favor of Greece of Bulgarian political interests and warmly cherished aspirations in Bulgaria. In the Greek Church a large party looked askance at the proposition, fearing lest the Bulgarian prelates to be appointed by the patriarch may in the end outnumber the Greek members of the Holy Synod, and the Church lose its Hellenic character, become Slav, and eventually amalgamate with that of Russia. In August the Bulgarian exarch renewed his request to the Porte for the appointment of 5 bishops in Macedonia in addition to the 4 already existing.

Disputes with Turkey.—Collisions between Turkish and Bulgarian forces on the frontier were reported as taking place early in August. A detachment of Turkish troops retired when fired upon by Bulgarian frontier guards in the district of Khaskoi. A similar occurrence took place in the department of Tartar Bazardjik. The Turkish and Bulgarian garrisons were increased after these incidents, and the Porte first appointed a military commission to ascertain whether the positions that Turkish soldiers had occupied are situated on Bulgarian territory as the Government at Sofia claimed, and afterward acceded to a proposal for the delimitation of the frontier by a mixed commission.

The Bulgarian Government allowed the Eastern Roumelian contribution that it undertakes to pay into the Turkish treasury to fall in arrears from the beginning of 1896. When it was on the point of paying up a part of the amount overdue, the Turkish Government unexpectedly reopened the question of the Bulgarian tribute, dispatching a special commission to Sofia in August to negotiate with Prince Ferdinand the settlement of the amount of the Bulgarian tribute under the ninth clause of the Treaty of Berlin and the payment of the arrears from 1879 up to date.

Internal Politics.—In the Sobranje which closed its sessions on Feb. 17, 1896, a new penal code was enacted. The Minister of War obtained an extraordinary credit of 5,000,000 lei to complete the armaments of the army and the flotilla on the Danube.

The Cabinet was reconstructed on Feb. 22 as follows: Minister President, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, C. Stoiloff; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, G. D. Nachevich; Minister of Justice, Dr. T. Theodoroff, previously President of the Sobranje; Minister of Public Instruction, C. Velichkoff; Minister of Public Works, J. Madgaroff.

Elections for the Chamber occurred on March 1. They were conducted without governmental interference, to judge from demonstrations of public gratitude given to Stoiloff for freedom of election, and passed off in perfect order, resulting in the return of a large Conservative majority. The National Liberal party, formerly led by Stambuloff, which is distinguished by its attitude of distrust toward the policy of Russia, accepted M. Grecoff for its head, and presented a programme promising a liberal and progressive administration.

As a sequel to the reconciliation of Bulgaria and Russia, the Minister of War and the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture tendered their resignations on Aug. 13. Col. Petroff firmly opposed the reinstatement in the army of the principality of the Bulgarian officers who were in Russian service, many of whom had been involved in subversive plots and military insurrections against the Bulgarian Government. In the end Prince Ferdinand accepted this view and renounced the purpose of restoring the emigrant officers for the present. Col. Petroff then resumed the portfolio of War, but M. Nachevich was relieved of his office definitively, M. Guesboff assuming temporarily the direction of the Ministry of Commerce. His retirement marked the close of the negotiations that had been going on for many months for a commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary. M. Stoiloff visited Vienna in the spring of 1895 to make preliminary arrangements for the conclusion of a definite treaty of commerce to take the place of the provisional commercial convention that would expire at the end of 1896. Such provisional conventions were the only kind as yet existing between Bulgaria and foreign nations. The Bulgarian Government presented proposals that the Austrian representatives declared to be unacceptable. A commercial treaty with Servia was concluded in July, 1896.

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CALIFORNIA, a Pacific coast State, admitted to the Union Sept. 9, 1850; area, 158,360 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 92,597 in 1850; 379,994 in 1860; 560,247 in 1870; 864,694 in 1880; and 1,208,130 in 1890. Capital, San Francisco.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, James H. Budd, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor, William T. Jeter, Democrat, appointed by the Governor to succeed Spencer G. Millard, Republican, who died Oct. 24, 1895; Secretary of State, Lewis H. Brown, Republican; Treasurer, Levi Radcliffe, Republican; Attorney-General, William F. Fitzgerald, Republican; Comptroller, E. P. Colgan, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel T. Black, Republican; Surveyor General, Martin J. Wright, Republican; Superintendent of State Printing, A. J. Johnson, Republican; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, T. B. McFarland, C. H. Garoutte, R. C. Harrison, W. C. Van Fleet, F. W. Henshaw, and Jackson Temple—all Republicans, except the last named.

Finances.—For the year 1894 the total amount of State taxes charged was $5,722,926, and the amount paid into the treasury on the first installment was $3,822,378. For 1895 the total amount charged is $7,462,623, and of this $4,917,154 was paid in on the first installment. For county purposes the further amount of $12,572,335 was necessary. On the basis of a population of 1,250,000 in the State, this is a taxation of about $16 *per capita* for State and county purposes alone, and to this must still be added the city taxes.

The total receipts of the State treasury during December were $5,344,185.68. Of this amount $1,809,722.84 was credited to the school fund, and on the first Monday in January was apportioned among the counties; $95,992.72 went to the State University, and $99,498.42 to the payment of principal and interest on the State funded debt, all of which is held in trust for the university and common schools. Apportioned to the general fund was $3,263,211.34, and the remainder was credited to special funds.

San Francisco pays for State and county purposes $7,376,520.19 annually. Comparison with preceding years shows that the charges against the city for government purposes has been increasing at an enormous ratio.

Valuations.—The Board of Equalization, at its meeting in September, 1896, raised the assessments of several counties, making the greatest increase in that of San Francisco, which was raised 20 per cent. Alameda, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Santa Clara were each raised 5 per cent., while Monterey was reduced 5 per cent. and San Diego 10 per cent. The Auditor's figures, as returned by the counties, showed a total of $1,149,548,346, and the board increased this to $1,220,575,343. To this must be added the railroad assessments, amounting to $43,223,344, and from the total 5 per cent. is taken for delinquencies. The tax levy was fixed at 42·9. It is apportioned among the funds as follows: General fund, 22·4; school fund, 18·3; interest and sinking fund, 1·2; university fund, 0·01. The total amount to be raised for 1896 was $5,018,265.

The assessors' figures for the city of San Francisco were $360,326,031, of which $83,406,790 were on personal property. The increase over 1895 is $32,520,884. California's city, county, State, and school debts combined are equal to $13 per head of its population.

Education.—The amount of school money apportioned to the counties in January was $1,987,249. The regents have chosen San Francisco as the site for the Wilmerding Trades School, for which $400,000 has been given.

The Granges of San José and Tulare are advocating the removal of the State Agricultural College from Berkeley, the reason given being that "the value of agricultural instruction at Berkeley had been greatly lessened because results at the experiment station there did not correspond with results in other parts of the State, climatic and other conditions being so much at variance." In its published statement Tulare Grange says: "There appears to be surrounding a classical university an atmosphere inimical to and holding in contempt the calling of agriculture. We believe this is the experience of every State where the college of agriculture has been combined with the classical university, and we believe it is, without exception, the rule also that where the college of agriculture has been removed from university influences in practical as well as theoretical instruction in the number of students it instructs and graduates it is a success."

Announcement has been made that $4,000,000 has been promised by private citizens for the State University, to be given when the State will give $500,000. Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst is a large subscriber.

In April the President signed a bill providing for the establishment of a naval training station on Goat island, in San Francisco Bay. This island has been unoccupied, and is described as a dreary desert. Pending the erection of the station a training ship will accommodate such boys as are enlisted.

Banks.—The total number of banks in 1895 was 279. The resources of savings banks amounted to $144,990,729, and the deposits to $126,830,512. The total assets of commercial banks amounted to $130,514,624, and those of national banks to $31,157,277. The assets of private commercial banks amounted to $2,516,943.

Railroads.—The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision, March 16, in the cases of the people of California against the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway companies, involving the right of the State to tax the franchises of those roads. The railroad companies resisted taxation on the ground that their franchises were derived from the National Government as well as from State authorities and were inseparable. The court decided against this view, holding that the railroad companies owe their existence as corporations to the State and are subject to State laws in respect to taxation. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion.

A like decision was given in a suit against the Southern Pacific for recovery of taxes assessed in 13 counties of the State.

Suits were brought in the Superior Court at Sacramento, in July, to recover State taxes from the Atlantic and Pacific and the California and Nevada Railroads. In the case of taxes assessed in 1894, the Atlantic and Pacific paid under protest, and then brought suit to recover. This suit being still pending, the road refused to pay the 1895 taxes, and therefore the Comptroller brought suit.

The entire tax is levied on rolling stock assessed at $125,000. The road owns no track in the State,

but operates 242 miles of track across the Mojave Desert, leased from the Southern Pacific Company. Their contention is that all their rolling stock is properly assessable at their headquarters in Albuquerque, and that the State of California has no right to assess them.

The California and Nevada Railroad, which is sued for $1,447.57, has been sold several times, and is tied up in litigation, so much so that there is apparently no known person whose duty it is to pay the taxes. Two or three years ago a part of the road was sold for taxes in Contra Costa County.

The Railroad Commission fixed a new tariff for freight rates, Sept. 13, 1895, leading to temporary injunction granted on application of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky to prevent the Commission from enforcing it. The petition of the company said that the provisions of the State Constitution and the act of the Legislature prescribing the methods to be adopted by the Railroad Commission are repugnant to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, thereby attacking the constitutionality of the Commission. The State Constitution says that the rates of freight and fare authorized to be fixed and established by the board "shall in all controversies, civil or criminal, be deemed conclusively just and reasonable." The corporation alleged that by this provision it could be deprived of its property without due process of law. The case was decided in the United States circuit court by Judge McKenna; the constitutionality of the Railroad Commission was upheld, but the injunction staying the execution of its order reducing freight rates on grain 8 per cent. was continued, on the ground that the earning power of the company has been reduced by the business depression.

In January the Mayor of San Francisco, as president of the Committee of Fifty, issued an appeal to the State of Kentucky, invoking the aid of the public, the Governor, and the Legislature in the struggle of the people of California against the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky. The pamphlet was entitled "The People of Kentucky disgraced," and made allegations regarding the methods by which a charter was procured granting the right to incorporate the company, designated—for deceptive designs—"of Kentucky," the express purpose being to bring it into the State of California, and to compel all the railroad corporations controlled by the incorporators in the States and Territories named in the charter to lease their roads to the new corporation for ninety-nine years, "and thereby to defy, set at naught, evade, and trample upon the laws of the State of California and the other States and Territories named," and that they have defied the laws for ten years.

The new San Joaquin Valley Railroad reached Fresno in October, and the arrival of the first train was celebrated there Oct. 5.

Articles of incorporation of the Yosemite Valley and Merced Railway Company were filed in March. The road is to run from Merced easterly and northerly through Merced and into Mariposa County to a point in the vicinity of the Yosemite valley, at or near a point known as the Cascades, and is to have intermediate branch lines to the villages of Coulterville, Hornitos, Mariposa, and Bear Valley. The route follows the cañon of Merced river the greater part of the distance, and the scenery in some places is so grand that the promoters of the enterprise expect it to become the scenic route of California. It will not only make the Yosemite accessible to general travel, but will open a district rich in timber, mines, and quarries of marble, lime, and granite.

Strong opposition was shown in the State to the bill for refunding the secured indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. An antifunding convention was held in San Francisco Jan. 18. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill were adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to go with them to Washington. The resolutions adopted included this:

"That the President of the United States be requested to promptly do his executive duty under the Constitution and statutes, and to instruct the Attorney-General to commence foreclosure proceedings without delay, in such form as to enforce the trust and rehabilitate the security itself."

Products.—A value of $22,844,664.29 was placed by the State mineralogist on the mineral production during 1895. The figures for 1894 were $20,203,294.44. The gold produced amounted to $15,334,317.69; silver, $599,789.70; quicksilver, $1,337,131. The value of all metallic substances produced amounted to $17,378,308.29; of nonmetallic, such as asbestos, gypsum, magnesite, and soda, to $116,514; of hydrocarbons and gases, $1,404,321, including petroleum of the value of $1,000,235. The value of structural materials was $2,713,755, of which the granite amounted to $224,329, the lime to $386,094, the macadam to $700,987, the rubble to $394,952, and bricks to $672,360.

The crops for 1895 were reported: Oranges, 10,600 car loads; hops, 48,000 bales; wool, 32,000,000 pounds; dried fruit, 162,700,000 pounds; prunes, 49,000,000 pounds; raisins, 92,500,000 pounds; beans, 74,000,000 pounds; barley, 12,200,000 bushels; wheat, 26,218,000 bushels; beet sugar, estimated, 40,000,000 pounds. The total orange crop of 1896 amounted, according to close estimates, to 3,200,000 boxes.

The value of San Francisco manufactures in 1895 is given as $88,500,000. The quantity of powder made in the State was estimated at more than 13,000,000 pounds. The amount of brandy distilled from grapes was 1,100,000 gallons. The canned fruit packed amounted to 1,280,000 cases; and the total value of provisions packed during the year is given as $5,000,000. The cheese made in the State amounted to 9,000,000 pounds.

The report of the Internal Revenue Office in July, 1896, on the output of sweet wines showed an increase of more than 750,000 gallons.

By the report of the wool clip for 1896 it appears that the State has 2,739,967 sheep, which clipped 19,179,765 pounds of washed and unwashed wool, with a 65 per cent. shrinkage; of scoured wool the output was 6,712,919 pounds.

Mining.—Great excitement was caused in July by the reported discovery of gold in the Mojave Desert by two prospectors, S. Drouillard and E. M. Pyle. They staked out 4 claims, making 6,000 feet on the ledge which they found, and then the discovery was free for any one. Miners rushed in, and in an incredibly short time had the country staked out for miles. The original discoverers traced the cropping for a little over a mile and located it; but one man has already found similar croppings 9 miles away, and the intervening country has been nearly all taken up. Ore from several points on the ledge shows assays of $250 to $2,500 a ton, mostly in gold, but with a fair amount of silver. The ledge is 3 feet in width on the surface. These mines are 10 or 12 miles nearer Mojave than Randsburg. Rogers Station, on the Sante Fé road, is the nearest railroad point, 18 miles. Mining in the northern counties was unusually profitable this year.

The Irrigation Law.—The constitutionality of the Wright law, permitting the State to be divided into irrigation districts and the property in the districts taxed for construction of irrigation works, was attacked in two suits, one of which was tried in the State Supreme Court and decided in favor of

the law; the other was tried in the Federal circuit court and the decision was against the law. Both were appealed, and a decision of the United States Supreme Court, Nov. 16, sustained the constitutionality of the law. The decision affects other States where similar laws have been made.

Celebration at Sonoma.—The semicentennial of the raising of the bear flag at Sonoma was celebrated June 14. Of the 32 Americans who raised the flag in 1846, but 3 are living, and only 2 were able to attend the celebration. A facsimile of the old flag was raised by these 2 as part of the exercises, which were followed by a barbecue.

State Waters. A river convention, held in January, appointed a committee to go to Washington to urge Congress to take immediate steps for the preservation and improvement of the great water ways of the State, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. A plan has been submitted for the drainage of the lower Colusa basin.

The citizens of Santa Barbara have asked the National Government to reserve from settlement two sections of wild mountain land, embracing Zaca lake, for a national park. The National Government has already reserved from settlement the summit of the San Bernardino range overlooking the white valley of Los Angeles.

Land Frauds. The British consul general at San Francisco, Mr. Warburton, has prepared a special report on the subject of frauds on persons in England who have purchased land in California on the representations of agents of land companies and syndicates. It is found that the price charged is many times the real value of the land, and most valuations are based on the fiction that the beautiful small properties of Santa Clara and Riverside are the standards of value. Settlers are duped by being required to pay a third of the selling price in cash, which in almost every instance is more than the property is worth, and then to give mortgages for the remainder, which insures reversion to the vendor.

In conclusion the consul general says: "In calling attention to the frauds committed on colonists, and in giving this advice, it is far from being my wish to depreciate the advantages of the soil, climate, etc., possessed by this State. My object is solely to protect my too confiding fellow-countrymen against the schemes of dishonest men."

Judicial Decisions. In a suit against certain stockholders of the Pacific Bank, the Supreme Court of the State decided that the stockholders are personally and individually liable for the debts of the corporation. In so doing the court has done nothing more than give a judicial interpretation to certain clauses in the two Constitutions of California.

A decision of importance to benevolent societies was rendered in June in a case against the board of directors of a French benevolent society by a member who sought to annul the election of the trustees of the corporation, on the ground that certain persons who voted were not members of the society. The evidence showed that 7 members who voted had some time previous to the election suffered their monthly dues to become more than two months in arrears, but that at the time of the election each had paid all arrears. The plaintiff claimed that the failure to pay dues for more than two months at a time forfeited all their rights as members, and that they could not again become members without admission in the regular way. Judge Shaw held that the acceptance of the dues by a society of this kind after such dues had been in arrears long enough to operate as a forfeiture of membership under the by-laws, the society having knowledge of such arrears and the right of forfeiture at the time of such acceptance, operated as a waiver of such forfeiture and prevented the society from afterward declaring or claiming that such forfeiture had occurred.

The Supreme Court decided in the case of a trust clause in a will that what may be called an indefinite trust is null and void; and in a case decided in February the same decision substantially was rendered, in favor of the natural heirs.

By a reversal of the decision of Solano County Superior Court the Supreme Court has virtually recognized the right of the owner or lessee of tide-marsh lands to the full and exclusive use of the lands for hunting.

Political.—The Legislature of 1895 passed a primary election law applying to counties of the first and second classes, providing that all political parties should hold their primaries at the same time and place and with the same election board, which should be nonpartisan. This has been declared contrary to the new Constitution, which prohibits special legislation. The opinion said in effect that the purpose of the act being to prevent frauds at primary elections, and thereby to purify elections, every consideration dictates that such beneficial legislation should apply to the whole State, and not be limited to the counties of the first and second classes—that is, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Under the Election Commission act the Mayor of San Francisco appointed a commission of 2 Republicans and 2 Democrats, but very soon afterward the question of the constitutionality of the law was raised. The Auditor refused to approve the bills for the first month's salary of the board, and the matter came before the Supreme Court in the form of an application for a writ of mandate to compel the Auditor to approve the demands for salary. The court refused the writ and dismissed the proceeding. It was declared that the act on its face bore evidence of having been passed by a Legislature ignorant of or at least blind to the plain requirements of the Constitution.

The amendment to the Constitution providing that all persons not previously registered, on applying for registration as electors, must be able to write their own names and read the Constitution in the English language went into effect this year.

The Republicans met in State convention at Sacramento May 5. A platform was adopted favoring a woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution; approving the efforts of United States Senator Perkins in the Senate for the benefit of Californian interests; approving the action of the National League; favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private; pledging the party to good-roads legislation; demanding national legislation against undesirable foreign immigration, and favoring such treaties and conventions with other nations as shall provide for a reciprocal deportation of demented and criminal classes, so as in time to give each nation its own to provide for; demanding that only nonsectarian free public schools shall receive public aid; declaring that, for the protection of the farmer, the Government shall reduce the transportation rates on staples to foreign ports, and favoring the use of a limited part of the customs received for such purpose; pledging the party to legislation in favor of the dairy interests; favoring "such aid and protection as will relieve the miner from unnecessary burdens, enable him to obtain and develop his mining property, and will promote and encourage the business of all kinds of mining, including that known as 'hydraulic mining,' whenever and wherever the same can be carried on without injury to the other interests in the State"; affirming that tariff laws should be revised on the basis of the

American protective system, and condemning the policy of the Democratic party as carried out within the past four years; commending the course of the State representatives in Congress in opposing the proposed funding schemes of the Pacific Railroad companies; and declaring "that those companies should be compelled to settle their indebtedness in some reasonable and businesslike way, or that the Government should foreclose its liens upon and take possession of the properties." The delegates to the national convention were instructed to work and vote for the nomination of William McKinley.

John C. Lynch was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor, left vacant by the death of Spencer G. Millard and temporarily filled by the Governor's appointee, William T. Jeter.

The People's party began its convention May 12 at Sacramento. The resolutions reaffirmed the principles of the Omaha platform, and demanded direct legislation by the initiative and referendum and proportional representation; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that it be made a full legal tender without reference to the attitude of any other nation; denounced the issue of bonds, in reference to which they said: "We condemn the hypocrisy of the Republican party for denouncing Grover Cleveland for so issuing bonds, while it has, by its representatives in Congress, upheld that policy and has refused to vote for bills presented by Populist Senators to restrain the issue of such bonds without the consent of Congress"; demanding the creation of a national, nonpartisan, tariff tribunal of experts for the purpose of having tariff schedules so adjusted that the benefit should fall to labor and not to trusts; condemning the failure of Congress to restrict properly the immigration of foreign labor; demanding "that whenever a monopoly becomes oppressive it shall be taken possession of and owned and operated in the interests of the people, just remuneration being first made for the property taken"; favoring woman suffrage and good roads; opposing the funding of the Pacific Railroad debts, and demanding that, unless these debts are paid in full at maturity, the Government take possession of the roads by virtue of its mortgage and operate them as national enterprises; condemning the action of the Federal Judiciary in the recent contempt and income-tax cases, and favoring an amendment to the national Constitution "prohibiting those tribunals or any other courts from annulling any congressional acts without the concurrence of the people by a referendum vote"; condemning assessors for habitually and corruptly underestimating the property of the banks, corporations, and wealthy classes, and protesting against the collection of the taxes on personal property in the State by force, levy, and sale without process of court; declaring the poll tax to be a wrong; opposing the use of public money for sectarian schools; demanding "that all public work shall be carried on under skilled superintendents without the intervention of contractors, and that preference be given in all such work to our unemployed citizens"; favoring an amendment to the Constitution exempting from taxation all property of each head of a family in the State to the extent of $500, and "a graduated tax upon land, whereby the ratio of tax shall increase as the value of the land becomes greater, to the end that great estates in land may be broken up, and that land monopoly may be destroyed"; demanding a reduction of expenses, and promising, if placed in power, to conduct the State government efficiently upon a tax of 50 cents on the $100; and, finally, favoring a union of reform forces, provided it could be effected without sacrifice of principle. J. L. Gilbert was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The convention of the Prohibition party met at Stockton May 13. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the platform should be limited to declarations in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage or should include planks on other issues. The report of the Committee on Resolutions presented a platform declaring on all the main issues mentioned by other parties, and was adopted by a vote of 45 to 34. Two national committeemen, a State central committee, and delegates to the national convention were chosen, and presidential electors were nominated. J. E. McComas was made the candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Democrats met in State convention at Sacramento June 16. They approved all the official acts of the President except those connected with finance, and declared in favor of free coinage of gold and silver at the rate of 16 to 1, demanding the use of silver as well as of gold as full legal tender. The resolutions also opposed the funding bill, praised the action of the two United States Senators, called for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, denounced the A. P. A., praised Senator Morgan for his opposition to the funding bill and the State Railroad Commissioners for their efforts to equalize and reduce fares and freights, denounced the Republican party for having raised the "false issue of the possibility of State aid being granted to sectarian schools," declared in favor of the mineral-land bill passed by the last Congress, and denounced the conduct of those whose action prevented it from becoming a law; declared in favor of the tariff platform of the Democratic Convention of 1892, reduction of public expenditures, an income tax, a system of good roads, and measures to prevent adulterations of food; condemned the amendment to the law of contempt enacted by the Legislature of 1895 and the poll tax; and called for the "rehabilitation of hydraulic mining" where other industries would not be injured by it; urged the importance of securing government aid for river and harbor improvements; pledged itself to advance the interests of labor; and declared that "the Democratic party of the State of California resents the interference in the politics of this State of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky."

A resolution in favor of woman suffrage was presented, but was lost by a vote of 420 to 149.

Delegates to the national convention were instructed "to present the name of Hon. Stephen M. White, should a favorable opportunity arise, as the choice of the people of the State for the office of President of the United States." They were also instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution were before the people for decision at the November election—one granting the suffrage to women; one repealing section 5, Article XIII, of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "Every contract hereafter made by which a debtor is obligated to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned, or on any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, shall, as to any interest specified therein, and as to such tax or assessment, be null and void"; one to permit the use of voting machines at all elections; and one limiting the liability of stockholders of corporations or joint-stock associations, and making directors or trustees liable to stockholders and creditors for all money embezzled and misappropriated by officers of the corporation. Two other amendments related to putting the proposed new charter of San Francisco into effect.

The only one of these amendments that was carried was that relating to voting-machines.

The vote on the suffrage amendment to the Constitution in 24 counties, including San Francisco, was 82,080 against, and 57,542 for the amendment.

San Francisco and Alameda Counties cast the largest vote against the amendment. Los Angeles and several other counties gave majorities in favor of the amendment.

The returns of the election gave the result: McKinley, 146,688; Bryan, 144,766; Levering, 2,573; Palmer, 2,006; Matchett, 1,611. The Populist vote for Bryan was 21,734. Bentley, the "national" Prohibition candidate, received 1,047 votes. One of the Bryan electors received 144,766 votes, and as one of the McKinley electors received only 144,618 votes, McKinley secured 8 electors and Bryan 1. Only 2 scattering votes are recorded. The election for members of the Fifty-fifth Congress resulted in the return of 3 Republicans, 2 Democrats, and 2 Populists. The Republicans will have a majority of about 28 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

CANADA, DOMINION OF. Government and Legislation.—The year opened with various internal troubles and personal differences in the Conservative Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. As a result seven of the ministers resigned, and after a prolonged crisis, during which Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner in London, came out, the Government was reorganized under Sir M. Bowell, with Sir C. Tupper as a member. In May came another crisis, and out of it arose a new ministry composed as follows: Premier and Secretary of State, Sir Charles Tupper; Minister of Finance, Hon. G. E. Foster; Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. J. G. Haggart; Minister of Justice, Hon A. R. Dickey; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. John Costigan; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. H. Montague; Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. Desjardins; Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. W. B. Ives; Minister of the Interior, Hon. H. J. Macdonald; Minister of Militia and Defense, Hon. D. Tisdale; President of Council, Hon. A. R. Angers; Postmaster-General, Hon. L. O. Taillon; Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. F. Wood; Comptroller of Inland Revenue, Hon. E. G. Prior. Members without portfolio were Sir Frank Smith, Senator Ross, and Sir Hibbert Tupper. Sir Donald Smith became High Commissioner in England. The policy of the Bowell and Tupper governments was practically identical, and may be gathered from the "speech from the throne" read by the Governor General at the opening of Parliament on Jan. 2, 1896, the significant passages of which were:

"Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament my Government communicated, through the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, with the Government of that province, in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba Government which would render action by the Federal Parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the advisers of the Lieutenant Governor have declined to entertain favorably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my Government to introduce legislation in regard to this subject.

"The representations of my Government and the suggestions of the Ottawa conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in an announcement by the imperial authorities of their willingness to grant a substantial subvention toward the Atlantic portion of the scheme. This will, I trust, insure the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, which, in point of speed and equipment, shall fully meet all requirements.

"My Government have also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a committee to consider a proposed Pacific cable to connect Canada with Australasia. . . .

"Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defenses."

Besides many acts relating to railways, the following were passed:

To incorporate the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

To incorporate the Canadian Peat Fuel Company.

Further to amend the act respecting the adulteration of food, drugs, and agricultural fertilizers.

To revive and amend the act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company.

Respecting the Bering Sea Claims Convention.

To amend the animal contagious disease act.

Further to amend the customs tariff of 1894.

To incorporate the Yukon and British Columbia Trading and Development Company of Canada (Limited).

To incorporate the Manitoba and Northwest Millers' Association.

From Parliament Sir Charles Tupper appealed to the country. He was defeated at the polls by a majority of about 30, and Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Liberal Opposition, was called by the Governor General to form an administration. This event was preceded, however, by a constitutional difference of some importance between Lord Aberdeen and his Premier. Sir Charles Tupper, instead of immediately resigning office, when it was seen that the new House of Commons would have a Liberal majority—as is the custom in England—postponed his retirement and passed several orders in Council filling up various vacant offices, and making more than a hundred appointments. A portion of these the Governor General refused to sanction, on the ground that his Premier had the confidence of neither Parliament nor the country, and should do nothing until his successor took office except the simplest routine business of government. Sir Charles at once resigned, and claimed that the Governor General had practically dismissed him, and thus exceeded his powers. The precedent stands, however, and strengthens the prerogative of the Queen's representative. The first Liberal ministry since 1878 was then formed, as follows: Premier and President of the Privy Council, Hon. Wilfred Laurier; Minister of Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding; Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. A. G. Blair; Minister of Justice, Sir Oliver Mowat; Minister of Marine, Hon. L. H. Davies; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. Fisher; Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. Israel Tarte; Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright; Minister of Interior, Hon. Charles Sifton; Minister of Militia and Defense, Hon. W. S. Borden; Postmaster-General, Hon. William Mulock; Comptroller of Customs, Sir Henri Joly; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. William Paterson. Mr. Blair, Mr. Fielding, and Sir Oliver Mowat had been for years Prime Ministers of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, respectively. Sir H. Joly has been Premier of Quebec, Sir R. Cartwright was Finance Minister in the last Liberal Government, Mr. Davies was once Premier of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Tarte, though at one time a Conservative, had been largely instrumental in carrying Quebec at the elections. The new Parliament met on Aug. 20, and the session was opened by the Governor General with a brief speech. Mr. J. D. Edgar was elected Speaker, and the House adjourned early in September without doing much more than vote supplies and test the strength of parties. The Manitoba school question has been settled by compromise between the two governments.

Political.—Intimately connected with these changes in Government were the political issues of the year. The cause of Conservative differences and weakness in the House of Commons, where the Conservatives had a large majority at the beginning of the year, was bad management, individual ambitions, and a carelessness born of seventeen years of power. Mixed up with these difficulties was the Manitoba school question, which had assumed the form of a problem acutely unpleasant to both Catholics and Protestants. Mr. Greenway, the Liberal Premier of Manitoba, had abolished Catholic separate schools in 1890. After a long process of constitutional and legal controversy, Sir M. Bowell, a Protestant and an Orangeman, Conservative Premier of Canada, introduced in 1896 a bill that practically proposed to restore these schools. Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader at Ottawa—a French Canadian and a Catholic—opposed the measure as an interference with provincial rights, and declared that if he were in office it could be arranged without coercion. The bill was blocked, and in the end Sir C. Tupper found himself at the polls responsible for a measure which the more fiery Protestants utterly repudiated and the Roman Catholics of Quebec did not want.

Tupper's announced policy was protection to native industries, preferential duties in favor of Great Britain, a 20-knot Atlantic service, a Pacific cable to Australia, the admission of Newfoundland to the Dominion, and justice to the Manitoba Catholic minority. Mr. Laurier's policy was conciliation of Manitoba rather than coercion, gradual abolition of protection, economy in administration and restriction of expenditure, denunciation of alleged scandals and corruption, development of Manitoba and the Northwest, and a fair reciprocity treaty with the United States. The result of the election was, by provinces, as follows:

PROVINCES.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Independent.
Ontario	42	42	7
Quebec	17	46	2
Nova Scotia	10	10	0
Manitoba	5	1	1
New Brunswick	8	5	1
British Columbia	2	4	0
Prince Edward Island	3	2	0
Northwest Territories	2	1	1
Total	89	111	12

As most of those called Independent were to all intents Liberals, this gives the present Government a normal majority of about 30, the first division showing 34.

Finances.—Referring to the public debt, the minister announced that it had increased by $6,861,897 in the preceding year, the average increase between 1890 and 1895 being $2,290,214 per annum. "During that period," he continued, "there had been spent on capital account, on canals, the Intercolonial Railway, and the Canadian Pacific $16,992,301, and adding to that the railway subsidies, amounting to $5,865,748, he thought the addition to the debt was fully justified. In 1894–'95 the *per capita* amount of interest paid on the debt was $1.83, and in 1887–'88 it was $1.90, so that, despite the increase in the debt, the burden was less heavy than five years before." For the current fiscal year, 1895–'96, he estimated an equality between revenue and expenditure. There had been a falling off in the revenue of $2,396,000, due in part to the unusual fact of the exports exceeding the imports by $2,857,000 for the second time since confederation in 1867. The chief items upon which the duties had decreased were iron and steel, spirits and wines, wool, and wood and manufactures thereof. An increased revenue had been derived from sugars, cotton manufactures, arrowroot, biscuits, and grain. The excise duties showed a general decrease, with the exception of cigarettes.

The total revenue was the smallest since 1886, and the customs revenue the smallest since 1879, when protection was introduced. The *per capita* customs rate was $3.52, compared with $3.95 in 1874. The excise rate, on the other hand, was nearly double, indicating a large taxation of a practically voluntary nature. The total revenue was $33,978,129, and the total expenditure was $38,132,005, leaving a deficit of over $4,000,000 in 1895, compared with an income of $36,374,693, and an expenditure of $37,585,026 in 1894. The deficit of over $5,000,000 in two years had its natural effect in the ensuing elections. The chief items of revenue for 1895 were: Customs, $17,585,000; excise, $7,805,000: railways, $3,127,000; and post office, $2,792,000. The expenditure showed increases under the heads of legislation, militia, post office, canals, and debt charges.

Agriculture.—During 1895 low prices for farm products made Canada share the depression of other agricultural communities, but there was an increase of $700,000 in the total export of agricultural products, the bulk of which go to Great Britain. The chief items sent the mother country in the year were: Bacon, valued at $3,544,015; beef, $418,440; canned meats, $314,841; cheese, $14,220,505; wheat, $5,339,085; peas, $1,184,883; flour, $420,983; hay, $492,683; clover and grass seeds, $625,996; ripe apples, $1,169,441. The total was $39,282,481, against $7,011,256 sent the United States, including the chief items of hides, $945,699; wool, $1,046,726; barley, $706,586; hay, $979,914; peas, $357,937; and beans, $422,521. Two processes are noticeable in the recent development of Canadian agriculture. One is the decrease in exports of farm produce, such as eggs and barley, to the United States since the McKinley bill of 1890, and the other is the steady increase of export in various lines to England. The experimental farms did valuable service during the year, and the export of stock, chiefly to Great Britain, was $1,547,867 in horses, $7,121,148 in cattle, and $1,627,089 in sheep. Efforts were continued, not very successfully, to send Canadian barley to England, and also turkeys, geese, and other poultry. Farmers had during the year to accept the final exclusion of their live cattle from British ports, and a movement has been begun for the consequent removal of restrictions upon the import of live American cattle into Canada.

Indian Affairs.—Canada prides itself upon the treatment of its Indians, and during 1895 there was a slight increase in their population. In round numbers there are now 18,000 in Ontario, 12,000 in Quebec, 42,000 in Manitoba and the Northwest, and 25,000 in British Columbia. They had 291 schools, with 8,175 pupils, on the rolls in 1895, and a better average daily attendance than the white schools. The efforts of the Government have been unremitting, and civilization as well as the inclination to work is progressing favorably among these wards of the nation. Last year they cultivated 120,000 acres, broke in 2,663 acres of new land, owned 53,073 implements and 65,746 cattle, horses, sheep, etc., raised 539,228 bushels of grain, 57,271 tons of hay, 232,852 bushels of potatoes and roots, and obtained $1,621,388 worth of fish, furs, game, etc. There is now $3,539,943 to the credit of the Indian fund, of which only the interest, amounting to $284,000, is expended, the remainder of the money required, $968,563, being appropriated by Parliament from current revenue. To this fund is yearly added the proceeds of sales of Indian surplus lands.

Religious Statistics.—During 1895 a table was prepared by the Dominion statistician showing the religious classification of the people of Canada. Based upon the most recent figures and estimates, it shows 646,050 adherents of the Church of England, 847,765 Methodists, 755,326 Presbyterians, 303,839 Baptists, 1,992,017 Roman Catholics, and 288,233 of other beliefs. By provinces these figures indicate a Roman Catholic percentage of 20 in British Columbia, 13 in Manitoba, 36 in New Brunswick, 27 in Nova Scotia, 43 in Prince Edward Island, 18 in the Territories, and 67 in Quebec.

Prohibition.—During the parliamentary session of February, 1896, Mr. Flint introduced a motion "that in the opinion of this house the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes, should be prohibited by law." After debate, the motion was indirectly voted down by 56 to 47 in a very small house and upon a resolution to adjourn. More important than this perfunctory discussion was the decision by the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, announced on May 10 following, to the effect that the province of Ontario had the right to enact local prohibition under the Federal Constitution, but that the province can neither stop the manufacture of liquor for sale outside of its boundaries nor trench on the right of the Federal Government to govern the importation of liquor into the several provinces of the Dominion. Consequently, to all intents and purposes, it throws the responsibility of legislation in this matter directly upon the latter Government. The new Premier has promised a plebiscite vote upon the subject.

Criminal Statistics.—For the year ending June 30, 1895, there were 7,730 charges for indictable offenses—an increase of 129 over 1894—and out of that number 2,154 were acquitted and 20 detained for lunacy. The number convicted was 5,474, or 10·86 per 10,000 inhabitants, against 10·50 in the previous year. There were 740 offenders under sixteen years of age, and 14 per cent. were unable to read or write. In the use of liquors 53 per cent. were moderate and 33 per cent. immoderate. There were 11,558 cases of drunkenness recorded.

Trade and Commerce.—The exports of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1896, show an increase of $7,000,000 over the preceding year, and include the produce of the mine, $8,401,860; produce of the fisheries, $11,275,732; produce of the forest, $27,255,420; animals and their produce and agricultural products generally, $37,586,635; and manufactures, $10,038,735. Miscellaneous items amount to $553,790, and with an export of $4,695,029 worth of coin and bullion the total of $118,140,504 is reached. Of the total imports of $110,587,713 the dutiable goods amounted to $67,250,775, or nearly $9,000,000 more than in 1895, and the free goods to $38,111,743, or $4,000,000 less than in the preceding year. Coin and bullion importations showed an increase and amounted to $5,225,195. The trade of Canada therefore as a whole increased over 1895 by $11,386,334. Great Britain and the United States were the chief contributors to this trade, and while the exports of minerals, fish, and lumber went largely to the republic, those of agriculture went almost entirely to England. Of the imports the following were the chief dutiable articles, and in many lines an increased trade with the States is noticeable: Breadstuffs, $1,955,546; bituminous coal, $3,333,961; cotton and manufactures of, $4,646,873; fancy goods, $1,606,222; glassware, $1,095,930; iron and steel and manufactures of, $8,422,753; leather and manufactures of, $1,255,862; oils, etc., $1,433,012; silk and manufactures of, $2,551,247; sugar, $4,752,303; woolens and manufactures of, $8,721,289. Some of these imports, such as iron and steel, are about equally divided between the two countries mentioned, while others, like silk and woolens, come almost entirely from England.

Militia and Defense.—Immediately following the Venezuelan scare arrangements were made for rearming the Canadian militia, and $3,000,000 was voted by Parliament for that purpose. Col. Lake, an officer experienced in both the imperial and Canadian services, was sent to England to discuss with experts and the commander in chief the best means of carrying out this purpose. At the close of 1896 the new arms were being distributed and increased efficiency is indicated in many directions. The parliamentary vote for 1896–'97 was also increased in its current amounts for militia purposes, while Major-Gen. Gascoigne, the new commander of the militia, announced that "the platform of my programme is going to be musketry." This is being carried out in the drills as well as in the rearming of the troops. The Royal Military College at Kingston is also being reorganized.

Railways.—The whole business of the Grand Trunk system has been revolutionized under the management of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the new president. In 1895 the passenger traffic showed a decrease of 105,748 in numbers and of $138,000 in amount, while the mail and express earnings showed a decrease and the working expenses were 70·84 per cent. of the receipts. Upon the whole the report indicated a better condition in the Canadian line than upon its American branches. During 1896 the returns showed a decided improvement in many ways.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which controls 6,174 miles in Canada, compared with the Grand Trunk's 3,161 miles, reported for 1895 gross earnings of $18,941,036 and working expenses of $11,460,085. Its annual statement shows the cost of the road to have been $174,281,173; the value of its equipment to be $18,386,933; the value of its Pacific steamers, etc., to be $3,504,403; acquired securities amount to nearly $23,000,000; and with miscellaneous securities and $3,956,000 cash in banks the total assets are $235,812,286, excluding the value of 17,347,000 acres of land. The liabilities consist of $42,353,000 in stock, $48,088,000 in mortgage bonds, $18,424,000 in land-grant bonds, and various smaller sums. The railway statistics of Canada as a whole show $894,640,559 invested in railways at the close of the fiscal year 1895 and 15,977 miles in operation. During the year 13,987,580 passengers were carried and 21,524,421 tons of freight, while the total earnings amounted to $46,785,487 and the working expenses to $32,749,669—a general reduction from the figures of 1894. During the session of 1895 several subsidies were granted and many others were paid as part of previous annual grants to small railways in different parts of the country, the total being $1,123,949, or slightly more than in the succeeding year.

Canals.—The Canadian canal system and waterway from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean was completed in 1895 by the opening of the Sault-Ste.-Marie Canal on the Canadian side. The system has cost between sixty and seventy millions, but is not yet deepened sufficiently to admit very large vessels through the whole course. The traffic is not heavy, amounting in 1894 to 2,942,715 tons of freight, 142,124 passengers, and $288,129 in tolls. The tonnage of the Canadian vessels was 3,048,904 and of the United States vessels 1,012,027. The total revenue collected in 1894 was $387,421 and in 1895 $340,861, while the expenditure on construction, repairs, and maintenance was $3,198,048 in

the latter year. The aim of the Government is to a uniform depth that will enable vessels drawing 14 feet of water to pass through all the canals.

Minerals.—In 1891 there were 13,412 miners in the Dominion. The chief items of production in 1895 were as follow: Copper, $949,229; gold, $1,910,921; iron ore, $238,070; lead, $749,966; nickel, $1,360,984; bricks, $1,800,000; silver, $1,158,633; asbestos, $368,175; coal, $7,774,178; gypsum, $202,608; petroleum, $1,201,184; building stone, $1,200,000. The total was $22,500,000, compared with $20,900,000 in 1894. During 1896 new discoveries were made of various minerals, notably anthracite coal, or a substance so like it as to be equally useful, and gold in large quantities.

Fisheries and Shipping.—The total number of vessels registered in the Dominion on Dec. 31, 1895, was 7,262, with a tonnage of 825,886. The steamers were 1,718 in number, with a tonnage of 247,007. The value of this registered tonnage was estimated at $24,775,080, while the new vessels built during the year were 250, at a cost or valuation of $732,150. The men engaged in fishing numbered 70,000, and in 1895 the Government expended $420,165 on the fisheries. The value of the fisheries in 1894 was $20,719,573, the chief items being the salmon of British Columbia, the herring, whitefish, and salmon trout of the Great Lakes, and cod, lobsters, pickerel, and fur seals in other localities.

The shipping cleared at Canadian ports in 1895 was 10,976,829 tons, compared with 11,280,000 tons in 1894, and the number of men employed was 429,963, showing also a slight decrease. This tonnage was divided as follows: British, 3,206 vessels, of 3,944,224 tons; Canadian, 12,918 vessels, of 2,054,024 tons; foreign, 11,752 vessels, of 4,928,581 tons. The increase was mainly in the foreign or American; the decrease was divided between the British and the Canadian. The tonnage of the vessels trading between Canada and the United States in the inland waters amounted to 8,124,134 in 1895. It comprised 16,866 Canadian vessels with a tonnage of 5,196,811, and 15,547 American vessels with a tonnage of 2,927,323. The coasting trade of Canada, always very large, showed a total tonnage last year of 25,473,434, a reduction of about 1,000,000 tons.

Postal Service.—Canada is in the Postal Union, and during 1895 107,565,000 letters went through its mails, 24,025,000 post cards, and 96,176,206 newspapers, books, and parcels. In its Postal Savings Bank $7,448,028 was kept on deposit, and $13,187,322 worth of money orders were issued. The revenue was $3,815,456, and the cost of carrying the mails was $2,164,589. The total expenditure was $4,616,313. The registered letters numbered 3,183,200.

Insurance.—The cash received for fire insurance premiums in 1895 by Canadian companies was $5,986,925, and the amount paid for losses was $5,019,516. The division of business among other companies was as follows: British companies, losses paid, $3,439,223; premiums received, $4,808,971; American companies, losses paid, $771,132; premiums received, $1,024,051. Since these figures were compiled a difference has been caused in the business by fears of "free silver," and through it, for a time, American companies lost considerable business, especially in the life department. The total Canadian fire insurance in force in 1895 was $827,184,368; the total life insurance, $319,781,939, divided as follows: British companies, $34,589,584; American companies, $96,731,278; Canadian companies, $188,461,077. The new insurance effected was $44,781,584, and the yearly increase realized from the sum total was $10,312,499.

Banks and Banking.—By act of the Dominion Parliament in 1871 a uniform currency was established, with a single gold standard. The British sovereign was made legal tender at $4.86⅔, as was the American gold eagle at a fixed weight. Silver coin was to be legal tender up to $10 in amount. Dominion notes are issued, the greater part being held by the banks as security for their reserves, and the remainder is in circulation as $1 and $2 bills to the extent, in 1895, of $21,397,000. The banks of Canada had last year a paid-up capital of $61,800,700; notes in circulation, $30,807,041; deposits, $190,916,939. Their reserve fund amounted to $27,000,000, and the rate of discount was 5½ to 7 per cent. In the savings banks—postal, special, and Government—$57,578,981 were on deposit in 1895.

Business.—The failures of the year aggregated over $15,000,000. They numbered nearly 1,900, and were about $2,000,000 less than in 1894. The assets were $6,054,127. The business of the loan companies was very dull during the year.

International Affairs.—The Canal Commission has been referred to elsewhere. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Parliament on Feb. 5, 1896, in connection with the Venezuelan trouble:

"That in view of the threatening aspect of foreign affairs this house desires to assure her Majesty's Government and the people of the United Kingdom of its unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British throne and Constitution, and of its conviction that, should occasion unhappily arise, in no other part of the empire than the Dominion of Canada would more substantial sacrifices attest the determination of her Majesty's subjects to maintain unimpaired the integrity and inviolate the honor of her Majesty's empire: and this house reiterates the oft-expressed desire of the people of Canada to maintain the most friendly relations with their kinsmen of the United States."

The Alaskan Boundary Commission concluded their report, and in January, 1896, it was submitted to the governments concerned. The surveys had been carried on since 1892 by Dr. F. C. Mendenhall, and then by Gen. Duffield for the United States and by W. F. King for Canada. Later, differences developed as to the boundary between British Columbia and the State of Washington, involving the ownership of great tracts of mining country. The Bering Sea regulations do not seem to have checked pelagic sealing to any extent, and the United States Government demanded a modification of the Paris award, without success, while the same award of damages to Canadian sealers was being finally settled by a commission sitting at Victoria, B. C., in November, 1896. Another international point raised was the execution of the American alien-labor law against Canada. During the Canadian elections the Conservative party favored retaliation along similar lines, and the Liberal leader, Mr. Laurier, has intimated his intention of taking action unless some modification is effected in the American regulations.

CAPE COLONY AND SOUTH AFRICA. The British colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the neighboring colony of Natal, together with the independent Boer republics—the South African Republic and the Orange Free State—occupy the temperate part of South Africa south of the Limpopo and Orange rivers. Between this region and the Zambesi are the British protectorates of Bechuanaland and British South Africa, or Rhodesia, occupying the elevated central region, generally fertile, salubrious, and rich in minerals. The southern half of Portuguese East Africa takes up the coast region in the east, from the mouth of the Zambesi to the Zululand Reserve. In the west the

vast undeveloped German protectorates of Namaqualand and Damaraland extend from the Orange river to the confines of the Portuguese colony of Angola.

Cape Colony.—The Legislative Council, of 22 members, elected for seven years, is presided over by the Chief Justice. The House of Assembly has 76 members, elected by urban and rural districts for five years. Any adult male citizen has a vote who occupies a house or lodging or has a salary of £50 a year, if he can register his name, occupation, and address with his own hand. Voting has been done by ballot since 1894.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Africa is Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, appointed in 1895. The ministry in the beginning of 1896 consisted of the following members: Prime Minister and Secretary for Native Affairs, Cecil J. Rhodes; Colonial Secretary, P. H. Faure; Colonial Treasurer, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg; Attorney-General, W. Z. Schreiner; Secretary for Agriculture, John Frost; Commissioner of Public Works, John Laing. The Chief Justice is Sir J. H. de Villiers. On Jan. 6 Mr. Rhodes resigned and a new ministry was constituted as follows: Prime Minister and Treasurer, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg; Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Upington; Commissioner of Public Works, Sir James Sivewright; Secretary for Agriculture, P. H. Faure; Colonial Secretary, Dr. T. N. G. Te Water.

Area and Population.—The area of Cape Colony, including the former Crown colony of British Bechuanaland, incorporated in the colony in August, 1895, is 282,081 square miles. Cape Colony proper, with an area of 191,416 square miles, had in 1891, the year of the last census, a population of 336,938 Europeans and 619,547 native and colored, showing an annual increase during a period of sixteen years of 2·04 per cent., the rate for the white population alone being 2·64 per cent. Griqualand West, now politically incorporated in the colony, has an area of 15,197 square miles, with a population of 29,670 whites and 53,705 native and colored. The dependencies are: East Griqualand, 7,594 square miles in area, with 4,150 European and 148,468 colored and native inhabitants in 1891; Tembuland, area, 4,122 square miles, with 5,179 whites and 175,236 colored and natives; the Transkeian territory, with an area of 1,019 square miles and a population of 1,019 whites and 152,544 natives and colored; Walfisch Bay, area 430 square miles, with 31 whites and 737 natives; Pondoland, annexed on Sept. 25, 1894, with a native population estimated at 200,000; and British Bechuanaland, area 60,770 square miles, with a population of 5,254 whites and 55,122 natives. The total population in 1891 was 1,787,600, of whom 382,241 were whites and 1,405,359 natives or of other colored or mixed races. The native inhabitants are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. East Indians, Malays, and other races constitute the colored population. The adults who landed in 1894 exceeded those who sailed away by 7,845. Cape Town, the capital, had 83,718 inhabitants in 1891, inclusive of suburbs.

Finances.—The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1894, was £5,621,352, of which £1,951,652 came from taxation, £2,894,577 from services, £353,772 from the colonial estate, £121,351 from fines, stores issued, etc., and £300,000 from loans. The total expenditure was £5,823,449, of which £1,551,938 went for the public debt, £1,565,261 for railways, £161,231 for defense, £290,819 for police and jails, £135,557 for the civil establishment, and £526,465 under loan acts. For 1896 the expenditure was estimated at £5,183,260.

The debt of the colony on Jan. 1, 1895, amounted to £27,675,178, of which £18,250,000 had been expended on railways alone, and a large amount for other public works. The total includes £2,675,417 raised by harbor boards and corporations, but guaranteed by the Government.

Commerce.—The total value of all imports in 1894 was £11,588,096 and of exports £13,812,062. The value of merchandise imports was £10,887,787; of exports of colonial produce, £13,503,044. The gold export increased from £1,445,039 in 1890 to £2,781,576 in 1891, £4,095,512 in 1892, £5,259,120 in 1893, and £7,147,308 in 1894. The export of diamonds has declined from £4,174,208 in 1891 to £3,906,992 in 1892, £3,821,443 in 1893, and £3,013,578 in 1894. The value of the wool export has fallen off gradually from £2,264,498 in 1891 to £1,599,632 in 1894. The values of the other chief exports in 1894 were: Angora hair, £421,284; ostrich feathers, £477,414; hides and skins, £419,211; copper ore, £284,800; wine, £18,908; grain and flour, £6,154.

Navigation.—The number of vessels entered at the ports during 1894 was 802, of 1,723,528 tons, in the foreign trade and 1,309, of 2,895,082 tons, in the coasting trade; cleared, 793, of 1,715,806 tons, in the foreign trade and 1,319, of 2,893,522 tons, in the coasting trade. Of the vessels entered from abroad, 577, of 1,547,280 tons, were British. The colony possessed 21 steamers, of 2,659 tons, and 8 sailing vessels, of 3,431 tons, in 1895.

Communications.—The Government railways had at the end of 1894 a total length of 2,253 miles. There were 188 miles of private railroads. The Government lines cost under £45,000 a mile, the total capital expenditure being £20,296,943. The gross receipts for 1894 were £2,713,753, and the expenses £1,483,771.

The telegraph lines had at the close of 1894 a total length of 5,973 miles. The number of dispatches sent during that year was 1,537,434. The revenue in 1894 was £75,507, and expenditure £82,909.

The number of letters sent through the post offices in 1894 was 16,448,512; of newspapers, 7,484,160; of postal cards, 474,810; of books and samples, 1,504,680; of parcels, 358,048.

Bechuanaland.—After the annexation of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony, on Nov. 15, 1895, the part of the country that was not ceded to the British South Africa Company remained under the imperial protectorate. The Bechuanaland protectorate has an area of about 217,000 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants. Montsioa's country and the neighboring district of the chief Ikaning were ceded to the chartered company on Oct. 18, 1895. A strip along the Transvaal frontier through which the railroad is to be carried was also to be given to the company.

Natal.—Under the Constitution that went into force on July 20, 1893, the power of making laws is vested in a Legislative Council of 11 members, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the ministers, and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members, elected by all adult male citizens possessing real property of the value of £50, or occupying premises worth £10 a year, or having an income of £96. No money can be voted, except on the proposal of the Government, in the session in which the bill is first brought.

The Governor is Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, appointed in 1893. He is also Governor of Zululand. The first ministry under the new Constitution was formed on Oct. 10, 1893, as follows: Premier and Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education, Sir John Robinson; Attorney-General, Harry Escombe; Colonial Treasurer, G. M. Sutton; Minister of Native Affairs, F. R. Moor; Minister of Lands and Works, T. K. Murray.

Area and Population.—The area of the colony is estimated at 20,460 square miles. The population in 1891 was 543,913, consisting of 46,788 Europeans, 41,142 East Indians, and 455,983 Kaffirs. Durban, the capital, had 25,512 inhabitants in 1894.

Finances.—The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1894, was £1,011,017, of which £446,989 came from railways, £191,235 from customs, £20,199 from excise, £36,315 from land sales, £37,426 from posts, £12,954 from telegraphs, £22,849 from stamps and licenses, and £82,366 from the native hut tax. The expenditure was £1,082,373; the principal items being £294,801 for railways, £63,378 for public works, and £65,688 for defense. The expenditure from loans was £79,692. The debt of the colony on Dec. 31, 1894, was £8,060,354.

Commerce.—The total value of imports in 1894 was £2,316,596; of exports, £1,197,611. The values of the principal exports were: Angora hair, £16,311; sugar, £75,629; hides and skins, £49,125; coal, £62,291; wool, £460,388; gold, £222,750; bark, £13,114; spirits, £2,240. The sugar crop in 1894 was 20,401 tons. The yield of tea for 1895 was 737,000 pounds. The output of the coal mines, which are now connected by railroad with the port of Durban, was 151,520 tons in 1894.

Navigation.—There were 520 vessels, of 693,253 tons, entered, and 524, of 692,906 tons, cleared in 1894. The merchant fleet of the colony consisted of 24 vessels, of 1,443 tons, of which 12, of 820 tons, were steamers.

Railroads.—The railroads, which belong to the Government, have a total length of 402 miles. The main line, running from Durban to Pietermaritzburg and Charlestown, 304 miles, connects with the line of the South African Republic, which runs from Charlestown to Johannesburg and Pretoria. A branch runs to Harrismith, in the Orange Free State. The cost of construction was £6,078,489. The net earnings in 1894 were £171,809.

Orange Free State.—The colony founded beyond the Orange river by emigrants from Cape Colony who were unwilling to accept British rule was declared an independent republic in 1854. The legislative power is vested in the Volksraad, a single chamber of 58 members, elected for four years by the votes of all burghers. The President, who is elected for five years by universal suffrage, was, in the beginning of 1896, F. W. Reitz, who succeeded President Brand, deceased, in 1889, and was reelected on Nov. 22, 1893. On Feb. 19 Judge Steyn was elected, after the death of President Reitz, to succeed him, and on March 4 he was inaugurated.

Area and Population.—The Orange Free State has an area of 48,326 square miles and a population of 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites and 129,787 natives. Of the whites, 51,910 were born in the Free State and 21,116 in Cape Colony. Education is not compulsory, and is free only for the indigent, but the Government maintains schools, in which 5,178 pupils were taught in 1894, and also aids private and denominational schools, spending about £40,000 a year for education.

Commerce.—The value of the imports in 1891 was estimated at £1,620,660. The chief export article is wool. Other exports are diamonds, exported to the amount of £415,262 in 1894, hides, goat hair, and ostrich feathers.

Communications.—A railroad connecting the Transvaal with the Cape Colony system was built by the Cape Government, 121 miles from Norvalsport to Bloemfontein, and 209 miles farther to the Vaal river. A railroad connects Harrismith with Natal, and a branch, 60 miles in length, is being built to the coal mines of Vierfontein. In 1896 the Volksraad decided to take over the railroad at a cost of £2,780,000, which will be met partly from revenue and partly by a loan, probably £2,000,000 at 3½ per cent. There are 1,500 miles of telegraph lines.

Finances.—The revenue for the fiscal year 1894–'95 was £306,653, and the expenditure £319,221. Of the revenue, £98,000 came from customs, £47,000 from stamps, £23,650 from posts and telegraphs, £13,000 from the native poll tax, £15,500 from quit rents, and £20,000 from transfer dues. The principal items of expenditure were £48,155 for salaries, £43,800 for education, £28,315 for posts and telegraphs, £11,890 for police, £97,842 for public works, and £4,900 for the artillery. The debt is only £55,000.

South African Republic.—The Transvaal Republic was founded in 1849 by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1835 for Natal to escape British rule, and when Natal was annexed by the British abandoned their possessions there and established an independent government in the wild interior, subduing the Kaffir tribes of the country. The republic was recognized by Great Britain in 1852. It was formally annexed by Great Britain on April 12, 1877, but in December, 1880, the Boers rose in arms, and, after the victorious battles of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, peace was signed on March 21, 1881, and a convention was ratified by the Volksraad on Oct. 26 of that year, by which self-government was restored to the Transvaal as far as regards domestic affairs, while the control of foreign policy was reserved to Great Britain as the suzerain power. A second convention was signed in London on Feb. 27, 1884, and ratified by the Volksraad on Aug. 8 of the same year, in accordance with which the Transvaal assumed the name of the South African Republic. The suzerainty of Great Britain was abandoned, and the British resident was replaced by a diplomatic agent, but the South African Republic agreed to submit any treaty or engagement concluded with any state or nation other than the Orange Free State or with any native tribe eastward or westward of the Transvaal to the British Government, which has the right of veto if it exercises such right within a period of six months. The same convention contains a prohibition of laws imposing disabilities as to trade or establishing differential duties or taxes to the prejudice of Uitlanders, or resident foreigners.

According to the *Grundwet*, or Constitution, as amended at various times, last in September, 1895, the legislative power is vested in the Volksraad, consisting of two Chambers, each of 24 members. First-class burghers, comprising male whites who were residents previous to May 29, 1876, or who fought in the war of independence, or in the Malaboch war of 1894, and their sons above the age of sixteen elect the members of the First Chamber, the President, and the Commandant General. Second-class burghers, comprising naturalized aliens and their sons, have an equal right with these to vote for members of the Second Chamber. Any white foreigner professing the Protestant religion can become naturalized after a residence of two years by taking the oath of allegiance and paying a fee of £2. By special vote of the First Chamber, naturalized citizens can become first-class burghers after a residence of twelve years; their sons can at the age of forty. The Second Chamber can only legislate on the following questions: Mines and postal, telegraphic, and telephonic departments; the making and maintenance of wagon and postal roads; the protection of inventions, patterns, trade-marks, and authors' rights; the working and maintenance of forests and salt pans; company and insolvency laws; civil and criminal procedure; and such other matters as the First Chamber may intrust it with. All laws emanating from the Second Chamber may be approved of, amended, or rejected by the First

Chamber, as it sees fit; but any laws passed by the First Chamber, so long as they do not trench on the subjects specially reserved for the Second Chamber, have force, and can not be vetoed by the Second Chamber. The number of burghers possessing the full voting franchise in 1895 was 22,628.

The President is S. J. Paul Krüger, elected for the third term of five years on May 12, 1893. The Executive Council is composed of the Commandant General, P. J. Joubert; State Secretary, W. J. Leyds; J. H. M. Kock, Keeper of the Minutes; and N. J. Smit and M. A. Wolmarans, unofficial members.

Area and Population.—The Republic has an estimated area of 119,139 square miles. The census of 1890, which was very imperfect, made the white population 119,125, consisting of 66,498 males and 52,630 females. The native population was estimated in April, 1895, at 653,662. Pretoria, the capital, has a white population of about 8,000. The population of Johannesburg, the center of the Witwatersrand gold fields, was estimated to have a population of 60,000 at the close of 1895, and other camps had a floating population of about 45,000. Of the total white population in 1895, the Uitlanders numbered 75,720, of whom 41,445 were British subjects and 34,275 were other foreigners, including 439 Americans.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue for 1894 was £2,247,728, and for the first six months of 1895 £1,472,953. The expenditure was £1,734,728 for 1894 and £971,488 for six months in 1895. The balance on June 30, 1895, was £882,919. The provisional estimates make the revenue for the whole year 1895 £1,859,582 and the expenditure £1,595,757. The fees and licenses from the gold fields provide the bulk of the revenue, other sources being sales of land, quit rents, customs duties, stamps, transport dues, and the native hut tax. The revenue from the gold fields was £492,830 in 1890, £405,397 in 1891, £636,313 in 1892, £581,977 in 1893, and £972,311 in 1894. The import duties amounted to £812,173 in 1894. The estimates for 1896 make the total revenue £4,462,193, of which $1,200,000 come from customs, £482,000 from mining licenses, £162,925 from the hut tax and native poll tax, £212,000 from fines, £110,000 from the post office, £86,000 from telegraphs, £322,327 from railways, £200,000 from stamp duties, £275,000 from transfer dues, £58,872 from diggers' licenses, £54,200 from stand, or building-plot, licenses, and £35,000 from the dynamite monopoly. The chief items of expenditure are £943,510 for war, £898,041 for salaries, £242,421 for police, £80,909 for telegraphs, £44,374 for the post office, £730,000 for public works, £19,241 for the judicial department, £38,850 for the administration of justice, £585,350 for special expenditure, and £103,000 for education.

The obligations of the Government consist of a debt of £165,767 due to the British Government, a loan of £2,500,000 obtained from the Rothschilds, and other liabilities, which bring the total up to £2,704,351. The expenditures are mostly for civil administration and public works. For education, £33,407 was expended in 1894 on 6,691 pupils. The military expenditures are slight, as the republic maintains no standing force except a small body of horse artillery. In case of war, the whole body of burghers can be called out. The rolls contained in 1894 the names of 26,299 able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and fifty.

Commerce and Production. Stock-raising is the principal occupation of the people. The agricultural production is scarcely sufficient to supply the population. There are excellent coal mines in the Witwatersrand and in the eastern districts, which produced 812,882 tons in 1894, valued at £359,694. The Rand, Barberton, and other gold fields produced 2,239,865 ounces of gold in 1894, valued at £7,667,152. In 1895 the product was £8,577,550—about one fifth of the world's production and about the same amount as the United States or Australia produced. Since 1890 the yield has increased at the rate of £1,200,000 a year. In 1895 the dividends paid by 32 companies amounted to £2,258,441. It has been calculated that by the end of the century the annual production will reach £26,000,000, and that within fifty years £700,000,000 will have been taken out of the Rand mines alone, of which £200,000,000 will be clear profit. Silver, copper, lead, and other minerals are found in various parts of the country. There are also vast quantities of superior iron ore, and immediately adjoining are beds of good coking coal. These resources have not been developed. The coal beds lying between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay are of enormous extent. A bed of magnetite-iron ore, from 20 to 40 feet wide, yielding 70 per cent. of metal, extends for several miles alongside the recently discovered seams of coking coal.

Besides gold, the principal exports are wool, cattle, hides, ostrich feathers, grain, ivory, spirits, and minerals. The value of imports recorded in 1894 was £6,440,215, of which £3,938,214 came from Europe, £1,135,409 from Cape Colony, £676,197 from Natal, £454,051 from the Orange Free State, and £67,609 from America. Timber and mining machinery have been imported largely from the United States.

Communications.—The railroad from Pretoria to the Vaal river, 78 miles, joins the extension of the Cape Railroad built through the Orange Free State, connecting the Transvaal capital with Cape Town by 1,040 miles of railroad. By the continuation of the Natal line from Charlestown Pretoria is connected by 511 miles of rail with Durban, 207 miles being on Transvaal territory. The same line passes through Johannesburg. A line from the Portuguese boundary to Pretoria, 295 miles, connects with the Delagoa Bay Railroad. A line to Selatie, 191 miles, is not yet completed. There were altogether 424 miles of railroads open to traffic in September, 1895, and 384 miles more were under construction. The telegraphs in the Republic have a length of 1,952 miles.

Dr. Jameson's Raid.—Plans for an expedition against Johannesburg and a simultaneous revolutionary uprising of the Uitlanders of the Rand were laid early in the autumn of 1895 or before. During the month of November active preparations were carried on for Kimberley by Dr. Jameson and the aiders and promoters of the enterprise. Lee-Metford rifles, Maxim guns, and field pieces were sent up to Pitsani, where a military camp was established. The British South African volunteer force gathered there, augmented by freshly enlisted men from the territory and 100 or more recruits from Cape Colony, was trained and drilled during the months of November and December. The troops of the Chartered Company marched from Buluwayo on Oct. 29, and arrived at Pitsani at the beginning of December. Sir John Willoughby and Major Robert White were the most active organizers of the military force. Hundreds of horses were purchased. Another camp was established at Mafeking, where the members of the Bechuanaland Border Police were collected to be paid off and mustered out. The disbandment of this force and their reenlistment in the British South Africa Company's service was made a cloak to hide effective and secret military preparations that were going on. A story was circulated that a campaign was in preparation against Linchwe, the chief who pos-

sessed the territory through which the railroad along the border of Bechuanaland would run. Thus the plans and preparations were matured in the greatest secrecy. The offer was made to the members of the Bechuanaland border police of higher pay if they would join the forces of the South Africa Company, and first and last 160 of the 200 men enlisted. On pretense of establishing a new stagecoach line, stores of provisions and fodder and relays of 250 horses were placed by Dr. Wolff at five stages of the route through the wild northern part of the Transvaal toward Johannesburg. The Rhodesian horse at Buluwayo was held in readiness to act as a support to the expedition, if necessary. The routes were surveyed, and maps were made marking the road to be taken and the dangerous places. The strength of the expedition was early fixed at 600 men, as was shown by a letter from Sir John Willoughby dated Nov. 18.

The men and some of the officers of the expedition were not informed of its purpose and objective till the day set for starting. Those of the Bechuanaland border police who had joined the forces of the Chartered Company, handed in their Martini-Henry rifles, and received Lee-Metford magazine rifles. The new recruits also were armed with Lee-Metford rifles and carbines, and the volunteers in Pitsani had been provided with the same weapon. The Bechuanaland police who had not volunteered for the expected expedition were formed into a separate troop. On the evening of Dec. 29 there was a parade at Mafeking. Major Coventry addressed the men on parade and appealed to the men of this troop to join. He told them that they were not going to march against any native chief, but that they were going to march straight to Johannesburg. A dozen of the reluctant men thereupon volunteered. Col. Grey, who was present when Major Coventry told the men that he could no longer keep it from them that they were going to Johannesburg, on being asked by some of the soldiers why they had been kept in the dark, replied that some things must be left to the officers. His men then wanted to know whether they were going under the Queen's orders or under the orders of the Chartered Company, and he said: "I can not tell you that you are going by the Queen's orders; but you are going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa." At Pitsani there was a parade in the afternoon of Dec. 29, at which Dr. Jameson addressed the men. He said he had received a letter, signed by 5 people in Johannesburg, requesting him to come to Johannesburg to assist the inhabitants to get a better form of government. He told the men that there would be no bloodshed, not a shot would be fired, the preparations having been made with such secrecy that they would probably get through without fighting at all; that it would be a surprise party; but they were prepared to fight, if necessary, for women and children were in danger. The Bechuanaland border police, he promised, would join them, and they would have the assistance of the Cape mounted rifles and police, if necessary.

Dr. Jameson and his associates relied on an uprising in Johannesburg and the armed assistance of the miners who were provided with Lee-Metford rifles. He counted on a force of 2,000 men to support him, and had not decided whether to proceed to Johannesburg or to strike at Pretoria, expecting to determine on the destination after consulting with Dr. Wolff, and learning the views and intentions of the people in Johannesburg. He had received warning that there was hesitation in Johannesburg, for on Dec. 27 Hammond telegraphed: "Expert's report decidedly adverse; I absolutely condemn further development at present." On the day preceding his brother, S. Jameson, had sent this message: "It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation through unforeseen circumstances here altogether unexpected and until we have C. J. Rhodes's absolute pledge that authority of the Imperial Government will not be insisted on. Charles Leonard left last night to interview C. J. Rhodes. We will endeavor to meet your wishes as regards December, but you must not move until you have received instructions to." Dr. Jameson evidently supposed that if he went ahead the people of Johannesburg would not or could not recede. He telegraphed his brother on Dec. 27: "British Bechuanaland police have already moved forward; guarantee already given; therefore let J. H. Hammond wire at once all right." To Dr. Wolff he telegraphed just as he started: "Meet me as arranged before you left on Tuesday, which will enable us to decide which is best destination; make advocate Leonard speak. Have great faith in J. H. Hammond, A. Lawley, and miners with Lee-Metford rifles." Sir John Willoughby, who was commander of the Chartered Company's forces and in military command of the expedition, left directions to have the Rhodesia horse, either one or both regiments, as he might order, called up for a camp of exercise on his sending word by telegraph, stating that it would merely be for a demonstration at first, but might lead to their coming down a little later.

The expedition set out on Sunday night, Dec. 29, 1895, from both Pitsani Pitlogo and Mafeking. The party from Pitsani, 350 men of the Matabeleland police and 60 blacks, with 512 horses, was led by Dr. Jameson; the other, 170 strong, by Col. Grey. The two forces united at Malmani, in the Transvaal, and proceeded together toward Johannesburg. They had 8 Maxims, 1 12¼-pounder, 4 7-pounders, and a number of carts carrying spare ammunition. The men carried one day's rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, or 110 rounds with what they had in their accouterments. They marched in military order, with an advance guard, a rear guard, and scouts.

Before they left Mafeking and Pitsani they cut the telegraph wire a few miles south of both places, taking down a considerable part of the wire and some of the posts, so that it could not be quickly repaired. One wire, however, which Dr. Wolff had been expected to cut, was left. John W. Fuller, who had been inspector of the Bechuanaland border police and was appointed to the same office in the Cape mounted police, told Major Robert White, as the latter bade him good-by, that he would have to report the affair. Major White answered: "You can do as you like; the wires are cut." Reports were sent by messenger to Kimberley. Rumor reached Cape Town that Dr. Jameson had entered the Transvaal with an armed force. Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphed on Dec. 30 to have a special messenger sent after him directing him to return at once, and to send a copy of the telegram to the officers with him, telling them that "Her Majesty's Government repudiates this violation of the territory of a friendly State, and they are rendering themselves liable to severe penalties." F. J. Newton, Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, sent Sergeant White, who overtook Dr. Jameson after he had traveled nearly 80 miles, about half the distance to Johannesburg. The messenger came up with the expedition before noon on Dec. 31 and delivered letters inclosing copies of the telegram to Dr. Jameson, Major Coventry, Capt. Munro, Capt. Gosling, and Sir John Willoughby. Dr. Jameson returned no reply beyond telling the messenger that the matter would be attended to. On the same day Lieut. Carl Johannes Eloff, of the Transvaal police, a grandson

of President Krüger, encountered the invading force, having left Krugersdorp on hearing of its approach. He was placed under arrest, and then allowed to go without receiving the demanded explanation of the hostile movement when no war was declared. Sir Jacobus de Wet, diplomatic agent of Great Britain, sent a communication from Pretoria, delivered to Dr. Jameson on the morning of Jan. 1, containing a second message from Sir Hercules Robinson ordering him to return.

Dr. Jameson sent back by Daniel Bouwer, the messenger, this answer: "I am in receipt of the message you send from his Excellency the High Commissioner, and beg to reply for his Excellency's information, that I should, of course, desire to obey his instructions, but as I have a very large force of both men and horses to feed, and, having finished all my supplies in the rear, must perforce proceed to Krugersdorp or Johannesburg this morning for this purpose. At the same time I must acknowledge I am anxious to fulfill my promise, on the petition of the principal residents of the Rand, to come to the aid of my fellow-men in their extremity. I have molested no one, and have explained to all Dutchmen and others whom I have met that the above is my sole object, and that then I shall desire to at once return to the protectorate."

On the same day Arthur Maynard Rowland brought dispatches from Johannesburg to Dr. Jameson from Col. Rhodes and George Farrar, saying that there had been no fighting there, and warning him of a probable ambuscade at Queen Kopje. These dispatches told Dr. Jameson that the rumor of a massacre at Johannesburg that was assumed to have been the cause of the expedition was not true, and that all was quiet in the city, but men were being armed by the Reform Committee. This messenger also told Jameson that the Boers were massing at the Queen mine, near Krugersdorp, and that all was quiet at Johannesburg, but that arms were given out. He brought a dispatch and a verbal message that 2,000 men could come out from Johannesburg, and Dr. Jameson said that it would be well—more for the show of the thing than for the likelihood of their being needed. The message that he sent to the Reform Committee was not delivered, because Rowland was made a prisoner by the Boers.

Jameson's Surrender.—As soon as Dr. Jameson's party crossed the border the Boer Government posted notices in all the towns, ordering the burghers to assemble at their respective centers on Jan. 1, each with his horse and rifle, to defend his country. Lieut. Eloff, after being released by the English, fell in with Commandant Malan, who had 300 men. They fell back on Krugersdorp and took up a position in the deserted mine called the Queen's Battery. The Boer forces had thus far retreated before the English, and there had been no fighting, except an interchange of shots in the night of Dec. 31. When Jameson's column came up to the Queen's Battery in the afternoon of Jan 1, a message was sent to the Boer commandant, saying that Dr. Jameson wanted to pass Krugersdorp, and that if he met with resistance he would shell the town; therefore he requested that all the women and children be sent away. The British opened fire and continued to shell the Queen's Battery an hour and a half, until dark. The Boers had no guns. They numbered 300 men with rifles, who did not fire at the Englishmen, because they were too far off. But when the column charged one of the outposts they fired with telling effect. Each Boer rifleman took deliberate aim, and several Englishmen were killed or wounded, and the charge was quickly repelled. The English, despairing of carrying the position, decided to make a *détour*. A part of the column moved toward Bloemfontein that night. On Jan. 2 the whole column marched on toward Doornkop after making another ineffectual attempt to carry the Boer position. When the English drew off the Boers followed them, firing upon them from the rear. The English intended to make a dash for Johannesburg by the road that passes Vlakfontein. After keeping up a running fight from Krugersdorp, they dislodged the Boers from one kopje, and then the column was brought to a stop by another well-posted body of Boers, who picked off the tired troopers unerringly at a thousand yards. They could not get round to the right, but were forced into a hollow in front of a narrow ford. The guns became so hot that they could not be worked. The Boers in front were behind ridges of rock, with long, open slopes in front of them. Jameson's men fired briskly but ineffectually, but soon gave up the fight, retiring to Dornkoop farm, where they raised a white flag. They had expended in thirty-six hours of almost constant fighting three quarters of the ammunition that they had brought with them. The British losses were 17 killed and 49 wounded. Of the Boers, only 3 were killed by the English: 2 others were shot accidentally. At the beginning of the fight there were fewer than 400 burghers assembled. Gradually these were joined by detachments of 10 to 20. Jameson's movements compelled the burghers to take up positions in every direction; many of them could therefore take no part in the actual fighting, so that fewer than 400 forced Jameson to surrender, though at the conclusion of the fight there were 800 in the neighborhood, and others were constantly hurrying up. The state artillery arrived when the fighting was over. The President had given strict orders to insist on unconditional surrender. Commandant Kronje, however, whose force had compelled the English to surrender, promised Willoughby that if the latter would pay damages done to the Republic and give up his flag and arms he would spare the lives of the British commander and his people. Commandant Potgieter, to whom Sir John Willoughby's offer to surrender had been forwarded, replied that he would call his officers together to decide; but Willoughby meanwhile grasped at Kronje's offer, and wrote at once that he accepted those terms. The Boer commandants, after consultation, rode together to the place where the British officers were assembled, and after Kronje explained that he had not proposed terms of capitulation, Commandant Malan said to Jameson: "I wish you to understand distinctly that no terms can be made here; I have no right to make terms here; terms will be made by the Government; I can only secure your lives to Pretoria, until you are handed to the Commandant General." Jameson accepted these terms, and then the English surrendered their arms.

The whole British force and the commanders were marched as prisoners to Pretoria. President Krüger communicated to the British Government his intention of handing over the raiders to be dealt with by British justice. They were detained until terms were arranged for the surrender of the Johannesburg insurgents and the conditions executed. Then Dr. Jameson and all the members of his band were delivered into the custody of the Natal authorities, and were placed on a British steamer and taken under arrest to England.

The Johannesburg Rising.—The National Union was founded in 1894 for the purpose of securing by peaceful and constitutional means reforms in the administration for the protection and benefit of the Uitlanders. Foremost among the demands was the franchise, though this was put forward more for political effect than because any considerable proportion of the British Uitlanders, who were

the active and aggressive element in the National Union, really were willing to renounce their British allegiance to become full burghers of the South African Republic. It has been the practice to grant full citizenship by special act to all who were commandered and served in any native war. Very few English residents have ever availed themselves of the privilege when it was offered; they objected to being commandered, and only recently had secured through their Government exemption from military service. Few Englishmen intended to become permanent residents of the Transvaal. They expected, when their fortune was made, to return to their own country. Many Germans, on the other hand, had done military service, and been admitted in consequence to full citizenship. The Germans, a large proportion of the Americans, and many of the Australians also held aloof from the agitation of the National Union. The disregard shown by the President and the Volksraad to their claims and complaints exasperated the members of the National Union and impelled the young and hot-headed ones to revolutionary projects. Many of them obtained rifles and talked loudly of obtaining their rights by force. The young Englishmen regarded the fighting qualities of the sober and religious Boers with contempt, declaring that they had not the pluck to face men of their courage and determination. They looked for aid and encouragement to the persons identified with the British South African Company, the representative of British imperialism and supremacy. Some of the leaders of the National Union were long in communication with the chiefs of the Chartered Company and imperialists in Kimberley. The question of taking up arms in earnest caused serious dissensions in the Uitlander community. A great majority were opposed to violence, for the reason that it would disturb business, endanger property, and perhaps impel the Transvaal authorities to put in force the law ordering the confiscation of the property of mine proprietors who rebel against the Government. The monopolies of which the miners complained were a more tangible grievance than the denial of political rights. The liquor trust gave the complete control of all the liquor sold in the Rand to a single firm, which manufactured a poisonous quality of whisky and had the right to open canteens and sell it to the Kaffir laborers anywhere among the mines, for the land belongs to the Government. The consequence was that the Kaffir boys were constantly drinking and were unfit for work a third of the time. To this cause many fearful accidents in the mines were due. Another monopoly under the protection of the Government was the sale of dynamite, which was given to a single firm on the condition that it should be manufactured in the country. The *concessionnaire* did not manufacture it in the Transvaal, but bought inferior German dynamite, which was sold to the mine operators for four times the price for which they could import a better quality from Europe. The Netherlands Railroad Company was the cause of the worst complaints, and the target for the hardest abuse. The company charged very heavy rates, from 3*d.* to 1*s.* per ton per mile, for carrying coal. The English mine owners demanded that the Government should cancel the charter and allow them to build railroads for themselves. President Krüger stood loyally by the company, which had built the line before the discoveries of gold. When the railroad that reaches Johannesburg in a direct line from the Cape was unable to handle the accumulated freight, and it became necessary to ship it by the longer route, the Uitlanders organized a service of ox-carts, and to prevent their depriving the railroad of its monopoly of traffic and the Government of its revenue from the railroad the authorities closed the drifts, or fords, but opened them again in compliance with a peremptory demand from the British Government.

A Reform Committee was organized, which formed a definite plan for bringing matters to a focus, and extracting the desired reforms from the Transvaal Government by force, or a show of force, if peaceful means should fail. They spent £70,000 for provisions, enough to outlast a two months' siege, ordered rifles and Maxim guns, which were gradually smuggled across the border, and made arrangements for overpowering the small Boer garrisons and seizing the forts. Communication was constantly held with Dr. Jameson, who was a personal friend of the members of the Reform Committee. It was prearranged that, in case they were driven to rise in arms, he was to come to their aid with 1,600 trained men, bringing 1,500 extra rifles that they should send to Mafeking. A letter conveying their appeal was sent to him by way of Cape Town, which would furnish the ostensible motive for the invasion of the Matabeleland forces, and might be produced whenever the fitting moment arrived, for the date was purposely omitted; but it was clearly understood that they were not to move until a telegraphic summons was sent to Jameson.

The letter, signed by five members of the Reform Committee—Charles Leonard, Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, John Hays Hammond, and George Farrar—ran as follows:

"The position of matters in this state has become so critical that we are assured that at no distant period there will be conflict between the Government and the Uitlander population. It is scarcely necessary for us to recapitulate what is now matter of history. Suffice it to say that the position of thousands of Englishmen and others is rapidly becoming intolerable. Not satisfied with making the Uitlander population pay virtually the whole of the revenue of the country while denying them representation, the policy of the Government has been steadily to encroach upon the liberty of the subject and to undermine the security for property to such an extent as to cause a very deep-seated sense of discontent and danger. A foreign corporation of Hollanders is to a considerable extent controlling our destinies, and in conjunction with the Boer leaders endeavoring to cast them in a mold which is wholly foreign to the genius of the people. Every public act betrays the most positive hostility, not only to everything English, but to the neighboring states as well. In short, the internal policy of the Government is such as to have roused into antagonism to it not only practically the whole body of Uitlanders but a large number of the Boers, while its external policy has exasperated the neighboring states, causing the possibility of great danger to the peace and independence of this Republic.

"Public feeling is in a condition of smoldering discontent. All the petitions of the people have been refused with a greater or less degree of contempt, and in the debate on the franchise petitions signed by nearly 40,000 people one member challenged the Uitlanders to fight for the rights they asked for, and not a single member spoke against him. Not to go into detail, we may say that the Government has called into existence all the elements necessary for armed conflict. The one desire of the people here is for fair play, the maintenance of their independence, and the preservation of those public liberties without which life is not worth having. The Government denies these things, and violates the national sense of Englishmen at every turn. What we have to consider is, what will be the condition of things here in the event of conflict? Thousands of unarmed men, women, and children of our race will be at the mercy of well-

armed Boers, while property of enormous value will be in the greatest peril; we can not contemplate the future without the gravest apprehension, and feel that we are justified in taking any steps to prevent the shedding of blood and to insure the protection of our rights. It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid should a disturbance arise.

"The circumstances are so extreme that we can not avoid this step, and we can not believe that you and the men under you will fail to come to the rescue of people who will be so situated.

"We guarantee any expense that may reasonably be incurred by you in helping us, and ask you to believe that nothing but the sternest necessity has prompted this appeal."

The Premier of Cape Colony, Cecil Rhodes, and the directors and managers of the Chartered Company, the De Beers Company, of Kimberley, and the Gold Fields Company, of Johannesburg, formed a plan to utilize the discontent of the Johannesburg population for the overthrow of the Transvaal Government by an armed insurrection and an incursion of the forces of the British South Africa Company. It was made clear later by the publication of telegrams from the officers of these companies in Cape Town, Kimberley, and Johannesburg that Jameson was acting under the orders of his superior when he prepared the invasion; that Cecil Rhodes was expected to direct in person the revolution in Johannesburg; and that the money and arms were furnished by those great companies. The movement of Dr. Jameson was premature not only for the purposes of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg who were ripe for insurrection but not for revolution, but also for the purposes of the conspirators in Cape Town and Kimberley, whose associates in Johannesburg could not control the developments there as they expected. The capitalists financing the movement had made the hoisting of the British flag a condition *sine qua non*, but this the National Union rejected, and issued a manifesto declaring for a republic. The chief conspirators in Johannesburg, who were in constant communication with the leaders in Kimberley and Rhodesia, were Dr. Wolff; Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, the Cape Premier and head of the South Africa Company; Lionel Phillips; and Charles Leonard. On Dec. 7 Dr. Wolff went to Mafeking to consult with Dr. Jameson and examine all the preparations for the invasion. Arms were smuggled into Johannesburg in large quantities, concealed in coal cars and in merchandise packages. In the latter part of December rumors were circulated regarding an intended Boer attack upon Johannesburg. Great anxiety was expressed as to the safety of the women and children. A manifesto was published on Dec. 26, 1895, by Dr. Charles Leonard, chairman of the Transvaal National Union, in which the grievances of the Uitlanders were summarized. The objects of the Union were defined to be the maintenance of the independence of the Republic, the securing of equal rights, and the redress of grievances. Two successive petitions, one signed by 13,000 and the other by 32,500 persons, were presented to the Volksraad, praying that the franchise might be granted, had been rejected, and so the vast majority of the people of the State, a majority owning more than half the land and at least nine tenths of the property, were left in all matters affecting their lives, their liberties, and their properties with absolutely no voice. Taxation was imposed without representation, and it was inequitable and unduly burdensome on the necessaries of life. There was no control over the expenditure of the revenues of the State, nine tenths of which were derived from the Uitlanders. The administration of justice gave grave unrest. Gross corruption prevailed in the Government service. The restrictions placed upon the natives stopped the sources of labor supply for the mines. State aid in education was practically denied to the people who subscribed the bulk of the revenue. Proper municipal government was refused. The railways were mismanaged. Monopolies on necessaries were granted, and the development of the country in every way was retarded. The general policy of the Government was based on intense hostility to the English-speaking population. A set purpose existed to prevent the working classes from settling. Instead of trying to unite the people by a broad policy of justice and the granting of equal rights, the Government tried to keep the Uitlanders in subjection by the power of the sword; and large sums of money, raised from the Uitlanders, were to be used for building forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg for the express purpose of overawing the Uitlanders. What was desired was an independent republic that should be a true republic, in which every man who is prepared to take the oath of allegiance shall have equal rights. The demands of the Uitlanders were summarized as follows: (1) The establishment of the Republic as a true republic. (2) A *Grundwet* or Constitution which shall be framed by competent persons selected by representatives of the whole people, and framed on lines laid down by them, a Constitution which shall be safeguarded from hasty alteration. (3) An equitable franchise law and fair representation. (4) Equality of the Dutch and English languages. (5) Responsibility of the heads of the great departments to the Legislature. (6) Removal of religious disabilities. (7) Independence of the courts of justice, with adequate and sure remuneration for the judges. (8) Liberal and comprehensive education. (9) An efficient civil service, with adequate provision for pay and pension. (10) Free trade in South African products.

H. Jennings and H. C. Perkins went to Pretoria to convey to President Krüger the sentiments of the Americans on the Rand. They assured him that Americans recognized the rights of the Boers as well as of the Uitlanders, but that, unless he could meet the demands of the unenfranchised people of the Transvaal, he could not expect their support if a revolution came. They pointed out that outside forces would come in if war was precipitated, and that meant the overthrow of the Republic, which the Americans wanted to see preserved, but reconstructed on a truer basis. President Krüger replied that it was not a time for discussion but a time for the people to obey the law.

The leaders in Johannesburg expected, in case of an uprising, to have 20,000 men under arms. About 3,000 were recruited, armed, and drilled. When it came to the point of invoking the armed intervention of the South Africa Company's forces dissensions arose among the members of the Reform Committee. Some of the English members were in favor of raising the British flag, but others, especially the American Hammond, were loyal to the professions of the National Union and desired to preserve the republican government. Their views prevailed, and hence telegrams were sent forbidding the projected raid of Jameson. To make sure that Jameson would not persist in his rash purpose and thus upset all their plans, the Johannesburg leaders dispatched two messengers to warn him not to move from the place where he was. These messengers, Major Heany, an American, and Edward Holden, arrived at Mafeking before the departure of the expedition, but their warnings and expostulations failed to deter Dr. Jameson from his projected invasion.

Johannesburg remained in its normal condition till Dec. 30, though a revolution was momentarily

expected, and the mining people who had subscribed to the manifesto were believed to have made complete preparations for war and to have 30,000 rifles. On that day the English miners and mechanics began to congregate in the streets and talk of revolution. The English mines were suddenly closed down on the pretext that with the price of breadstuffs so high the owners could not afford to keep them open. The miners who were laid off each received a rifle, and each went home and sent his wife and children out of town. Before Dec. 30 few arms had been given out except by the managers of the gold mines about 7 miles east of Johannesburg, who armed all the miners in their district. The miners who would not join the revolutionary movement were treated with contumely. A body of Cornish miners, who preferred to return to England rather than fight in a cause in which they were not interested, to promote schemes of ambition and avarice with which they had no sympathy, were hooted and stoned when they boarded the train for Durban.

Many different corps were formed in Johannesburg for the preservation of order, such as the Australian, the Cumberland, the Westmoreland, the Scotch, and the American societies, as well as a local police organized by the Mercantile Association. More arms and ammunition poured into Johannesburg on Dec. 30. At noon on Dec. 31 the Transvaal flag was hoisted at the office of the Consolidated Gold Fields, where the Reform Committee publicly distributed rifles and cartridges to all men who offered themselves in response to advertisements in the papers. In the night of Dec. 30 the Boer police were withdrawn for the reason that many of the rabble of the city, who had a natural antipathy for the police, were arming, and it was wished to avoid all chances of a collision between the police and the English-speaking inhabitants. When it became known in Johannesburg on Dec. 31 that Jameson was approaching the city, while many condemned the move as fatal to the demands of the Uitlanders, they were greatly outnumbered by the war party. All business was suspended, and the place took on the appearance of a beleaguered city. The Reform Committee made a public declaration that it had nothing to do with the invasion of the Republic. In the evening the committee declared a provisional government for the city, and announced that there were 10,000 armed men to support it, half of them mounted and nearly all armed with magazine rifles. Pickets were posted, and scouts were sent out on bicycles to watch for the Boers, who were expected to come, 8,000 strong, to besiege the city. Cannon were wheeled out to guard all the roads. The Reform Committee were afraid to detail any of their men to meet Dr. Jameson for fear of leaving the city insufficiently protected. The war party were indignant at this, but none expected that Jameson would be stopped when he was known to be a short distance outside, at Krugersdorp, where there were only 500 Boers to oppose him. The Germans in Johannesburg took an oath of loyalty to the South African Republic, and organized a volunteer force of 300 men on Dec. 31 to defend the Government and fight the rebels. In Pretoria also a corps of Germans was organized, which offered its assistance to the Government.

The Reform Committee had taken possession of Johannesburg on Dec. 31 under the Transvaal flag. President Krüger invited a deputation to meet him and the Executive Council to discuss terms. An armistice for three days was arranged on Jan. 1 by Gen. Joubert, who agreed to make no aggressive move against Johannesburg if the people there committed no hostile act. On the same morning a proclamation of the High Commissioner was read, forbidding all British subjects in the Transvaal to render assistance to Dr. Jameson. A committee went to Pretoria, and there Lionel Phillips, as its chairman, offered himself and the rest of the deputation as hostages for Jameson and his force, if the Boers would allow them a safe conduct out of the Transvaal. The joint deputations came to an

GEN. P. J. JOUBERT.
Commander of the Boer forces.

agreement to invite Sir Hercules Robinson to act as mediator on the question of grievances. President Krüger assured the British agent that if the Johannesburgers remained quiet and committed no hostile acts, the town would not be molested nor surrounded by the Boer forces.

The High Commissioner told the Johannesburg insurgents that further resistance would only endanger the safety of Dr. Jameson and render a satisfactory settlement impossible. The leaders sought to make the concession of items in the manifesto, as well as the safety of Jameson, conditions precedent to disarmament; but finally, in submission to an *ultimatum* of the Government of the South African Republic to the effect that Johannesburg must lay down its arms as a condition precedent to the discussion and consideration of grievances, on Jan. 7, the Reform Committee telegraphed Sir Hercules Robinson that the Uitlanders had resolved to comply with the demand of the Transvaal Government—that they relinquish their arms; the people would place themselves in the hands of the High Commissioner, being confident that he would see that justice was done them. Sir Jacobus de Wet communicated to President Krüger the formal resolution of the Reform Committee, declaring that the committee had instructed its followers to lay down their arms, relying on the Transvaal Government to maintain order and protect life. A large force of Boers had taken up a position near Johannesburg.

Mr. Hofmeyr telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain, demanding a searching inquiry into Dr. Jameson's raid and a radical change in the position of the British South Africa Company. The British minister replied that the first object of the Government was to prevent the further embitterment of the relations between the British and the Dutch.

On Jan. 9 the Transvaal Government proclaimed a general amnesty to all insurgents with the exception of leaders, if they laid down their arms within twenty-four hours. Col. Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, Sir Drummond Dunbar, Dr. Sauer, and 18 other

leaders were arrested on the charge of high treason and taken to Pretoria. Subsequent arrests raised the number to nearly 60. The disarmament of Johannesburg was accomplished by Jan. 8, when all the Boer commandos met and marched into the city. The quantity of arms handed over, 2,000 rifles and 3 Maxims, was much smaller than had been brought into the gold fields; hence for weeks afterward the Boer police searched the houses and the mines.

President Krüger issued two proclamations. In one he promised that the Government would continue to guarantee adequate protection to the peaceful development of the mining industry, and threatened with the penalty of the laws of confiscation any one who should attempt to disturb the peaceful development. In the other, dated Jan. 30, he held out a hope of concessions at the next session of the Volksraad in redress of grievances, specifically in relation to the education of English children and a municipality for Johannesburg.

The Government, after the suppression of the Johannesburg rising, began to guard against any further revolts or foreign invasion by increasing the armaments and military forces on an extraordinary scale. Four strong forts were begun on the hills above Pretoria, and two batteries of Krupp guns were imported; also Maxim and quick-firing guns, and rifles enough for an army of 100,000 men. The civil servants and railroad employees were armed and formed into military companies. The state artillery was raised from 100 to 500 men, and 500 well-armed men were aded to the Johannesburg police. A volunteer force of 1,000 men was recruited from Hollanders and Germans. The immigration of large numbers of artisans and farmers from Germany and Holland, encouraged as it was by the Government, excited the suspicions of the British party. The Afrikanders of the Orange Free State and of the Cape and Natal were no less stirred up by the attempt to subvert the Transvaal Government than the Boers of the Transvaal. The Afrikander Bond let it be understood that any act of interference by the British Government in the Transvaal would precipitate an uprising in South Africa that an army of 150,000 men could not suppress. A revolt of the natives in the Lydenburg district, who thought that the English were coming to their assistance and refused to believe in Jameson's defeat, was promptly reduced by the Boers. The Orange Free State, which had mobilized its troops and massed them on the frontier on the occasion of Jameson's raid, entered into a defensive alliance with the South African Republic, by which each state pledged itself to help the other by military force either to resist invasion or to suppress disturbance. Both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal made extraordinary military preparations, and even the Boers of Cape Colony and Natal armed themselves for the purpose of assisting their brethren against any attempt of the British Government to destroy their independence.

German Sympathy.—Eleven months before the outbreak of the crisis, on the occasion of President Krüger's toast on the Emperor's birthday, Lord Kimberley commented in a letter to Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador to Berlin, on the attitude of Germany toward the Transvaal, which the British Minister of Foreign Affairs believed was calculated to foster in the Transvaal a spirit contrary to the international position of the Republic. The German Foreign Minister, Baron von Marschall, replied that the German policy aimed simply at protecting against every attack those material interests that Germany has created by building railways and by forming commercial ties in the Transvaal, interests that demanded the maintenance of the Transvaal as a self-dependent state in accordance with the convention of 1884 and the preservation of the *status quo* as regards railroads and the harbor at Delagoa Bay. He asked why Lord Kimberley, if he desired the maintenance of the *status quo*, did not restrain the people who abused Germany and proclaimed the absorption of the Transvaal by Cape Colony as their programme. In a conversation held with Count Hatzfeldt in October, 1895, Lord Salisbury said that he did not consider the Transvaal question a black spot between England and Germany and that he was at one with Germany in desiring to uphold the *status quo*.

On Dec. 24 the German consul in Pretoria telegraphed that news from Johannesburg points to the preparation of disturbances by the English party there. Baron von Marschall communicated this to Sir Frank Lascelles, the English ambassador, and emphasized once again the necessity of preserving the *status quo*. After publication of the manifesto of the Reform Committee, which the German consul believed from trustworthy accounts to have been prompted by Mr. Rhodes and supported by his friends, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs directed the German representative in Pretoria to impress upon the Transvaal Government that it must scrupulously avoid any provocation if it wishes to retain German sympathy. The German consul said that the manifesto was looked upon universally as a threat to employ violence against the Government in order to bring the Boer state under the influence of the Cape; that at the same time the overwhelming majority of the subjects of other states condemned most emphatically the revolutionary action of the English party. After Dr. Jameson had crossed the frontier Baron von Marschall authorized the consul in case of need to summon German troops from the cruiser Seeadler, but only after consultation with President Krüger and solely for the protection of the consulate and of life and property of German subjects. At the same time he telegraphed to the German minister in Lisbon to request permission for the passage of 50 German troops through Portuguese territory, as no other way of protecting German subjects was open. The Portuguese gave no answer to the request till Jan. 3, 1896, when the German minister was told that Jameson had been defeated and all danger to foreigners was removed.

President Krüger requested the German consul to report that he had done everything to avoid provocation, but that his Government was compelled to drive out the freebooters forcibly. When Lord Salisbury, on Jan. 3, expressed the hope that the Transvaal crisis was at an end, Count Hatzfeldt remarked that the English Government would do well to use any influence that it might possess over the English elements in Johannesburg in order to prevent any subsequent attempts at revolution. On Jan. 3 the German Emperor telegraphed to the President of the South African Republic, congratulating him on the fact that, "without appealing to the help of friendly powers, he and his people have succeeded in repelling with their own forces the armed bands which have broken into their country, and in maintaining the independence of their country against foreign aggression." This telegram caused tremendous excitement in England. On Jan. 6, in a conversation with Sir Frank Lascelles, Baron von Marschall protested against the view of the English press that it was an act of hostility against England and an encroachment on English rights for the German Emperor to congratulate the head of a friendly state on his victory over an armed band that had invaded his land in defiance of international law, and had been declared to be outside of the pale of the law by the English Government itself.

Controversy with Mr. Chamberlain.—As soon as he learned of the infraction of the frontier by the British South Africa Company's forces President Krüger telegraphed to inquire whether Dr. Jameson's advance had the approval of the British Government, and Sir Hercules Robinson and Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the act, as did afterward the directors of the South Africa Company. On Dec. 29 Mr. Chamberlain sent a dispatch telling Sir Hercules Robinson to warn Rhodes that the charter of the British South Africa Company might be canceled if the forces of the company broke into the Transvaal. When he knew more definitely of the raid Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to have Dr. Jameson called back. Again, when confirmation of the raid came from President Krüger, who told Sir Jacobus de Wet on Dec. 30 that he had taken immediate steps to stop the progress of the raiders, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson: "You should represent to Mr. Rhodes the true character of Dr. Jameson's action in breaking into a foreign state which is in friendly treaty relations with her Majesty in time of peace. It is an act of war, or, rather, of filibustering. If the Government of the South African Republic had been overthrown, or had there been anarchy at Johannesburg, there might have been some shadow of excuse for this unprecedented act. If it can be proved that the British South Africa Company set Dr. Jameson in motion, or were privy to his action, her Majesty's Government would at once have to face a demand that the charter should be revoked." In a direct telegram to President Krüger the British Colonial Minister asked: "Can I co-operate with you further in this emergency in endeavoring to bring about a peaceful arrangement which is essential to all interests in South Africa and which would be promoted by the concessions that I am assured you are ready to make?"

Instructions issued to Sir Hercules Robinson on Jan. 4 included urgent representations to be made on the subject of the grievances of the Uitlanders, including the question of granting full municipal privileges to Johannesburg. The Secretary for the Colonies stated that the large interests with which the British Government was charged in South Africa justified friendly representations in regard to matters outside of the convention in which persons of British nationality who have for some time cast in their lot with the South African Republic are deeply concerned. If those who are now a majority of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, but are excluded from all participation in its government, were, of their own initiative and without any interference from without, to attempt to reverse the state of things of which they complained, Mr. Chamberlain was of the opinion that they would attract much sympathy from all civilized communities who themselves live under a free government. On Jan. 13 Mr. Chamberlain sent a dispatch in which he referred to the complete exclusion of the Uitlanders as "an admitted grievance, which is publicly recognized as such by the friends of the Republic as well as by the opinion of civilized Europe," and which would always, as long as the grievance exists, be a danger of internal disturbance. In view of the possibility that the President might be induced to rely on the support of some foreign power in resisting the grant of reform or in making demands upon the British Government, Mr. Chamberlain let it be known that Great Britain would resist at all cost the interference of any foreign power in the affairs of the South African Republic, and drew attention to the flying squadron of powerful men-of-war, with 12 torpedo ships. In another telegram of the same date Mr. Chamberlain said that there could be no settlement until the questions he had raised were disposed of; that the people of Johannesburg had laid down their arms in the belief that reasonable concessions would be arranged by Sir Hercules Robinson's intervention. Hence the High Commissioner was instructed to use firm language and to tell the President that neglect to meet the admitted grievances of the Uitlanders by giving a promise to propose reasonable concessions would have a disastrous effect upon the prospects of a lasting and satisfactory settlement. The High Commissioner was assured in these dispatches that Great Britain would not tolerate any change in her relations with the Republic, and while loyally respecting its internal independence, subject to the conventions, was resolved to maintain her position as the paramount power in South Africa.

The United States Government requested that the British Government watch over the interests of the imprisoned Americans—John Hays Hammond, J. S. Curtis, T. H. King, Charles Butters, and Capt. Mein. The Belgian Government made a similar request. In consequence of the representations of these governments Mr. Chamberlain cabled to Sir Hercules Robinson deprecating the arrests, inquiring into their grounds, whether bail would be allowed, and what the penalties might be.

On Jan. 27 Mr. Chamberlain invited President Krüger to come to England to discuss the grievances of the Uitlanders and a policy outlined in the dispatch for their removal. A long dispatch, dated Feb. 4 and summarized in a telegraphic message, recited all the grievances of the Uitlanders and prescribed immediate measures which appeared to the British minister necessary for the President of the Transvaal to take in view of the grave issues raised by the incursion of an armed force under Dr. Jameson. These dispatches were published in England as soon as they were sent. The publication of these communications was resented by the Boer Government. Their peremptory and dictatorial tone drew from the Transvaal State Secretary the reply that the Government was compelled to observe "that it can not suffer any interference and intermingling, however well intended, with the internal affairs of the country." The endeavors that the Government was making to obtain, through a moderate and pacific course, "the ultimate establishment of a good understanding between the Republic and England" would be, in its opinion, "very much involved in difficulty, to the great danger of the peace and quiet not only of the Republic, but of all South Africa, by again exciting and bringing to a state of unrest the minds of the inhabitants." On Feb. 25 President Krüger telegraphed that he was prepared to accept the British minister's invitation, provided a basis for discussion could be settled upon that would prove satisfactory to the Volksraad, without whose permission he could not go to England. The points that he proposed to discuss were not the grievances of the Uitlanders, which were a matter of internal politics, to be settled by the Volksraad, but the question of an indemnity for the Jameson raid, the incorporation of Swaziland with the Transvaal, the superseding of the convention of 1884, because it has in several respects ceased to exist and because "it is injurious to the dignity of an independent republic," by a treaty of amity and commerce that would enable the Republic to grant the most-favored-nation clause, the revocation of the charter of the British South Africa Company, and necessary guarantees against a repetition of the violation of territory of the Republic by armed forces coming out of the territory of the Chartered Company or the Cape Colony, and of disturbing military operations and unlawful mili-

tary or police or even private movements on the borders of the Republic. As Mr. Chamberlain in the beginning of the correspondence had precluded from the discussion any modification of the clause in the London convention requiring all treaties of the South African Republic to be submitted to Great Britain for approval, President Krüger expressed his willingness to incorporate that clause in a protocol to the new treaty. Mr. Chamberlain rejected the proposals and, insisting that the British Government as the paramount power in South Africa is specially interested in the peace and prosperity of the Republic and can not be blind to the danger that threatens its existence if legitimate cause of discontent continue to be ignored, repeated his invitation on March 26, and endeavored to extract from President Krüger a promise that he would seek permission from the Volksraad to go to England, saying that, if he failed to do that, the invitation would be reluctantly withdrawn. On April 20 President Krüger replied that his Government, sensible of the necessity of allaying the excited feeling in South Africa and promoting a friendly relation between the white races, was prepared to postpone the question of the reconsideration of the convention of 1884, and would rest satisfied with insisting on its right to a pecuniary compensation for the violation of its territory and an assurance from the British Government that no such violation of territory shall be repeated out of any of her Majesty's possessions. He suggested that it would be wiser not to press the invitation, and on April 27 Mr. Chamberlain withdrew it. A dispatch, in which the President asked for assurances, in order to allay excitement among the Boers, that British troops massed at Mafeking were not intended as a menace to the Transvaal, was answered with an indignant denial by Mr. Chamberlain and a statement from Sir Hercules Robinson that the total force proceeding northward was 1,490 men. In spite of the protests of the High Commissioner, the military authorities in England persisted in sending troops to South Africa. In July, when there were already 5,330 imperial troops there, an additional battalion was forwarded from Malta, although Sir Frederick Carrington had declined to receive re-enforcements in Rhodesia because he could not feed them.

Mr. Leyds, the State Secretary who during all the troubles had been in Europe, after he returned to Pretoria called upon the British Government with a view to the welfare and peace of South Africa, to bring to trial Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, and to expedite the promised inquiry with respect to the complicity and responsibility of the Chartered Company in connection with Dr. Jameson's raid, urging further that the entire control and administration, civil as well as military, should be taken out of the hands of the Chartered Company and transferred to the Imperial Government. Mr. Chamberlain at length moved in the House of Commons for a select committee to inquire into the administration of the British South Africa Company and into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic, and further to report what alterations are desirable in the government of the territories under the control of the company. Sir Jacobus de Wet, the agent British agent in Pretoria, was forced to resign, and an experienced English diplomatist, William Conyngham Green, was appointed to the place early in September.

Trial of the Reform Committee.—The arrested members of the Reform Committee, as business men of Johannesburg, were examined in February. All were released on bail in a month, with the exception of Col. Rhodes, Hammond, Phillips, Farrar, and Fitzpatrick, who were committed for trial. In Kimberley Gardner Williams, an American, general manager of the De Beers mines, was arrested and tried under the gunpowder ordinance of Cape Colony for removing arms and ammunition into a neighboring state without authority. The discovery of cipher telegrams proving the existence of a revolutionary plot engineered by C. J. Rhodes and Alfred Beit, the principal directors of the British South Africa Company, and Rutherfoord Harris, the secretary of the company in South Africa, who furnished the money and arms, left the leaders, Phillips, Col. Rhodes, and Farrar without a defense. Hammond, who had stood out for the preservation of the republican form of government and against the raising of the British flag, pleaded not guilty, while the other three pleaded guilty of the charge of high treason. They were sentenced on April 28 under the Roman-Dutch law to death. Monster petitions were signed in the Transvaal, praying that the sentence would be commuted. Mr. Chamberlain took upon himself to promise in the British House of Commons that the death sentence would not be executed. The other prisoners, 59 in number, many of whom pleaded guilty of *lèse-majesté*, but without hostile intent against the independence of the Republic, were sentenced to minor penalties. Among those sentenced to two years' imprisonment, three years' banishment, and £2,000 fine were F. L. Lingham, J. S. Curtis, Capt. Mein, Victor B. Clement, J. W. Leonard, H. J. King, and Charles Butters, American citizens. The justice before whom the prisoners were tried was not one of the judges of the Transvaal, but Judge R. Gregorowski of the Orange Free State Supreme Court. On April 29 the President and Executive Council commuted the death sentence to one of fifteen years' imprisonment. On June 11 the sentence was further reduced to a fine of £25,000 each. Phillips, Farrar, and Hammond signed a document pledging themselves to abstain from interference in Transvaal politics. Col. Rhodes, who refused to sign, was banished for life. The sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the others was remitted or reduced to three or five months or a year, and the sentence of banishment also, on their undertaking never again to interfere in the politics of the Republic. Later all who petitioned for clemency were released, the sentence of banishment being suspended on their giving their word of honor to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the politics of the Republic.

Trial of Dr. Jameson.—Dr. Jameson and his associates were tried in London under a section of the foreign enlistment act of 1870, which states that "if any person within the limits of her Majesty's dominion, without the license of her Majesty, prepares or fits out a naval or military expedition to proceed against the friendly dominion of any friendly state," he shall be liable to a fine and to imprisonment not exceeding two years. Any person engaged or assisting or employed in such an expedition is liable to the same penalties, and any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offense against the statute may be tried and punished as a principal offender. The subordinate officers, who had no principal part in planning or organizing the expedition, but had simply obeyed the commands and followed the lead of their superiors, were not included in the indictment. Major J. B. Stracey, Capt. C. H. Villiers, Lieut. Kenneth Kincaid-Smith, Lieut. Harold M. Grenfell, Capt. C. F. Lindsell, Lieut. C. L. D. Murray, Capt. A. V. Gosling, Capt. C. P. Foley, and Capt. E. C. S. Holden thus escaped. A true bill was found against Leander Starr Jameson, who was administrator of the British South

Africa Company in Matabeleland; Major Sir John Christopher Willoughby, who had served in the Matabele war and had received leave to continue in the British South Africa Company's service for two years further, from May 26, 1895, in order that he might organize the volunteer forces in British South Africa; Col. Henry Frederick White, who was magistrate for the Salisbury district; Major Robert White, who was magistrate for the territories of Montsioa and Ikaning; Col. Raleigh Grey, who had been commandant of the Bechuanaland border police; and Major C. J. Coventry, who had served in the Matabele war and acted as magistrate for the Bechuanaland protectorate. At the conclusion of a trial lasting seven days all the defendants were found guilty on July 22, and were sentenced by the Chief Justice, Lord Russell, of Killowen, Dr. Jameson to fifteen, Sir John Willoughby to ten, Major Robert White to seven, and Col. Grey, Col. Henry White, and Major Coventry to five months' imprisonment without hard labor. Major Coventry, who suffered from a severe wound received in the battle of Krugersdorp, was released after a few weeks. Later, the Government alleviated the punishment of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners, ordering that they should be treated as first-class misdemeanants.

The Volksraad.—The Volksraad adjourned near the end of 1895 until early in January, 1896. The Raad met in January, and decided, at the request of the President and the Executive Council, not to proceed with the session, but to separate until the ordinary session in May.

The specific reform measures promised by the President before the outbreak were submitted to the Volksraad when it met in May. The bill for a Johannesburg municipal government established a Stado Raad or municipal council, whose chairman is appointed by the President, while the members are elected by enfranchised burghers and other persons possessing fixed property of the value of £200 or paying a yearly rental of half that amount. The municipality will deal with the economic arrangements of the town and make regulations in the interest of public safety, morality, and health, and will decide all matters respecting the sale and exchange of town property, the maintenance of streets, etc. The Government has the right of vetoing any alteration in the regulations.

The revenue of the town is derived from taxes on stands, private vehicles, theater licenses, etc. An education bill for the gold fields makes the use of either Dutch or English optional as a medium of instruction in the public schools up to the final standard, in which examinations are conducted in both languages. The Government took active measures to insure a plentiful supply of labor in the gold fields. Other new laws created a department of agriculture, established a model farm and schools for artisans, regulated native marriages, amended the acts regulating the licenses of hired laborers, forbade excavations endangering railways, provided for boiler inspection, established standard weights and measures, regulated the leasing of public lands, and defined undermining rights. A new press law provided for the punishment of persons guilty of libel, slander, or instigation to a punishable offense through the press. The draft law, published soon after the disturbances, empowered the President to suppress foreign publications that in his opinion are dangerous to peace and order. A later enactment requires all newspaper articles of a political or personal nature to bear the full name and address of the writer. An old law disqualifying Roman Catholics from being appointed officials of the Republic was rescinded. The mine owners were disappointed in a decision of the Volksraad, which decreed that the mining rights in the dumping grounds next to the mines should be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds divided between the owner of the land and the state. A bill was passed in September, providing for the expulsion from the Republic of any alien deemed dangerous to public peace and order. A bill totally prohibiting the sale of liquor to blacks from Jan. 1, 1897, was passed by a two-third majority of the First Volksraad in compliance with the wishes of the miners of the Rand, who employ 47,000 natives. A convention was made with Portugal permitting the importation of native laborers under contract from Portuguese Africa, with provisions for the supervision of Transvaal officials charged with guarding their interests. A scheme for supplying the Rand with unlimited water was approved, the Government guaranteeing the interest of the bonds and paying a subvention of £20,000 a year. A reduction of native wages in the mines went into force on Oct. 1. The high price of food and the outbreak of the rinderpest operated to depress the mining and commercial interests of the Transvaal after they had begun to recover from the shock of the political disturbances.

British South Africa.—Matabeleland and Mashonaland, lying north of the South African Republic, were declared to be within the sphere of British influence in 1888, and on Oct. 29, 1889, the British South Africa Company obtained a royal charter granting powers of administration over these territories and others for the purpose of carrying out its objects, which were to encourage immigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, to develop and work mineral and other concessions, and to extend northward the railroad and telegraph systems of Cape Colony and Bechuanaland. By the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 and the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891 the sphere of British influence was acknowledged to embrace all territories from the Transvaal border up to the southern boundary of the Congo Free State, lying between the eastern boundaries of the German possessions in Southwest Africa, 20° and 21° of east longitude, and the Portuguese possessions on the east coast, which have 30° 30′ of east longitude for their extreme western limits. The company was authorized to undertake the administration and development of the whole region, north and south of the Zambesi, except the Nyassaland protectorate. The total area of this British sphere of influence, known as Zambesia or Rhodesia, and divided by the Zambesi river into Northern and Southern Zambesia, or British Central Africa and British South Africa, is estimated at 750,000 square miles. This company has devoted its attention chiefly to the development of the gold fields of Mashonaland, estimated to have an area of 5,250 square miles, and, since the subjugation and occupation of Matabeleland in 1893, the extensive gold ledges of that country also. A railroad from Kimberley, through Bechuanaland to Vryburg, 126 miles, was built, and, after this section was transferred to the Cape Government, an extension to Mafeking, 100 miles, was completed in November, 1894, and preparations were made for carrying it through to Gaberones and Palapye. Another railroad has been built, through Portuguese territory and Mashonaland, from Beira, on the east coast, and it has been opened as far as Chimoio, 118 miles. The capital of the British South Africa Company, originally £1,000,000, has been increased to £2,500,000. The telegraph has been extended by the company from Mafeking to Salisbury, 800 miles, and thence to the coast and northward to the Zambesi. The total length in the beginning of 1896 was 1,354 miles. For the support of the natives in the company's

territories 2 reserves were set apart by a land commission, one of 3,500 square miles on the Shangani river, and one of 3,000 square miles on the Guay river. A *modus vivendi* arranged with Portugal in regard to the boundary in Barotseland has been prolonged to July, 1898. The controversy in respect to the boundary south of the Zambesi was submitted to the arbitration of the Italian jurist Vigliani.

Lord Grey, who was one of the founders of the South Africa Company, was appointed to succeed Dr. Jameson as Administrator of Rhodesia. Before entering on his office in the summer of 1896 he disposed of all his pecuniary interests, and an ordinance was adopted prohibiting any employee of the company from holding shares of stock in the enterprises of the country. The police and military administration was transferred from the company to imperial officers. Mr. Rhodes, who boasted before the Jameson raid took place that his political career in South Africa was just beginning, placed his resignation in the hands of the directors on May 3, 1896. He went to Rhodesia to aid in suppressing the revolt of the natives, with the intention of devoting himself henceforward to developing the country that bears his name. He requested the directors, after the Transvaal Government revealed his connection with the revolutionary plot, to let the resignation wait, as he was going to fight the Matabeles; but they accepted his resignation on June 26, and that of Alfred Beit, a German subject who was as active as Rhodes in the financial enterprises of the company, and in the conspiracy to overthrow Boer rule in Johannesburg.

In March, 1896, the Zambesian cattle plague appeared in Matabeleland and Bechuanaland, decimating the herds so rapidly as to paralyze the whole transport service of the country and destroy the only form of wealth possessed by the natives, which is also their actual circulating medium, and one of their principal sources of food supply. This scourge, supposed to have been originally introduced into northern Africa from Asia, is a malignant type of the rinderpest, a disease that is endemic in northern India, and is due to a vegetable parasite. The proportion of deaths is between 80 and 90 per cent. It first appeared in the coast region opposite Aden in 1889, destroyed the herds of the Wasoga and the Masai, and gradually spread eastward through the Soudan, into the Sahara, and as far as the Niger, and southward through Somaliland and the Lake region to the Zambesi, and thence into Matabeleland. The Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Natal, and Cape Colony took precautions against the importation of cattle from the north, whilst the Chartered Company adopted the stamping-out process, killing all cattle known to have been exposed to infection. At first compensation was given to the natives, though not the full value of the cattle. When the disease became more prevalent the company revoked the decree, and paid nothing. The epidemic exterminated not only the cattle, but the game animals.

Matabele Revolt.—The Matabeles were not thoroughly subjugated in the war in which the Chartered Company's forces overthrew the empire of Lobengula. Some of the strongest *impis* never came into action, and after the war hid their arms and ammunition. The Chartered Company declared that all the cattle belonged to the Government, but they were considered to be held in trust for the natives. It was made a penal offense to purchase cattle from the natives without the written permission of the district magistrate. Later the courts decided that 55 per cent. of the cattle were to be retained by the natives, and 45 per cent. handed over to the company. A short meally crop and a disastrous plague of locusts had already reduced the people to desperate want when the rinderpest appeared in the early part of 1896. It was then that the authorities proceeded to carry out the cattle decrees and to kill some of the herds in order to stamp out the pest. Labor was exacted from the natives in return for the cattle received, and the Matabeles, inclined to rebel against being forced to do any manual labor, which they thought only fit for women, were compelled to dig in the gold mines, though they had a special dread of going underground. They believed that all their cattle were to be taken away from them, and that they would be reduced to slavery. The native priests inflamed their discontent. They lost their superstitious dread of Maxim guns, which had created havoc in their ranks in the late war, when they learned that Boer riflemen had beaten a superior British force and compelled it to surrender its Maxims. The native police had obtained some hundreds of Winchester rifles from the company's stores fraudulently, and laid them by for use against their masters. The natives rose in the Inseze and Filibusi districts in the third week in March, murdered 20 whites, and captured cattle. The miners and farmers flocked into Buluwayo. Col. Napier with 75 of the Rhodesian horse, and a few days later F. C. Selous, whose own cattle were stolen, with a body of volunteers, went out to check the rebels and protect the people still on the farms. In a few days all the settlers in the disturbed districts, except 50 or more who had been massacred, were gathered in the towns, which were rapidly fortified. All the cattle were carried off by the Matabeles. The native police, 350 in number, deserted and joined the rebels, taking 700 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. This force had been recruited from the finest regiments in Lobengula's army. Aside from their action there was no evidence that the revolt was a concerted movement. It was rather a spontaneous outbreak, produced by the fanatical preaching of the witch doctors, who told the people that all the ills from which they suffered were due to the English. Lord Grey discovered that the ill treatment of natives by white settlers was a potent cause of the rebellion. All the Kaffir servants in the towns left to join the rebellion, which spread until it embraced the whole Matabele nation. The Mashonas of Matabeleland carried the revolt into their own country, and soon all the Mashonas were up in arms against the whites. The white miners and farmers volunteered, and as many as could be provided with horses and arms were enrolled in the volunteer corps. Except the pay of 10s. a day, there was no money to be earned in the country, while food went up to four times the normal price. Detachments of 30 or 40 rode out from the towns, but they did not awe the rebels in the least, who looted and burned outlying stores and defeated some of these flying detachments, killing 7 men in one encounter.

The President of the Transvaal telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain as soon as the trouble broke out that the forces of the Republic were at his disposal to put down the insurrection. The Boers, for whom the Matabeles have a great dread, could have reached the scene within two days; but Mr. Chamberlain, unwilling to accept their assistance, replied that the English forces in Africa were competent to deal with the Kaffirs. The first re-enforcements to arrive were volunteers brought from Salisbury to Gwelo by Cecil Rhodes, 500 Kimberley horse under Col. Plumer, and detachments of Bechuanaland and Cape mounted police. Ammunition for rifles and Maxims, which was needed greatly, was forwarded as soon as possible. British troops were ordered up from Cape Town and Natal, while

large re-enforcements were sent out to Africa from Europe. The first detachments of imperial troops took over two weeks to reach the scene of the conflict. When they arrived the rebels retired into the Matoppo hills. There the commissioner Armstrong and the American scout Burnham penetrated the cave of the Matabele priest Mlimo, who had great influence over the people, and shot him while he was saying his incantations. The Matabeles began to mass on the Shangani river, north of Buluwayo and on the Kami river, in the west. Some of the most active of the volunteers, and some of the first to fall were American prospectors, such as Thomas Maddocks, A. R. Hammond, and Robert White. The British Government, in consequence of the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal, had not only transferred back to the Crown the administration of Montsioa's country and other districts of Bechuanaland, but had taken away the command of the Matabeleland and Mashonaland police and military forces from the Chartered Company. The Rhodesian horse volunteers were disbanded in the beginning of April and replaced by the Buluwayo field force, 400 strong. There were about 1,000 volunteers enrolled. Sir Richard E. R. Martin was appointed administrator of the police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland. When Col. Plumer arrived and reorganized the volunteer forces, reducing the pay to 5s. a day, only 300 rejoined, while 600 left the country. Volunteer forces were raised in Cape Town, Kimberley, and Johannesburg. The natives then closely invested Gwelo, and held the whole country except a space of a few miles about Buluwayo. The party of Mr. Selous was repelled by the natives, and later Gifford's horse suffered a defeat and Capt. Brand and his troop of 130 men were surrounded by 1,500 Matabeles, but cut their way out. Mangwe pass, south of Buluwayo, was occupied and fortified to hold open the road to Mafeking. Lord Grey, who was appointed administrator of Rhodesia to succeed Dr. Jameson, arrived at Mafeking on April 13. Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces. The Portuguese Government granted permission to transport war supplies by way of Beira. Buluwayo was seriously threatened by 4,000 rebels encamped on both sides of the Umgusa river, not 3 miles from the town, when Capt. Napier on April 23 occupied good artillery positions and drove the enemy up the river with a loss of 150 killed. Capt. Macfarlane's column on April 25, with the aid of friendly Matabeles, successfully resisted an attack of the rebels, who advanced in force with both wings thrown forward in Zulu fashion for an enveloping movement. The British troops retired at first to draw the rebels within range of the machine guns, which when they opened fire created havoc in their ranks. The Matabeles continued their attacks, advancing sometimes within half a mile of the town and facing the sorties with unabated courage. On April 27 they were scattered in all directions, but later returned to their positions. Lord Grey arrived and took control of affairs. Mr. Rhodes relieved Gwelo, and Sir Richard Martin and Col. Plumer arrived with re-enforcements at Buluwayo before the middle of May. The Matabeles retired and raided the western and northern country, burning kraals and grain. Mr. Rhodes won a decided victory at Movene. The Martini-Henry rifle, which at first had been discarded for the Lee-Metford regulation pattern, was adopted again for the use of the Chartered Company's troops, owing to the latter being deficient in stopping power. Arms and ammunition reached Buluwayo in large quantities. The difficulty of transport, owing to the deaths of trek oxen from rinderpest, was almost as serious a matter as the native revolt. The Chartered Company tried to get natives to take the place of oxen. When Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington arrived to take command of the field operations the rebels had abandoned the siege of Buluwayo. It was estimated that 50,000 people, a third of the Matabele nation, were in open rebellion, with a force of between 10,000 and 12,000 fighting men, many armed with firearms, and all possessing the long assegai for throwing and the short stabbing assegai, which is used with deadly effect at close quarters. There were five *impis* and numerous small bodies that acted as scouts and took part in cattle raids. The *impi* that threatened Buluwayo had retired 60 miles to Ntaba Zikambo. Another of 2,000 men guarded the Tuli road toward the Matoppo hills; a third, about 800 strong, was southeast of Buluwayo; a fourth, 2,000 strong, was on the northwest; and a fifth, having 2,500 men, was near the Shangani river. The uprising was general throughout a district extending 250 miles from east to west and 200 miles north and south. The number of white settlers murdered, not counting those killed in action, was nearly 300. The regular troops having been stopped at Mafeking, the work of hunting out and punishing the rebels had to be performed by the English and Boer forces that had been raised in the colonies, men inured to the climate and familiar with savage warfare. Of such troops Sir Frederick Carrington had under his command about 3,500 men, consisting of the Buluwayo field force, Cecil Rhodes's Gwelo regiment from Salisbury, and the relief column brought by Col. Plumer. Col. Plumer's men on May 26 drove the *impi* that was encamped within 15 miles of Buluwayo back into the Matoppo hills, and later engaged the *impi* in the southeast, and after three sharp fights compelled them to retreat with heavy losses. Col. Napier's column and the force of Mr. Rhodes joined on the Pongo river and attacked the rebels on the Shangani and sent flying columns into the hills, one of which was hard pressed by the Ingobo *impi*. On June 6, after Sir Frederick Carrington had assumed command Col. Spreckley and Lieut.-Col. Beal defeated an *impi* near Buluwayo, killing 150 men, and capturing some Martini and repeating rifles. The Mashonas between Umtali and Salisbury began to rise after a meeting of chiefs on June 9. Police were overpowered and white settlers murdered. Matabele chiefs and Makalakas supposed to be friendly also joined the revolt. The Portuguese authorities, who at length had suppressed the protracted rebellion in their own dominion and captured the chief Gungunhana, loaned weapons and ammunition. Imperial troops were moved up from Mafeking, and the forces recruited in Mashonaland were sent back to defend their own homes. The Cape Government offered re-enforcements, but Lord Grey thought that the 769 whites in Mashonaland, with 800 re-enforcements on the road, were sufficient to meet all emergencies. Sir Frederick Carrington would like more men, but they would increase the difficulty of transport and food supply. All the Mazoe district rose. Patrols brought in women and children with frequent losses, and Salisbury begun to *laager* as Buluwayo previously had done. At least 150 persons were murdered. Some of the Mashona native police joined the rebellion, killing their officers. In Matabeleland the campaign relaxed, as the rebels, lacking supplies, retired into the forests. Capt. Laing routed a large body of rebels in the Belingwe mountains, killing the chief Salemba and 250 of his followers. On July 5 Col. Plumer delivered a severe blow to the Matabele rebels, who recently had chosen Lobengula's son Nyamanda to be their king. With 740 men he surprised in the night a large camp at Tabas Amamba,

killed 150 men, and captured 500 women and children, 1,000 cattle, and a great quantity of provisions and loot stored near the entrance of Mlimo's cave. A proclamation was issued on July 7 offering amnesty to all rebels, except ringleaders and those guilty of murder or outrage, who surrendered themselves before Aug. 10; others would be treated as outlaws and suffer the punishment of death. The white residents feared that the offer of amnesty would be construed by the natives as a sign of weakness. The people of Rhodesia were disturbed also because Mr. Rhodes had been forced to resign, with Alfred Beit, from the directorate of the Chartered Company on account of the incriminating telegrams produced in the Pretoria trial.

Gen. Carrington determined to end the Matabele revolt, if possible, by striking a decisive blow at the chief *impi* in the Matoppo hills. A column of 1,150 men reached the ground on July 20 by a forced night march, and Col. Baden-Powell carried several kopjes. Suddenly his force was surrounded and he was forced to retreat, pursued by the enemy. Capt. Laing's column attacked another position on the same day, with as little success. Gen. Carrington, who had 1,900 white and 1,600 native troops, then decided not to enter the hills, but to build forts around them and starve out the rebels. Parties were sent through the country to seize all the grain, the greater part of which they destroyed notwithstanding the great dearth. The plan was to patrol the country and prevent natives from planting corn and herding cattle until the hostile bodies that could not be dislodged from the kopjes and caves made their submission. In Mashonaland, after the arrival of imperial troops and Cape and Natal volunteers, the same tactics of destroying grain and burning kraals were adopted. Upon reconsideration Sir Frederick Carrington accepted the offer of assistance from Cape Colony, especially of a transport train, with the stipulation that the Chartered Company should ultimately refund the pecuniary outlay. After the forts were built the lines were drawn closer around the rebel positions in the Matoppo hills. Col. Plumer's column on Aug. 5 attacked Secombo's stronghold and scattered his *impi*, killing 300. Other strongholds were captured with less difficulty. When the Kaffirs found that the English could bring their mountain and machine guns up to attack their mountain fastnesses they became discouraged. They tried every savage stratagem to rush the batteries and come to close quarters, where they could use their stabbing assegais, but did not once succeed. Five of their chiefs and many of their most noted warriors were dead, and Huntwani, their best general, was badly wounded. In Mashonaland, Col. Alderson surprised and captured the kraal of the chief rebel, Makoni, on Aug. 8, killing 200. When Aug. 12 arrived, the rebels were given four more days in which to surrender. After several days of preliminary negotiations, during which Secombo, Babyan, Inyanda, and the other chiefs at one time expressed defiance and at another said they were willing to surrender, Cecil Rhodes, J. W. Colenbrander, and Dr. Sauer went into the heart of the Matoppos and held an *indaba*, or conference, with Somabulana, Umluzulu, Secombo, Inyanda, Gunu, Secota, and other *indunas* who tendered their submission to Mr. Rhodes, complained of some of the Government officials and native police, declaring that neither he nor Dr. Jameson knew what had been done in Matabeleland, and promised that if Mr. Rhodes stayed and cared for them they would not fight. About 100 kraals surrendered, but at another conference, held with Dhilso, Babyan, Oshete, and Karl Kumalo, some of the young men came armed and carried themselves insolently. These chiefs recounted also the wrongs from which they had suffered, the injustice and exactions of the commissioners, the stealing of their women by the police, the seizure of half their cattle, and, as it seemed to them, the wanton destruction of those that were left to them. Mr. Rhodes would not promise that they should be allowed to carry arms, even for hunting. He warned them that if they continued fighting they would be hemmed in by forts, and in the end all must perish. The Matabele chiefs continued the negotiations till the middle of September, and then did not deliver up their arms, but gradually they returned and occupied their former kraals. In Mashonaland, Makoni and other leaders were captured and shot, and the people returned to peaceful pursuits without a formal surrender. Fighting had almost ceased before the rainy season began.

One result of the war was to hasten the completion of the railroads projected for Rhodesia. Work on the Beira line was interrupted by the revolt, but was afterward pushed forward much faster toward Salisbury. The other line was ordered to be extended from Mafeking so as to reach Palapye, Khama's capital, by April, 1897, the Tati gold fields in the following September, and Buluwayo before the end of the year.

German Southwest Africa.—The disturbances in the Transvaal and a fresh rising of the natives in Hereroland prompted the German Government to increase the strength of the military forces under the command of Major Leutwein in Southwest Africa from 540 to 1,000 men. The German possessions have an area of 320,000 square miles. About 200 Germans had settled there before the fresh accession to the colony of about 300 of the colonial troops who received grants of land when their time expired in 1896. The Hereros became insolent and insubordinate early in 1896. On April 5 two engagements were fought near Gobabis with a strong force of Khanas Hottentots, who were aided by Damaras. The Germans were finally victorious in a hand-to-hand fight, but they lost 8 men. The rebels were armed with modern rifles. These they were supposed to have obtained from Bechuanaland. Major Leutwein, on May 7, stormed the stronghold of the rebel chieftain Kahimema with the help of loyal Hottentots and Hereros and made him and his whole tribe prisoners, putting an end to the revolt. Fresh discoveries of guano drew the attention of German and English capitalists to German Southwest Africa.

CHEESE, FILLED. The annual cheese production of this country is about 260,000,000 pounds, requiring the milk of about 1,000,000 cows. The value of the product is about $25,000,000. The States of New York and Wisconsin together produce two thirds of this amount. The consumption of cheese is about 3 pounds *per capita* per annum.

The manufacture of filled cheese is an industry that has sprung up in recent years. Filled cheese is made by extracting the butter fat from milk, and substituting neutral lard, or lard manufactured from the leaf lard of the hog. It is called "margarine cheese" in England, and is designated as "imitation cheese" in the laws of several States. Its most appropriate designation would be "lard cheese." A valuable constituent of cheese is casein, which is the same in filled cheese as in cream cheese. The only essential difference between the two articles is the substitution of the fat of the hog for that of the cow. The neutral lard used is tasteless and odorless, and usually sells for about 1 cent a pound more than the best family lard. The skimmed milk and lard reduced to an oil are sprayed together at a temperature of 130° to 140°, in the proportion of about 4 parts of milk to 1 of oil. The emulsion resulting is then run into cheese vats and mixed

with more skimmed milk. When this is properly cooled, rennet is added, which coagulates the mass, and the usual process of cheese making is proceeded with. The cost of manufacture depends mainly upon the market price of neutral lard. At the present rates, filled cheese can be made and placed upon the market at about 5 cents a pound. It was quoted at wholesale at 5 and 5½ cents, while full-cream Wisconsin cheese stood at 8 to 9 cents.

The reputation of American cheese has been affected injuriously by the manufacture and sale of filled cheese falsely branded as the genuine article. It has been shipped to the South and to manufacturing and mining centers branded as "Extra New York Cream Cheese" or "Extra Wisconsin Cream Cheese," and sold as such. This element of fraud was the principal motive for restrictive legislation on the subject. In Canada and several States of the Union its manufacture and sale have been prohibited.

The law enacted by Congress, approved June 6, 1896, imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of filled cheese, went into effect Sept. 4, 1896. It imposes an internal-revenue tax of 1 cent a pound on the domestic article, to be paid by stamps affixed to the packages. Manufacturers are required to pay a special tax, or, as it is popularly called, a license, of $400 per annum; wholesale dealers, $250; and retail dealers, $12. Manufacturers must file with the Collectors of Internal Revenue such notices, inventories, and bonds; keep such books, and render such returns, and conduct their business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require. The article must be packed by manufacturers in wooden packages marked and branded with the words "Filled Cheese"; manufacturers and wholesale dealers must sell only in original stamped packages, and retail dealers in wooden or paper packages marked and branded in accordance with prescribed regulations. Filled cheese imported from foreign countries must pay an internal-revenue tax of 8 cents a pound in addition to the import duty.

The law was patterned after the oleomargarine law, with some modifications. These consist principally in the reduction of the taxes, fines, and penalties. The raising of revenue was a secondary object. A nominal tax was placed on the article so as to give Congress jurisdiction of the subject, and thus secure the accomplishment of the main object, which was to identify the cheese and give the purchaser notice of what it really is, as in the case of oleomargarine. The opponents of the law claimed that it sought to build up one industry at the expense of another, and was a perversion of the taxing power of the Government, and was unconstitutional. It is claimed by some that filled cheese is an unwholesome article of food. They allege that the lard used in place of the butter fat is indigestible, and that it is not heated sufficiently in the process of manufacture to destroy the animal germs that may exist therein. The weight of testimony taken before the Committee on Ways and Means, when the bill was pending in the House of Representatives, was to the effect that it was a wholesome food product—at least not unwholesome. The materials used in its manufacture are all products of the farm, and are recognized, separately and combined, as wholesome articles of food. Authorities differ as to the relative digestibility of different fats, such as butter fat and pork fat or lard; but immense quantities of pork fat, in all forms, are consumed by various classes of people without detriment to health. The Secretary of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the liability to use raw materials containing the germs of disease is about the same in making genuine cheese as in making filled cheese. It is possible thus to convey the germs of disease from cows and hogs to the human family, but the danger can not be regarded as serious in either case.

Before the passage of the law there were about 100 filled-cheese factories in the country, producing about 12,000,000 pounds annually. Illinois was the center of the industry, and Chicago the principal market and distributing point. The effect of the law has been to reduce the production of the article greatly and improve the market for full-cream cheese. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, there were qualified under the law 2 manufacturers in Illinois, 18 wholesale dealers (15 in Louisiana, 2 in Missouri, and 1 in Illinois), and 1 retail dealer in Illinois. The annual revenue anticipated from this source is small. The internal-revenue receipts to Nov. 1, 1896, from all sources relating to filled cheese were $1,215.68.

CHEMISTRY. Chemical Theory.—In the Bakerian lecture for 1894 Dr. T. S. Thorpe and J. W. Roger gave an account of their studies of the viscosity of about 70 liquids, and discussed the interdependence of viscosity and chemical composition. In order to render their investigation more complete they have now made measurements of the viscosity of (1) a number of ethereal salts and (2) of ethers, simple and compound. The physico-chemical relationships previously established made such determinations of special interest, for it was shown that one of the most striking of the various connections traced between chemical constitution and viscosity was the influence exerted by oxygen, according to the different modes in which it was assumed to be connected with the other atoms in the molecule. The influence which could be ascribed to hydroxyl-oxygen differs to a most marked extent from that of carbonyl-oxygen, and it appeared that ether-oxygen, or oxygen linked to two carbon atoms, had also a value which differed considerably from that of oxygen in other conditions. The authors conclude that both ethers and esters give no evidence of molecular aggregation, and conform to the rules that in homologous series, the viscosity is greater the greater the molecular weight; that an iso-compound has a smaller viscosity than a normal isomer; and that the more symmetrical the molecule of an isomeric compound the lower is the viscosity. The authors add notes regarding the characteristics of the esters themselves, the algebraical representation of the results, and the relationships existing between the various viscosity magnitudes.

Observations by Dr. J. H. Gladstone on the relation between the refraction of the elements and their chemical equivalents show that the metals which have the same valency have the same, or nearly the same, constant of refraction for equivalent weights; that the constant of the bivalent, trivalent, quadrivalent, and apparently quinquivalent groups are practically the same, ranging about 1·01; and that when the metal combines in a proportion that indicates a lower valency than that ordinarily assigned to it its constant is somewhat elevated. The relation involved is not between the optical property and the atomic weight, but between it and the electro-chemical equivalent. It is proposed to give this product the descriptive name "refractive constant of equivalent weights." It may be represented by $S.E^{\frac{1}{2}}$ constant or by S^2E constant when S is the specific refraction and E the chemical equivalent of the metal. This is suggested as a first approximation to a law, which holds good, however, only for the metallic elements, and that when they are electro-positive radicals.

Repeating before the British Association some

experiments that seemed to prove a diminution of chemical action resulting from limitations of space, Prof. Liebrich, of Berlin, advanced as a deduction the general proposition that liquids in proportion as they are placed in confined spaces acquire, by equilibric reactions, the properties of solids; and that friction in such fluids has a bearing of considerable importance on chemical reaction. One of the experiments was that of sinking a piece of nickel, attached to a float, in water, and drawing it down to the bottom of the vessel by magnetic attraction. The float did not again rise quite to the surface, and this was attributed to friction in the fluid. In a kindred experiment with two kinds of glycerin, of different specific gravities, it was shown by means of a specially constructed apparatus that the lighter liquid did not rise quite to the surface of the heavier if permitted to percolate through it.

Laws of the relations of the ions and the colors of substances are deduced from experiments made with reference to that subject by H. Carey Lea, as follows: When highly colored inorganic substances are composed of colorless ions, then if those substances can be brought into solution, the color wholly disappears. No exceptions to this rule were met with. It is thus proved that the ions have become so far separated that they no longer influence each other's vibrations. The union of ions, colored and colorless, gives rise to the most surprising changes of color. Two similarly colored ions may unite to form a colorless substance. Two similar colorless ions may unite to form a strongly colored substance. There is absolutely no relation traceable between the color of an ion and that of the substance which it forms. The change of color of an acid indicator placed in contact with an alkali in no way depends upon dissociation. Dissociation may result, but the change of color is independent of it. Selective absorption of the visual rays by a substance can never constitute a basis for classification, but the relation of ions to the visual rays leads to a classification which is in absolute harmony with the chemical characteristics of the elements. While there is good reason for believing that in solution the ions are separated so as no longer to affect each other's vibrations, it is also certain that they remain within each other's range of influence, so that they can not be considered as free.

The investigations of Runge and Paschen on the spectrum of cleveite gas make the existence of another new element besides helium seem to J. R. Rydberg very probable. For this supposed new element the name parhelium is suggested. In connection with this subject Mr. Rydberg observes that the supposed two elements of cleveite gas, as well as argon, seem to suggest a regularity regarding the atomic weights, the law of which may be expressed: "If the atomic weights of the elements which form the first rows of the periodic system be reduced to the nearest uneven numbers, the elements of uneven valency will have the form 4^{n-1}, and the elements of even valency the form 4^n. On account of the uncertainty of the determinations of atomic weights and their increasing differences from integral numbers, the rule could be traced with some certainty only for the first 22 elements (to iron inclusive). It shows here 3 exceptions, viz.: Be (9 instead of 8), N (14 instead of 15), and Sc (44 instead of 43); but it gives place for He (helium, 4) and A (argon, 20), as well as for an element with the atomic weight 20, which would possibly answer to Pa (or parhelium). Spaces remain for elements with the reduced atomic weights 36, 44, and 47. Of the 6 places formerly vacant in the present division 2, Mr. Rydberg thinks, are probably permanently taken up by the new elements helium and argon. It seems possible that the present exceptions may yet submit to the rule, when we consider the imperfection of our knowledge of the rare earths and keep in view the surprising discoveries of the impurities of nitrogen.

An investigation of the slow combustion of oxygen and hydrogen, or the action of prolonged moderate heating upon detonating gas, made by Victor Meyer and Wilhelm Raum, bore reference to the view advanced by the representatives of physical chemistry, that a substance having a catalytic action can not produce a reaction that is not already existent, and that it merely increases the rapidity of such a reaction. On this assumption hydrogen and oxygen, which combine rather rapidly at 500° C., must combine to some extent at ordinary temperature, even though this action may be so slow that it would require hundreds or thousands of years for the production of an amount of water that could be detected, and that it is this slow action that is increased to great rapidity by the presence of a catalytic agent, such as finely divided platinum. The authors attacked the problem by finding a temperature just so low that the gases did not act appreciably for several days, then prolonging the time of action at that temperature. It was discovered that at 300° C. no water could be detected after ten days' heating, but after heating uninterruptedly for sixty-five days, water was found to have been formed. The authors conclude from their results that the reaction under consideration is retarded but not stopped by lowering the temperature, and that the assumption of action at ordinary temperatures is justified.

New light has been found upon the origin of Dalton's conception of the atomic theory by the discovery at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester of his laboratory and lecture notebooks contained in a number of manuscript volumes. It has hitherto been supposed that it was the experimental discovery of the law of atomic proportions which led Dalton, seeking for an explanation of this fact, to the idea that chemical combination consists in the approximation of atoms of definite and characteristic weight—the atomic theory having, it is supposed, been thus adopted to explain the facts ascertained by chemical analysis. It now appears, as the matter is presented by Sir Henry Roscoe and Arthur Harden, from the examination of Dalton's notes, that he was probably led to his theory by an attempt to apply the Newtonian doctrine of the atomic constitution of matter to the explanation of the physical properties of gases, and more especially to the case of the gases present in atmospheric air.

A severe criticism of the periodic classification of the elements as assuming to be a system or to represent a law has been made by Dr. Wyrouboff. If, he says, the classification had remained what it was at the outset—that is, a very interesting and highly ingenious table of the analogies and the dissimilarities of the simple bodies—he would not have questioned it. "But M. Mendeleef has aimed at producing something more than a mere *catalogue raisonnée* of the elements. He converted his classification into the periodic system. . . . He formulated as the fundamental law of the physico-chemical sciences the dictum that all the properties of bodies are periodic functions of their atomic weights. It would seem that, in view of a question so distinctly put, the first duty of the *savant* must be to intervene, as has been done with particular laws, to check and verify them down to the utmost details. This has not been done, not even dreamt of, and we find, not merely in special researches, but even in works of elementary instruction, the periodic law accepted as a reality beyond all dispute. . . . On

reaching this point of its development the conception of Prof. Mendeleef becomes essentially injurious. Under pretext of a law which has still to be demonstrated, it forbids us to throw light on pure matters of observation, and forces us to remain in a vicious circle from which there is no escape." The author then undertakes to show that there is nothing in the periodic classification which merits the name of law or system.

Chemical Physics.—In M. Moissan's experiments on the volatilization of refractory substances in the electric furnace, the sublimates were condensed on the outside of a curved copper tube placed 2 centimetres below the arc and just above the substances under examination. A rapid current of water was passed through the tube and kept it cool during the experiments, which usually lasted for about five minutes. The volatilized metals were copper, silver, aluminium, tin, gold, manganese, iron, and uranium. Quantitative experiments were not made in every case, but it appeared that manganese was sublimed more rapidly than the other metals, and that the rate of volatilization of copper was about five times as rapid as that of gold. The condensed metal was usually, or in great part, in the form of little spheres. Silicon and carbon were also volatilized and condensed on the tube, though the amount collected of the last-named element was very small, and lime, magnesia, zirconia, and silica were sublimed without difficulty. The author draws the conclusion that the most stable compounds hitherto known disappear in the electric furnace, being either decomposed or volatilized. Nothing resists these high temperatures except the series of perfectly crystallized compounds discovered by him, consisting of borides, silicides, and carbides of the metals. He regards these substances as being probably among the original constituents of the globe, and as still existing in some of the stars.

F. W. Clarke remarks that although many papers have been written upon relations between boiling point and critical temperature, the melting points of substances seem to have been little considered. Yet the subject is important. For any substance the limits of the solid state are the absolute zero and the melting point, while the extreme limits of the liquid condition are the melting point and the critical temperature. A comparison of the values, therefore, will give for such substance the relative thermometric lengths of the two states of matter, and the results obtained, although empirical, have very decided interest. The available data, however, are very meager, for many of the compounds of which the critical temperature is known have never had their melting points determined. Nine substances—nitrogen, carbonic oxide, argon, methane, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, benzene, and acetic acid—give a ratio of nearly 2; or their absolute melting points are very nearly, if not exactly, half of their critical temperature, and the thermometric lengths of their solid and liquid states are approximately equal. This simple ratio, however, is not general. In 30 substances examined no uniform rule has appeared. There are nevertheless other regularities apparent which connect certain allied substances with one another. Thus 4 gaseous compounds of nitrogen exhibit ratios of between 1·64 and 1·77, and 5 aromatic bodies from 2·75 to 2·94. In these appear an essential identity of ratio with related constitution, which suggests that the method of discussion applied to larger masses of data may give information of considerable theoretical value. For most of the other substances considered the ratio ranges between 2·2 and 3. A few bodies only give ratios higher than 3, and in these therefore the thermometric lengths of the solid and liquid states are as 1 to 2 and more.

A series of experiments on the transparency of liquids is described by M. W. Spring in the "Bulletin" of the Royal Academy of Belgium. In a comparison of the colors of the alcohols with that of water, none of the alcohols were colorless when the thickness of fluid was 20 metres; methyl alcohol appeared greenish blue, ethyl alcohol of a less warm hue of the same color, and amyl alcohol greenish yellow. The pure blue color observed in water becomes thus modified by the admixture of more and more yellow as we pass from one term of the homogeneous series of compounds to the next. The absorbing powers of the various liquids for ordinary light were also observed, and it was found that these formed a descending scale, the simplest substance, water, offering the greatest resistance to the passage of light seen by the eye. M. Spring also discusses the temperature at which the convection currents begin to produce opacity in a column of water of given length. When the length is 26 metres the smallest difference of temperature that will suffice is about 0·57°, and is comparable with that which doubtless exists in lakes and rivers. The author concludes that we have here an explanation of the varied colors often seen in water. They result from differences of temperature caused by sunshine on the one hand, and the cooling action of wind blowing on the surface on the other hand.

Subjecting the diamond to molecular bombardment in a vacuum tube, Prof. Crookes has found that it becomes discolored, and in the course of time black on the surface. Some diamonds blacken in a few minutes, while others require an hour or more to discolor. The blackening is only superficial, and although no ordinary means of cleaning will remove it, it goes away when the stone is polished with diamond powder. Ordinary oxidizing reagents have little or no effect in restoring the color. The author attributes the phenomenon to the conversion of the outer layer of carbon molecules of the stone into graphite. A diamond thus discolored was digested in a mixture of potassium chlorate and strong nitric acid at a temperature of about 50° C., when after three days the superficial blackening was entirely removed, and the gem was even more brilliant than before. This was held to prove that the blackening arose from the formation of graphite. Microscopic examination under high powers failed to show any alteration of the smooth crystalline surface either before or after the blackened diamonds had been treated with the chemical reagents.

During a preparation of mercurous nitrate by the action of dilute nitric acid in the cold on mercury, Dr. P. C. Rây, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, observed that minute yellow crystals were deposited which, upon examination, proved to be mercurous nitrite. The analysis proved somewhat difficult, as the substance decomposes in solution into metallic mercury and mercuric nitrite. The fact that this nitrite is stable in strongly acid solutions is an additional proof, says "Nature," of the views advanced by Dr. Divers as to the "nitronic" constitution of the nitrites of copper, silver, mercury, and bismuth. The stability of silver nitrite toward nitric acid has already been noticed by Acworth and Armstrong, and by Russell, and the behavior of mercurous nitrite is closely analogous.

In experimenting with deliquescent salts, H. Wilson Hake found, several years ago, that such bodies exercise a desiccating action on other deliquescent salts, indicating differences in the degree of attraction for moisture. He has recently made experiments for measuring, if possible, the relative degree of deliquescence, or specific deliquescence, of

various salts. He concludes that the phenomenon of deliquescence in certain salts, and possibly in other substances, is due to a tendency on their part to form definite hydrates.

M. Henri Moissan has proved that a great number of metals, such as aluminium, platinum, chromium, uranium, vanadium, etc., can dissolve carbon when the temperature is sufficiently high, and abandon it again in the nature of graphite. On studying the conditions under which graphite is formed in one and the same metal, iron, and by varying the temperature and the pressure, he has reached the following results: 1. At the ordinary pressure graphite is the purer the higher the temperature at which it is formed. 2. It is more stable in presence of nitric acid and potassium chlorate, as the temperature at which it has been produced is higher. 3. Under the influence of pressure the crystals and the masses of graphite take the aspect of a fused matter. 4. The small quantity of hydrogen which graphites always contain decreases distinctly as their purity increases. 5. On attacking cast iron with acids there are produced hydrogenous and oxygenous compounds which resist a dull-red temperature, and which, like graphite, are destroyed on combustion.

H. B. Dixon and H. B. Baker have investigated, with negative results, the question whether Röntgen rays are able to influence chemical change, either by starting it or by accelerating or diminishing it after it has been started by ordinary light.

Discussing the subject of "Low-Temperature Research," Prof. Dewar observes that, owing to the relative pressures of oxygen and nitrogen in the air, these two gases, although possessing different boiling points, condense at almost exactly the same temperature when air is cooled. The method employed for measuring low temperatures consists in using a system of five thermo-junctions so arranged that three of them are kept at 0°, while the other two are of the same metals in inverse order, so that when one of them is cooled the other must be heated in order to preserve equilibrium. The low temperature to be observed is thus balanced by a high temperature which can easily be read off. Helium appears to be less easily condensible than hydrogen, and, moreover, possesses an abnormally low refractivity and real molecular volume. It is a remarkable fact that fluorine, the most active of all the chemical elements, in this respect resembles helium, the least active of all. The ratio of the refractivity of hydrogen to that of chlorine is almost the same as that of helium to argon, and it is quite possible that a substance may yet be discovered which will be intermediate between these two elements, just as fluorine is intermediate between hydrogen and chlorine.

In the Helmholtz memorial lecture, delivered before the Chemical Society, London, Jan. 23, Prof. G. F. Fitzgerald contended that the fundamental conceptions underlying many of the physico-chemical theories, such as those of osmotic pressure and electrolytic dissociation, are dynamically unsound, so that all attempts to gain an insight into what occurs in solution by their aid are necessarily unsuccessful. His language suggested that he considered that an unyielding adhesion to these theories had led to an illogical habit of thought upon such matters.

New Substances. *Helium and Argon.*—A description of the remarkable physical properties possessed by helium, which, besides its great chemical apathy, distinguish it from all other gases, was given by Prof. Ramsay in the British Association. When the gas is allowed to diffuse through a porous tube it is divided into two portions, one of which is lighter than the other. Both give the same spectrum. These two portions, moreover, diffuse much more rapidly than would be expected from their density, and have refractive indexes which are proportional to their densities, a relation which does not hold for other gases. These facts are difficult to explain by the assumption that what is called helium is a mixture of two gases. The author suggested that the abnormal behavior of the gas may be best explained by supposing that all its molecules are not of exactly the same weight, and that in the two portions of the gas which he has obtained by diffusion a partial separation of the lighter from the heavier molecules has been effected.

Prof. Ramsay and Dr. J. Norman Callie have given a list of experiments on the power of helium and argon to combine with other substances, all of which were attended with negative results. Assuming that any compound of helium capable of existence will be endothermic, the authors tried two methods of producing endothermic compounds where no extraneous exothermic reaction was possible—exposure to a high temperature and the influence of the silent induction coil. The experiments included treatment of the gas with caustic soda and a solution of ammoniacal cuprous chloride, from the result of which it seemed clear that argon does not combine with carbon; treatment of a product rich in barium cyanide in such a way as to recover all the nitrogen, when, no residue being left, it was concluded that no argon entered into the combination; and treatment with the vapor of carbon tetrachloride under exposure to the discharge from the induction coil when the argon did not enter into the reaction, and was recovered without loss of volume. A larger number of experiments related to attempts to produce compounds of helium. The plan of operation was to circulate helium over the reagent at a bright heat, and to observe whether any alteration in volume occurred or whether any marked change was produced in the reagent employed. Experiments with sodium, silicon, beryllium, zinc, cadmium, boron, yttrium, thallium, titanium, thorium, tin, lead, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, sulphur, selenium, uranium, chlorine, cobalt, platinum, soda lime and potassium nitrate, and benzene vapor, all give negative results. The authors conclude from the whole that there is every reason to believe that the elements helium and argon are nonvalent—that is, are incapable of forming compounds.

It has, however, been found by M. P. Villard that argon combines with water to form a dissociable crystalline hydrate similar to the hydrates of gas already known, and originating under the same conditions as the others. Compressing argon with about 150 atmospheres in the presence of water near the freezing point, if the tube be cooled so as to congeal the water on its walls, a crystallization will be seen to take place, which propagates itself from the cooled point; the layer of water adhering to the tube becomes transformed into colorless crystals, visible in the lens and probably constituted of a hydrate of argon. The reaction may also be brought about by the presence of a crystal of the hydrate obtained in a preceding experiment; but the crystals are not formed when argon is simply compressed with cold water. The phenomena are precisely the same as those observed with all gases susceptible of yielding a hydrate.

Experiments made by Dr. Callie and Prof. Ramsay on the behavior of argon and helium when submitted to the electrical discharge indicate that at high pressures a discharge passes much more readily through helium than through other gases; but at a low pressure, if passage of current can be inferred from luminosity of spectrum, all other gases convey current more readily than helium does, and

nitrogen conveys current more readily than argon. This is supposed to be connected with the known fact that decrease of pressure promotes dissociation.

The result obtained in a new determination of the specific gravity of argon by Lord Rayleigh, using a large quantity of the gas separated from atmospheric nitrogen by sparking with oxygen, gives —referred to O_2 as 16—19·940. Prof. Ramsay had previously obtained a density of 19·941 for the gas obtained by the magnesium method. Hence the products obtained by the two methods are identical. The author has also determined the refractivity of argon and helium, with the results: argon 0·961 and helium 0·146, compared with air as unity. The result in the case of argon is very unfavorable to the view that this gas is an allotropic form of nitrogen. The refractivity of helium is remarkably low, the lowest previously known being that of hydrogen, which is nearly 0·5 that of air. The results of the determination of viscosity were 0·96 for helium and 1·21 for argon, referred to dry air. The number for argon is somewhat higher than that for oxygen. The gas from the Bath Springs was found by the author to contain both argon and helium, and that from Buxton Springs 2 per cent. of argon and probably helium in very small quantity. The author's experiments have led him to the conclusion that if helium is present in the atmosphere it must be in very small quantity, probably much less than a ten-thousandth part.

Bohuslav Brauner insists upon the view which he expressed very early in the history of those substances, that argon and helium are allotropic states of nitrogen and hydrogen of a peculiar, entirely novel character. The density of helium, $d = 2$, would correspond to a molecular weight $= 4$, and there would not be a complete analogy between helium and argon, the latter being regarded as N_3. But the recent research of Ramsay and Callie on the separation of the constituents of helium by diffusion makes it highly probable that the molecular weights of the two constituents in a pure state are 3 and 5. The author expresses his "modest opinion" that Nature has effected the synthesis of three substances which behave like elements, or like simple substances, the molecular weights, and, with a certain restriction, the "atomic" weights of which equal 3, 5, and 40. "The original protylic matter (in the sense used by Crookes) of the first two elementlike substances is hydrogen, and the enormously important bearing of Dr. Ramsay's discovery seems to me to lie in the point that the constituents of helium were formed from hydrogen in accordance with Prout's law."

What he supposes to be a new elementary body and which he names *lucium* has been detected by M. P. Barrière in the course of researches on monazite sand. Careful investigation has shown that it differs from cerium, lanthanum, and didymium by not forming insoluble double salts with sodium sulphate; from thorium and zirconium in not forming insoluble double salts with potassium sulphate; from yttrium, ytterbium, and erbium in being precipitable from its chloride by sodium thiosulphate; and from glucinum in that its salts are precipitable by oxalic acid. Its lines in the spectrum are special, and only slightly approach those of erbium; and certain color differences are mentioned. This supposed new substance has since been submitted to vigorous radiant-matter tests by Mr. William Crookes, who draws from the results that the claim of lucium to form one of the chemical elements is not justified, but that it is an impure yttrium. An identical conclusion is drawn from the chemical examinations that were made by M. Schützenberger.

In their continued researches on free hydrazine, $NH_2 - NH_2$, MM. Lobry de Bruyn and A. Van Ehenstein obtain the anhydrous base in two ways, viz., by the action of barium oxide on hydrazine hydrate and by the reaction between sodium methylate and hydrazine hydrochloride in absolute methyl alcohol. In either case the hydrazine is separated by fractional distillation under reduced pressure. The authors find free hydrazine a liquid which at 23° C. has a density of 1·003, and on cooling with ice solidifies to a crystalline mass melting at 1·4° C. It is a very stable body, which boils unchanged under ordinary atmospheric pressure at 113·5° C., and does not decompose at 300° C. In its chemical behavior the free base resembles the hydrate, being oxidized to nitrogen by oxygen or air, and converting solid sulphur, on warming, into hydrogen sulphide. In an improved method for preparing hydrazine hydrate given by M. Lobry de Bruyn, advantage is taken of the fact that glass is not attacked by this substance at temperatures under 50° C. Since the hydrate boils at 47° C. under a pressure of 26 millimetres, the fractional distillation, if conducted at pressures below this, may be carried out in glass vessels.

The sodium and barium salts of a new acid, $H_2N_2O_2$, which fills the gap between hyponitrous and nitrous acids, have been prepared by Dr. A. Angeli. To obtain this acid, an alcoholic solution of free hydroxylamine was prepared in the usual manner from hydroxylamine hydrochloride and sodium ethylate, an excess of the latter being taken, and to the solution, after filtering off the precipitated salt, was continuously added the theoretical quantity of ethyl nitrate. The reaction proceeds according to the equation $C_2H_5.ONO_2 + NH_2OH = C_2H_5.OH + H_2N_2O_2$, the white sodium salt of the new acid beginning to separate at once. From this salt, which on analysis proved to be $Na_2N_2O_2$, the barium salt is readily obtained in a pure state by adding barium chloride to the dilute aqueous solution. The salts are both moderately stable in the dry state, but are easily decomposed on boiling the solution into the hydrate of the metal and nitric oxide. The same gas is given off quantitatively on acidifying the aqueous solution, and hence all attempts to isolate the free acid have failed.

Prosecuting experiments with rare earths contiguous to samarium, M. Eugène Demarçay has detected a peculiar nitrate, more soluble in strong nitric acid than that of gadolinium, and less so than that of samarium. The earth obtained from this nitrate differs from the rare earths already known by its colorless salts without an absorption spectrum; in being colorless, by which it is distinguished from terbia; and by its spectrum, which is different from those of the oxides of lanthanum, cerium, gadolinium, ytterbium, and terbium, the only rare earths yet known with colorless salts. It is, further, very distinct from the oxides of lanthanum and cerium by its relatively feeble basicity and the relative solubility of its double sulphate; but it approximates much to gadolinia and samaria, from which it is distinguished by its spectrum. The author designates, provisionally, until he has succeeded in isolating it in a greater state of purity, the radicle of this earth as $\mathfrak{Z}$, and the earth itself as $\mathfrak{Z}_2O_3$.

Messrs. Wood and Easterfield, of Cambridge, have found that charas, the exuded resin of *Cannabis indica* or Indian hemp, contains a compound, $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$, having its boiling point at between 265° and 270° C. at 15 millimetres pressure (31 per cent.), to which they attribute the physiological action of the plant. This active compound, which the authors name *Cannabinol*, is a red semisolid substance at ordinary temperatures, but is quite liquid at 60° C.; it yields monacetyl and monobenzoyl

derivative, and can be nitrated. The same compound has been isolated by the authors from the usual medicinal preparations of *Cannabis indica.*

MM. H. Moissan and Ch. Mouren find that if acetylene is allowed suddenly to impinge upon pyrophoric iron that has been reduced by hydrogen at the lowest possible temperature, the gas is decomposed with incandescence into its constituents. At the same time, owing to the high temperature, condensation takes place, and a liquid hydrocarbon, rich in benzene, is produced. The same phenomenon is produced by pyrophoric nickel and by platinum black. No compound containing metal can be isolated, and the decomposition appears to be due to physical causes.

Cerium carbide, CeC_2, produced by M. Moissan in the electric furnace from charcoal and CeO_2, gives, with water, a gas containing ethylene, 4 per cent.; methane, 24 per cent.; and acetylene, 75 per cent. A small proportion of the carbon is obtained in the form of liquid and solid hydrocarbons.

Carbide of lithium, LiC_2, also obtained by M. Moissan, forms a transparent crystalline mass, which, on account of its high percentage of carbon (69 per cent.), acts as a powerful reducing agent. It is volatile at the temperature of the electric furnace, with partial decomposition into its elements, and on treatment with water yields acetylene.

Lanthanum carbide, obtained from the oxide and carbon in the usual manner by M. Moissan, forms a transparent, yellowish, crystalline mass, of the composition LaC_2. Water rapidly decomposes it at the ordinary temperature, giving acetylene, ethylene, and methane with traces of solid and liquid hydrocarbons.

Yttrium carbide, as prepared in the electrical furnace, is found to be attacked readily by the halogens, with difficulty by acids. With water it yields a mixture of acetylene (72 per cent.), methane, ethylene, and hydrogen, together with a small quantity of liquid hydrocarbons. Therium carbide, similarly produced, forms a crystalline, transparent mass, and gives a mixture of hydrocarbon on treatment with water of the same qualitative composition as that obtained from yttrium carbide.

Among the products of the reaction between 400° C. and 500° C. of hydrobromic acid upon phosphoryl trichloride, M. Besson has isolated the phosphoryl chlorobromide, $POCl.Br_2$, hitherto not obtained. It is solid at the ordinary temperature, melts at 30° C., and distills under normal pressure at 165°. Its boiling point is, however, not fixed, as it decomposes into the chlorobromide, $POCl_2Br$, of Menschutkin and phosphoryl tribromide. This property renders its isolation by fractional distillation difficult. Besides these two chlorobromides and the tribromide, M. Besson obtained considerable quantities of phosphorus pentabromide from the product of the original reaction. A remarkable feature in the formation of this substance is that it involves the replacement of the oxygen of the phosphoryl group by bromine with elimination of water, whereas at ordinary temperatures the inverse change takes place with great vigor.

A new soluble oxidizing ferment, an oxydase, has been identified by M. G. Bertrand as the agent under the influence of which the cut surfaces of certain vegetables, such as the dahlia and apple, are browned through the oxidation of the tyrosine. It can be isolated from the roots of the dahlia.

Wishing to heat some lithium in a current of an inert gas, M. Guntz, under the necessity of excluding nitrogen, used hydrogen. The whole caught fire and burned with a flame in the tube, depositing a white powder and leaving no trace of unburned lithium. On analysis, this powder proved to have the composition LiH, and it is noteworthy as giving the maximum weight of hydrogen on treatment with water for the minimum weight of that substance. It is not deliquescent, alters very slowly in the air, and is stable at a full red heat, in this differing from the previously known hydrides of the alkali metals. Heated in a current of nitrogen, LiH is converted into Li_3N.

New Processes.—In a new method for the preparation of aromatic aldehydes by M. L. Bouveault, the hydrocarbons are converted into glyoxylic acids by means of ethoxalyl chloride in presence of aluminium chloride, and these heated with aniline give nearly quantitative yield of phenylimides, the condensation to the phenylimido-acid and elimination of CO_2 from the latter proceeding simultaneously. A good yield of the corresponding aldehyde is obtained on hydrolyzing the phenylimide by boiling with dilute-sulphuric acid. The aldehyde group has in this way been introduced into toluenes, m-xylene, cymene, anisol, dimethyl ether of resorcinol, and of dimethyl-hydroquinol.

In a process by H. N. Warren for the manufacture of peroxide of lead offering a pure and theoretical yield, free from secondary products, either litharge or sulphate of lead from vitriol tanks, etc., is introduced into canvas bags, through which is inserted a lead sheet. These bags are immersed in dilute vitriol, and connected respectively to sheets of iron; the sulphate or other lead compound contained therein is thus speedily and completely reduced to the spongy metal. The bags are afterward connected alternatively by thin lead plates and exposed to an electric current, whereby the positives are wholly converted into peroxide, while the temporary accumulator thus produced is again emptied of its current into further quantities of spongy metal, with the result of manufacturing more peroxide.

The method of M. Henriet for the rapid determination of carbonic acid in the air and in confined places depends upon the fact that on adding sulphuric acid to a solution of neutral potassium carbonate, colored red by means of phenolphthalein, the coloration disappears at the moment when half the carbonic acid of the carbonate is fixed upon the undecomposed carbonate, converting it into bicarbonate. This decoloration is very sharp if we take care, toward the end of the operation, to add the acid only drop by drop. If we absorb in potassa the carbonic acid contained in a known volume of air, it is sufficient to titrate an equal volume of the potassa liquid employed, when double the difference of the readings corresponds exactly to the carbonic acid retained. The result is independent of the carbonate which potassa liquid always contains, since in the liquid and in the carbonated liquid the pre-existing carbonate is decomposed by the same acid volume, and we take account merely of the difference of the readings.

The paraffin manufactured at Linlithgow, Scotland, is derived, according to a lecture delivered by Mr. Kerr before the Edinburgh University Chemical Society, from the bituminous shale lying under the coal formation. From these shales are obtained directly the crude oil, ammonia water, and gases containing volatile hydrocarbons. The yield of crude oil depends on the form and nature of the shale used, and varies from 17 to 35 gallons per ton of shale. The ammoniacal liquor yields from 17 to 80 pounds of ammonium sulphate, and the retort gases, when scrubbed, about 1½ gallon of naphtha per ton of shale. After being settled and separated from the ammonia liquor, the crude oil is put through a series of washings with acid and soda and fractional distillation, producing naphtha, which is washed and redistilled, burning

oil, and heavy oil and paraffin. The heavy oil and paraffin are frozen and pressed. Solid paraffin (known as "scale" when in the crude state) is left in the filter presses, while blue oil passes through. The latter undergoes further treatment with acid and soda, and is fractionated into gas and lubricating oils. The lubricating oils are displacing vegetable oils for machinery, since they do not clog and are not liable to spontaneous combustion. The paraffin scale, after further pressing, is purified by "sweating" out the oil and coloring matters, and is then washed with bone black, filtered, and run into cakes. It was pointed out in the discussion of Mr. Kerr's paper that when stearine is added to the wax in candle making, although the wax is made harder, the melting point is lowered.

In a process by M. Piloty to obtain anhydrous hyponitrous acid, silver hyponitrite, suspended in ether and treated with hydrogen chloride, gives silver chloride and a solution of $H_2N_2O_2$ in ether. Rapid evaporation of the ether causes the deposition of the acid as an oil, which solidifies in a freezing mixture to a crystalline mass. Both the oil and the solid possess explosive qualities. Of the numerous isomerides of the formula $H_2N_2O_2$ theoretically possible, this is the second to be isolated, the nitramide NH_2NO_2 of Thiele and Lachman being the first.

In the same author's method of preparing the salts of hyponitrous acid, hydroxylamine hydrochloride, by treatment in alcholic solution with sodium ethylate and benzene-sulphonic chloride, is cultivated into benzene sulphone-hydroxylamine, $C_6H_5SO_2.NH.OH$, and this on treatment with concentrated-potash solution, gives the potassium salts of benzene-sulphonic and hyponitrous acids, which can be separated without difficulty. The mechanism of the reaction is analogous to the production of hyponitrite from potassium hydroxylamine monosulphate.

The process for the electrolytic production of chlorate of potash, recently instituted by a manufacturing company at Niagara Falls, consists in dissolving nitrate of potash (or chloride of potassium) in tanks and filtering; then running the solution into porcelain-lined pots, where it is decomposed, forming the chlorate. This is allowed to run down into crystallizing pans, after which it is freed from moisture in centrifugal driers, dried in drying rooms, and then packed. The operation, from the time the muriate solution enters the hot room to the time the chlorate is ready for shipment, consumes about twenty-four hours.

H. N. Warren has successfully used the principle of electro-dissolution in the separation of boron, silicon, and phosphorus from iron, the results seeming to be most satisfactory with the boron. He has also separated copper from its impurities of iron, zinc, arsenic, etc., using hydrochloric acid as a solvent instead of sulphuric acid. He has used this method with excellent results in the analysis of commercial copper, and has been able to detect arsenic in it when all other methods failed. Electro-dissolution may also be employed in the preparation of unstable compounds, such as stannic nitrate, potassic ferrate, ferric acetate, which are decomposed on the application of heat.

Many properties of tellurium are described by Cabell Whitehead in a paper on its separation from copper residues. In the electrical refining of copper ores, the washings from the gold residue contain it as tellurous oxide or sulphate. It may be obtained from these either by precipitation with copper or by passing sulphurous anhydride through the solution, and may be finally purified by distillation in hydrogen. When a solution of sodium tellurite is added to a solution of an ammonium salt, a white precipitate of tellurous anhydride is thrown down, which becomes granular on boiling. A small amount of tellurium or of some metal which can be precipitated by sulphurous anhydride remains in solution. Potassium ferrocyanide does not react with tellurium chloride at once, but after a few hours Prussian blue is formed. When tellurium is heated with aluminium, the two combine with explosive violence, forming a chololate-colored compound difficult of fusion, which has the composition Al_2Te_3. It is hard and brittle, and can be readily ground to powder; when exposed to moist air it is decomposed, and hydrogen telluride is slowly evolved; when thrown into water it is rapidly decomposed. Tellurium is readily deposited by an electric current from either an acid or an alkaline solution. It has been found possible to separate tellurium from copper by adding an excess of sodium hydroxide and about 3 grammes of potassium cyanide for each gramme of copper present, and passing an electric current through the solution, when the tellurium is thrown down as a black, nonadherent precipitate which can be readily filtered off. The solution can then be slightly acidified with sulphuric acid, and the copper estimated in the usual way by electrolysis.

M. P. Pictet's method for the rapid determination of nitric nitrogen in vegetable products depends on the coloration taken by brucine on contact with nitric acid, free or liberated from a nitrate by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. A drop of the liquid containing the nitrate is placed on a plate of porcelain, and a drop of pure concentrated sulphuric acid is mixed with it. Some fragments of brucine are allowed to fall into the liquid, which is successively diluted with distilled water, the dilution being increased until the coloration ceases to be produced. The method permits the determination of one part of nitric nitrogen in 50,000 parts of water. A nitrite in solution gives the same coloration with brucine and sulphuric acid. Besides other means for detecting nitrous acid is the use in the same manner as sulphuric acid of hydrochloric acid acid not containing free chlorine. It decomposes the nitrites without attacking the nitrates, and enables us to detect with brucine a nitrite in presence of a nitrate.

In the new process for producing chlorine gas for the manufacture of bleaching powder, which is said to have been placed upon a practical basis by a manufacturing house in Glasgow, gaseous hydrochloric acid is brought in contact with gaseous nitric acid in an apparatus through which a constant stream of heated sulphuric acid is flowing. The sulphuric acid absorbs all the water formed by the interaction of the two gases, and is concentrated to be used over again. The gaseous hydrochloric and nitric acids form by their interaction chlorine and a compound of chlorine and nitrous oxide, which are carried forward to a series of towers, in which the nitrous oxide and some hydrochloric acid are removed from the gases, and from which the chlorine in a pure state passes on, either to be absorbed by lime in the usual way with the formation of bleaching powder of high strength, or it may be condensed in suitable apparatus into liquid chlorine. The nitrous gas recovered in the towers is reconverted into nitric acid, and returns to begin the cycle of operations again. An apparatus for the recovery of the nitric acid has also been erected, and works well. It is claimed that by this process all the chlorine in salt can be converted into bleaching powder.

In the Capitaine and Herlings process for making oxalic acid from sawdust, 40 parts of soda lye of 1·33 density, 20 parts of sawdust, and 1·5 part of some substance containing a hydrocarbon (machine oil, vaseline, etc.) are heated at a temperature

of 200° C. (392° F.) till the disengagement of carburetted hydrogen ceases, even when water or vapor is added. The mass soon solidifies. It is treated several times again with water or vapor at 200 C. till it becomes clear. The mass then contains from 43 to 52 per cent. of oxalic acid, or 140 parts of oxalic acid for 100 parts of sawdust. The oxalate of soda which is obtained by the process is pure white. Adding sulphuric acid to it, we obtain oxalic acid, which separates by crystallization. The soda lye can be utilized directly after concentration for another operation.

For the detection of small proportions of acetylene in the air Prof. Frank Clowes uses a small hydrogen flame set at such height as may be necessary, which shows a pale but well-defined "cap" in air containing any proportion of the gas less than the lowest explosive proportion. When the hydrogen flame is exposed to the air to be tested for acetylene in a darkened space it is at once tinged yellowish green. In determining the limits of explosibility when acetylene is mixed in gradually increasing proportion with air and kindled it was found that air must contain at least 3 per cent. of acetylene before it can be fired by a flame and the mixture caused to burn throughout. As the proportion of acetylene is increased, the explosive character is augmented; when 22 per cent. of acetylene is present, carbon begins to separate during the burning. The amount of carbon that separates increases until the explosive character of the mixture disappears. This point is reached when 82 per cent. of acetylene is present in the air. The limiting percentages in air which are explosible of the several gases named are as follow: Acetylene, 3 to 82; hydrogen, 5 to 72; carbon monoxide, 13 to 75; ethylene, 4 to 22; methane, 5 to 13. Acetylene thus gives a wider range of explosive proportions than any other of these gases. Prof. Clowes also recommends the flame-cap test for carbonic oxide as being at once quick of execution, sufficiently delicate, and wide in its range of indications. The only drawback to the method is that all combustible gases give flame caps, and these are indistinguishable from that furnished by carbonic oxide. Hence the flame-cap test is suitable only when other combustible bodies are known to be absent.

Boron is now made commercially for use in the preparation of boronized graphite for electric batteries. In the process as described by H. N. Warren, boracic acid, after calcination to deprive it of its water of crystallization and thus convert it into boron trioxide, is ground to a fine powder and intimately mixed with a suitable proportion of magnesium sodium chloride; the mixture is rapidly heated to fusion, and metallic sodium is introduced from time to time in large pieces, the mass being well stirred after the introduction of each piece. By a moderate reaction, but with the evolution of intense heat, metallic magnesium is set free and attacks the boron trioxide, with formation of magnesia and free boron. The mass is thrown into an excess of hydrochloric acid, which dissolves out all except the boron. The boron procured by this process is peculiarly active; and the carbons formed with it have been found very effective, and are in active demand.

As a nitrogen absorbent for the liberation of argon, H. N. Warren suggests that either quicklime or barium be saturated with a strong solution of lithia, ignited, and mixed with a sufficiency of magnesium powder, and the mixture be allowed to reduce in an atmosphere of hydrogen at as low a temperature as possible. The resulting mass contains metallic lithium in an extremely divided state, and also small quantities of barium or calcium, and has the power of absorbing nitrogen with the utmost facility, so that the mixture often becomes incandescent during the reaction.

Atomic Weights.—Additional light is thrown upon the constitution of tellurium by the redetermination by Masumi Chikashigé of the atomic weight of specimens derived from Japanese minerals. The determination was made by means of tetrabromide, by the advice of Dr. Divers, in order to ascertain whether this metal, found under mineralogical conditions quite unlike those pertaining to the tellurium employed by others who have investigated the subject, has the same atomic weight as the other. Brauner's method was closely followed, and the results of the three experiments—127·57, 127·61, and 127·58—agree with his in making the atomic weight 127·6. The tellurium of previous experimenters occurred in union with bismuth, gold, silver, etc., while that employed in this research was obtained from the red native sulphur, or tellurosulphur, of Japan. It is extremely improbable that if the substance known as tellurium is compound, as Brauner supposed, its composition should be identical when occurring in association with sulphur as a sulphurlike body in Japan and when occurring in metallic combination in Europe and America. As the result of these and of other experiments in which the conditions were dissimilar has been constantly the same, the point may be regarded as settled that its atomic weight exceeds that of iodine. Its occurrence with sulphur and selenium in the Japanese mineral at the same time furnishes additional proof that it belongs to the sulphur group. Dr. Divers adds to Mr. Chikashigé's paper a note implying that the case of tellurium and iodine with atomic weights in the reverse order of their places in the periodic scale is not the only one. Cobalt belongs undoubtedly to the second division of Group VIII, and nickel to the third division, according to both Mendeleeff and Lothar Meyer; yet all the elaborate work done on the subject has left cobalt with an atomic weight slightly higher than that of nickel, or at least equal to it.

The name "twin elements" is applied by Richard Lorenz to simple bodies, whose atomic weights approach each other very closely. The properties of such elements display manifold mutual relations. As a type of such twins, cobalt and nickel are mentioned. Their atomic weights are nearly equal, their chemical behavior and occurrence show great similarity, and their separation presents difficulties. But while this couple have often been viewed as intimately connected, less attention has been paid to the fact that many other elements also form twin pairs in a similar manner—the differences between their atomic weights being not greater than 1·4 units, and in many cases smaller than 1. The author's list of "twins" includes boron and carbon, sodium and magnesium, aluminium and silicon, phosphorus and sulphur, potassium and calcium, vanadium and chromium, manganese and iron, nickel and cobalt, selenium and bromine, palladium and silver, tin and antimony, iodine and tellurium, tantalum and tungsten, and lead and bismuth. The author further finds that in his scheme the atomic weights of each pair of twins differs from those of the foregoing and succeeding pairs (in round numbers) by 4 or a multiple of 4, and that the single elements situate between the pairs of twins are found in the places required by the rule. This holds good for almost all the known elements, and most decidedly when the atomic weights are most certainly known, and does not hold good (with few exceptions) when the atomic weights are less accurately known.

It has already been shown, remarks M. Carey Lea, in a paper on numerical relations existing between the atomic weights of the elements, that elements

whose ions are always colorless can be arranged in vertical lines, so that the horizontal lines contain each a natural group; also that the elements whose ions are always colored form series with the atomic weights immediately following one another. If the atomic weights in the first vertical column are subtracted from those in the second, those in the second from those in the third, and so on, certain standard differences are found to recur. One of these is about 16, the other about 46, and the third about 88. The elements with ions always colored are outside of this rule. Their behavior is altogether anomalous. The colorless elements, beginning with hydrogen, fall into four series of nine each, interrupted by four colored groups, and followed by an alternate series, Hg, Ti, Pb, Bi, Th, and C.

In long-continued studies of the atomic weight of oxygen, Dr. E. W. Morley used two methods for determining the ratio between it and hydrogen: those of actually weighing the gases and of synthetizing water. He also dealt with much larger volumes of purer gases than previous experimenters had used. His experiments all bear the marks of extreme accuracy. Collating all the results of his experiments, he gives the following values: Weight of 1 litre of oxygen, 1·42900; weight of 1 litre of hydrogen, 0·089873; atomic weight of oxygen (chemical method), 15·879; molecular weight of oxygen (chemical method), 15·879; atomic weight of oxygen (physical method), 15·879.

In a new determination of the relative atomic weights of oxygen and hydrogen, by Julius Thomsen, the hydrogen was evolved by means of strong potash and metallic aluminium, and the amount of the element used was determined from the decrease in weight of the apparatus. The result given by a series of experiments was $H : O :: 1 : 15{\cdot}8690 \pm 0{\cdot}0022$. It agrees with remarkable closeness with the results obtained by Cooke and Richards, Rayleigh and Scott, Morley, Noyes, Ditmar and Henderson, and Leduc. The author believes that the ratio is now settled within very close limits.

Chemical Analysis.—A volumetric method for lead analysis, by Alfred C. Beebe, of Chicago, depends upon titrating a solution of acetate of lead free from alkali salts by means of ferrocyanide of potassium, using a saturated solution of uranium acetate as an indicator. The end reaction, which is formed by adding a drop of the solution, being titrated to the uranium solution on a porcelain plate, is a delicate pink, changing, after standing some time, to brown. The ferrocyanide solution can be standardized with either lead sulphate or lead acetate. The uranium-acetate solution should have a little free acetic acid in it, or the sharpness of the end reaction is affected.

As an extremely delicate test for the detection of minute quantities of mercury in cases of poisoning, D. Vitali puts the supposed solution of mercury into a minute porcelain capsule, in which are immersed small pieces of sheet gold and small iron tacks. The mercury present in the solution deposits itself upon the gold, and partly upon the tacks. After about an hour the fragments of the two metals are withdrawn from the liquid, washed, dried, and heated to faint redness. The mercury forms a gray coating near the heated part of the glass. The fragments of iron and gold are then taken out and a crystal of iodine is put in and heated, when the iodine vapors in contact with the mercurial coating form a yellow ring, which passes into the red of mercuric iodide. If the iodine is in excess a brown ring is formed. By this process, 0·00001 gramme of mercury can be recognized. The mercury deposited on the metals may also be shown by placing the washed and dried portions of gold and iron in a porcelain capsule, moistened with a solution of gold chloride, and heating. However minute a quantity of mercury has been attached to the metals, the inner surface of the copper capsule displays a violet-blue color, arising from the reduction of gold occasioned by the mercurial vapors.

The rapid process of R. Engel and J. Bernard for the determination of arsenic depends on the principle that the oxygen compounds of arsenic in solution in concentrated hydrochloric acid are entirely reduced by hypophosphorous acid to the state of nonmetallic arsenical compound: and that the nonmetallic arsenic (that is, arsenic in combination with a nonmetallic element) is transformed by iodine in solution into arsenious acid, with the formation of merely small quantities of arsenic acid. In a liquid rendered alkaline by bicarbonates the transformation into arsenic acid is total.

While tartaric acid is easily distinguished by the insolubility of its potassium salt in a mixture of alcohol and ether, the other acids, especially citric and malic, often present in vegetable tissues, are more difficult to recognize. M. L. Lindot, in studying the compounds of these acids with quinine and cinchonine, has found that the resulting salts, especially the acid salts, present differences in solubility in methylic alcohol, by means of which malic and citric acids may be easily distinguished and separated from vegetable juices. Quinine dissolved in methylic acid precipitates citric acid, and the like solution of cinchonine precipitates malic acid under identical conditions.

A contribution to the discussion as to the relative merits of the chemical and the bacteriological methods of water analysis is made by W. P. Mason. A case is cited in which water, otherwise pure, which had been purposely inoculated with typhoid germs was pronounced pure by a famous chemist. Such a sample of water, Mr. Mason says, could not be found in practice, and the very conditions under which it was prepared eliminated the chemical items indicating pollution, "while it increased tremendously the signs governing the bacteriological side of the case. The chemist looked in the water for sewage, which, as it means in practice, contains an immense amount of material other than that productive of disease, and it is upon just this comparatively harmless, but constantly present material that the chemist relies for the indication on which he bases his opinion. He is unable to say whether or not the sewage-laden water is disease-bearing at any particular date, for to him all sewage is alike; but he condemns the water, for the reason that, although it may be harmless to-day, it is impossible to predict what may be its condition to-morrow. In the matter of determining the suitability of a stream for city supply, the services of a bacteriologist should be unquestionably secured, but it is doubtful if his report can be considered of more importance than that of the chemist. Chemistry anticipates what may happen in the future, and by timely advice may prevent an outbreak of disease, while the discovery of disease germs in the water is possible only after the water has become infected. Bacteriology is of especial value and greatly superior to chemistry for the testing of filters and watching any variation in their efficiency.

The gray matter which is left after repeated reactions of cuprous oxide on silver nitrite has been found by Paul Sabatier to contain a cuprous nitrite, and when treated with an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid, dissolves in it, developing magnificent violet-blue coloration, which is immediately destructible by water, and which disappears spontaneously after the lapse of a few days. A close examination of the reaction has led the author to conclude that the condition for its production is

the simultaneous presence of concentrated sulphuric acid, a nitrite, and a cuprous compound. The author suggests that it may serve for the recognition of the nitrites.

For the detection of vegetable oils in lard, Ferdinand Jean finds that these oils, if added to lard, etc., increase the density, raise the iodine figure, lower the melting point, the standard of fatty acids, and Hoerstoffer's number, and diminish the optical deviation. With the oleo-refractometer all the vegetable oils reflect to the right hand of zero; hence lards mixed with vegetable oil show a deviation less than —12·5, the normal deviation of pure lard. The animal fats change the density little, but lower the iodine figure, raise the melting point and the standard of the fatty acid, increase Koerstoffer's number and the optical deviation of the oleo-refractometer beyond —12·5.

The principle of the variation of the velocity of sound in a gas with its density is utilized in new apparatus by Mr. E. Hardy for the detection and estimation of small amounts of marsh gas in the air of mines, etc. The air under examination is forced through a small organ pipe, and the note thus produced is compared with that given out by a second pipe fed under parallel conditions with pure air. The apparatus being so arranged that the moisture, carbonic acid, and possible variations of temperature exert no influence on the result, the number of beats per second produced gives a measure of the methane present.

E. Merck has found, on experiment, that even minimum traces of alcohol can be detected in aqueous solutions by his special molybdic acid (pure). The sensitiveness of the test extends for ethylic alcohol to 0·02 per cent., and for methyl alcohol to 0·2 per cent.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Although it is at temperatures exceeding 100° C. that the oxygen of the air burns rapidly the organic matter of the soil, oxidation is fairly active between 40° and 60° C. We can thus understand, say P. P. Dehérian and E. Demoussy, how in hot regions lands plowed but left without manure become barren by the disappearance of the humus which the spontaneous vegetation had accumulated. In our cool regions this disappearance is slower. Still the fields of the experimental farm of Grignon, France, bearing various crops and left without manure, lose in ten years half of their organic matter. If the soil is plentifully manured the oxidation is, in the opinion of the authors, too slow, whence the incessant work the farmers have to undertake to allow the oxygen to enter into the soil and bring the humus into such a state that nitrification can be effected. The ancient practice of allowing ground to lie a year fallow after three years' cultivation is shown, according to Dehéran, to have rested upon a sound basis, for the land gains considerably in nitric nitrogen during the fallow year. With modern manures the necessity for this no longer exists, although the practice still survives in many places.

The results obtained by the investigations of a committee of the British Association on the constituents of barley straw make it appear probable that the furfuroid constituents of the cereals are not, as has hitherto been supposed, secondary products of assimilation, but are directly built up by the plant. The furfuroids appear to form a very large group, comprising a number of substances which differ in their susceptibility to yeast, and yield ozazones of different melting points. The cereal plants are distinguished by the amount of grain which they produce, the amount being no less than 40 per cent. of the weight of the entire plant. It seems probable that during the period of production of seed part of the necessary material is derived from the tissues of the stem and leaves.

The chemical relations of the soil to surface washing are discussed in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Washed Soils: How to Prevent and Reclaim them." It has been repeatedly shown, the bulletin says, "by experiments and by the experiences of farmers that a soil, as a rule, absorbs water more readily as the content of organic matter and humus increases. Surface erosion can therefore be largely prevented by such a system of cultivation and cropping as will introduce as large a quantity of organic matter into the soil as possible." Straw, leaves, and other vegetable refuse, when used to stop washing of the soil, act in a double capacity: first, in a mechanical way, and ultimately by supplying, through their decomposition, organic matter. "The most important thing in the recovery of waste fields is the incorporation of organic matter of some kind in the soil: pea vines, stubble, osiers, or leaves from the forest may be used as a source of the organic matter. The straw from one acre of land which has been recovered . . . will be sufficient to start the recovery of another acre, even if this be furrowed with gullies. When enough organic matter can be used as a surface dressing, this layer helps greatly to retain water and to make the underlying soil more absorbent. As soon as a sufficient supply of humus has been accumulated and the lands are brought up to an adequate degree of fertility, clover or grass should be seeded . . . or rye, oats, or field peas should be sown to help hold the surfaces. Little by little, but more rapidly than would be expected from the forbidding aspect of the field, the land can be reclaimed again and made productive through the accumulation of humus and organic matter." A soil which contains a fair supply of lime is also much less liable to wash than one similarly situated and exposed which is deficient in lime. This is because clays deficient in lime when brought into suspension by moving waters, will remain in suspension and keep the water turbid for a long time; while if they are heavily impregnated with lime salts, they form flocculent masses which soon settle. This fact has been established by the investigations of Schulze, Schloesing, and Hilgard. A change in the physical condition of the soil is also brought about by the incorporation of lime, whereby it is made more permeable. A number of the ordinary fertilizing materials have an important effect upon the texture of soils, but few systematic investigations of the subject are recorded.

In studying the effect of acidity on the development of the nitrifying organisms of soils, E. E. Ewell and H. W. Wiley used as an acid medium a solution containing ammonium sulphate, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate, magnesium sulphate, and calcium chloride, with which 22 virgin and 22 cultivated soils, coming from 22 States and Territories, were tested for two months. One hundred cubic centimetres of this solution were used for each test. The average result of the 44 tests was 28 parts per million of nitrogen were nitrified, or, excluding 5 cases in which no nitrification occurred and 5 cases in which it was 40 parts per million or more, of 34 tests, 20 parts per million. It appeared that nitrification stopped after the formation of an acidity equal to from 3 to 4 cubic centimetres normal alkali, or when the reaction reached 5½ to 6½ of Mr. Fuller's scale. In the case of 2 peaty soils from the muck lands of Florida, the results were 20 and 22 parts of nitrogen nitrified per million, which are very close approximations to the mean result of all the tests. The soils giving the most excessive results (130 and 170 parts per million) were from Alabama, and examination

showed that they were both very rich in calcium carbonate. The organisms coming from various parts of the country seemed to be very uniform in regard to their ability to endure acidity. "If these results are again obtained when the tests are repeated with the pure organisms isolated from the different soils, the interpretation to be given them is a very important one; these results are to be looked upon as evidence that we are to seek practical results in the study of the nitrifying organisms, not from a search for a peculiarly active species, but from a search for those conditions that are most favorable to the activity of these organisms in any given set of soil and climatic conditions.

E. H. Farrington has noticed in the course of his experiments with milk preservatives that the acidity of milk is increased by boracic acid (or preservaline). Milk treated with it required an abnormally large quantity of one tenth normal alkali to neutralize it, and much more than water in which the same amount of "preservaline" was dissolved.

Miscellaneous.—Although, say A. A. Bennett and E. E. Pammel, the study of the products of chemical decomposition formed by micro-organisms has not been very extensive or very thorough, yet much has been learned in a qualitative way. The substances produced by bacteria are fairly numerous, and include solids, liquids, and gases. The same substances are often produced by micro-organisms in varying proportions. Among the solids produced are the ptomaines, indol, skatol, leucine, tryosine, succinic and malic acids, etc. The liquids include alcohol and acetic and lactic acids. Numerous gases are formed, among which are hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, and methane. When in some cases ammonia and hydrogen sulphide are produced simultaneously, they unite and form ammonium sulphide. The importance of the study of these products is evident when the character of the ptomaines and leucomaines, tuberculin, antitoxine, etc., is considered. A knowledge of the gaseous products and the conditions under which they are formed is often of great value to the biologist in identifying different species. In a study of them by the authors an attempt was made to estimate accurately the constituents of the mixed gaseous products by a variety of bacteria. The results of their investigations are given with considerable minuteness of detail, but no general conclusions are stated. The results of similar studies by Dr. Theobald Smith are, however, cited, as showing that the media conditions under which development took place modified the proportion of the gaseous products and the rapidity of their formation. They also show that these facts may be used to a marked extent to determine species.

A new apparatus for the liquefaction of air and other gases, patented by Dr. William Hampon, consists of three coils of narrow copper tubing, arranged concentrically in a metal case, and connected successively. The gas—say oxygen—enters the outer coil under a pressure of 120 atmospheres, passes from this into the second, and from this into the central coil, which is surrounded by a cylindrical glass vacuum-jacketed vessel. The two outer coils are separated from each other by vertical divisions of the case, and the spiral of the central coil is followed by a flat spiral of sheet copper. When the gas reaches the end of the central coil, it escapes through a fine orifice of peculiar construction, the size of which can be regulated by means of an ebonite rod adjusted for the purpose. After its escape the whole of the gas cooled by expansion passes through the space surrounding the pipe through which the compressed gas is pressing to the point of expansion, and so makes this gas, still under pressure, cooler than it was itself while under compression. The compressed gas consequently becomes at the point of expansion cooler than that which preceded it, and in its turn follows backward the course of the still compressed gas, and so makes the latter cooler than before expansion, and therefore also cooler than even after expansion. This intensification of cooling (always assuming sufficient protection against access of heat from the outside) is limited only by the liquefaction of the gas, which, in the case of oxygen, takes place at — 180° C.

In his presidential address before the chemical section of the British Association, Dr. Ludwig Mond presented the history of the manufacture of chlorine as a process which has been influenced and perfected in an extraordinary degree by the rapid assimilation and application of the results of purely scientific investigations and scientific theories, and as offering a very remarkable example of the incalculable value to commercial interests of the progress of true science.

A comparison, made in Wollny's "Forschungen," of the proportions of carbonic-acid gas in samples of air obtained near the earth's surface with that of samples collected by S. A. Andrée at various altitudes, failed to prove any diminution of carbonic dioxide with altitude up to the highest point, 4,300 metres, reached in the balloon ascensions. On the other hand, the percentages of the gas by volume throughout the different strata of air are very much the same as those observed at the surface of the earth. An apparent dependence on the wind was, however, suggested by the results, and when the percentages were discussed from that point of view, the general conclusion arrived at was that a descending mass of air brings with it a higher percentage of carbonic-acid gas, which is subsequently diminished by absorption near the earth's surface, so that the descending current has a smaller percentage. A very important question is raised here in the theory of the interaction of the atmosphere and the earth.

Zinc has been observed by R. Colson to exert an energetic action upon platino-bromide. If we clean with sandpaper a portion of leaf zinc which has been left to itself for some time, and bring it into contact with a gelatino-bromide plate for about twenty-four hours, development causes a gray tint to appear opposite the cleaned part, and a lighter gray opposite the parts still bright, though not recently cleaned, while hardly anything appears opposite the oxidized parts. This action appears also at a distance and through certain bodies. The cause seems to be vapor of zinc. Magnesium and calcium give the same effect, but nothing is obtained with lead, tin, copper, iron, and aluminium. M. H. Pillat mentions that he has obtained similar results with steel. He ascribes them to the influence of a metal upon the nature of the surface of another metal placed at a little distance.

Since its introduction into surgery by Sir Benjamin Richardson peroxide of hydrogen, says Mr. C. A. Fawcett, has not become so popular as was anticipated. It possesses undeniable advantages, as, for example, when its oxygen is given off only water remains. On the other hand, it has the disadvantages of irritability and instability. The former is due to the presence of acids, usually hydrochloric acid, and solid matter. This may be avoided by exercising great care in the preparation. The instability of the peroxide of hydrogen varies with the method of preparation adopted; whenever it is practicable the substance should be diluted to the strength required in practice and kept in a dark place.

Herr Ed. Spaeth sums up the results of his experiments on the rancidification of fats as follow: 1. In the rancidification of fats (hog's lard), which must

be regarded as a process of oxidation, chiefly occasioned by the action of light and of atmospheric oxygen, the unsaturated body acids (oleic acid) are chiefly attacked with the formation of acids having a low per cent. of carbon. There is also a formation of aldehydic bodies and of oxy-fatty acids. 2. With the progress of oxidation and the formation of free acids, the volatile acids undergo a very great increment. 3. All the acids participate in the formation of the free fatty acids. 4. With the increasing oxidation of the fats, their absorptive power, as well as the iodine number, undergoes a corresponding decrease, which diminution is effected by an oxidation and decomposition of the nonsaturated fatty acids and by their polymerization. Such oxidized fats exhibit in the refractometer a decidedly higher deflection than do normal fats. The increase in the deflection is due to polymerization of the nonsaturated fatty acids. 5. Fats which have become rancid have in general a higher melting point than recent fats.

In experiments by Edward H. Keiser, metallic magnesium at a low red heat was found to act energetically upon the vapors of the alcohols. The metal glows and is converted into a black coherent mass. This black residue when put into water evolves a gas which consists chiefly of hydrogen and allylene. The evolution of gas becomes very rapid if a few drops of ammonium-chloride solution are added to the water. The hydrogen and allylene can be readily separated from one another by conducting the mixed gases through a series of wash bottles containing an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate; the allylene is thereby converted into the insoluble silver allylide, AgC_3H_3, while the hydrogen passes through unchanged. The best yield of allylene in the earlier experiments was obtained from the magnesium that had been heated in the vapors of propyl or of allyl alcohols. A more advantageous method has been found of preparing the hydrocarbon by heating magnesium in the vapor of acetone and decomposing the black mass thus obtained in the vapor of water. Further experiments with the allylene are in progress.

There are found in nature, in Brazil, and at the Cape, transparent diamonds containing inclosures of various forms. These inclosures may be of different nature, but the most numerous are black, and when abundant afford the variety of crystallized carbon of a fatty aspect which is known by the name of "black diamond." Reducing this black diamond to a powder, and heating it in a current of oxygen to a temperature 200° C. lower than the temperature of combustion of the diamond, M. Moissan observed very distinctly a slight escape of carbonic acid, which soon ceased. After cooling, the diamond had lost its gray tint and become white. The black matter which was contained in this diamond therefore burns in oxygen, yielding carbonic acid, and the diamond resumes its transparency.

CHILI, a republic in South America. The national Congress consists of two branches, a Senate and a House of Deputies, both elected by universal adult male suffrage. Deputies are elected for three years in the proportion of 1 to every 30,000 and remaining fraction over 15,000 inhabitants in the department. The House now consists of 94 members. The Senators, 32 in number, are elected by the provinces for six years, half of them retiring every third year. The President is elected for five years by the indirect vote of the nation.

Jorge Montt was elected President for the term ending Sept. 18, 1896. The Cabinet of ministers, who are individually and collectively responsible to the Congress, consisted in the beginning of 1896 of the following members: Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Recabarren; Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Worship, C. Matte; Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction, S. Fontecilla; Minister of Finance, Dr. McIver; Minister of War and Marine, Ismael Valdes; Minister of Industry and Public Works, M. Davila Baeza.

Area and Population.—Chili has an area of 293,970 square miles, according to the official estimate; according to a more recent calculation it is about 300,000 square miles. The population in the beginning of 1895 was estimated at 3,413,576, assuming that the omissions in the census of 1885 amounted to 15 per cent. and taking the number of uncivilized Indians to be 50,000. The foreign population in 1885 numbered 80,077, of whom 34,901 were Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentinians, 6,808 Germans, 5,303 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italians, 2,508 Spaniards, 1,275 Swiss, 924 Americans, 674 Austrians, 434 Swedes and Norwegians, and 1,164 Chinese. The number of Germans in Chili now far exceeds that of the British. Foreign colonization south of Concepcion is almost entirely German, and these immigrants, in whatever occupation they are engaged, seem to assimilate with the people in habits, laws, and language, and become patriotic Chilian citizens. A contract has been made with a firm in Bordeaux to introduce within eight years 5,000 families from the north of Europe to form a colony in southern Chili. Santiago has 250,000 and Valparaiso 150,000 inhabitants. The number of marriages registered in 1894 was 14,726; of births, 108,724; of deaths, 90,399; excess of births, 18,325, compared with 3,694 in 1892 and an excess of 10,187 deaths in 1891. Education is free and supported by the General Government. There were 1,222 primary schools in 1893, with 113,247 pupils and an average attendance of 72,899 out of more than 600,000 children of school age. The private schools had 29,812 pupils. In 1885 out of an enumeration of 2,527,320 persons 634,627 could read and write and 96,636 more could read. The number of students in the National Institute at Santiago and in the provincial colleges was 7,666 in 1894.

Finances.—The revenue increased from 62,400,000 pesos in 1892 to 73,443,000 in 1893 and 83,436,000 in 1894, the expenditure from 60,900,000 pesos in 1892 to 62,692,500 in 1893 and 78,482,000 in 1894. The revenue for 1895 was estimated at 77,354,000 pesos. The principal sources of revenue are import and export duties, the agricultural tax, stamps, railroads, postal and telegraph receipts, and storage and wharfage fees. The expenditure for 1896 was estimated at 73,168,144 pesos, of which 5,609,316 pesos were allotted to the Ministry of the Interior, 2,550,484 pesos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and Colonization, 9,290,941 pesos to the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, 14,023,871 pesos to the Ministry of Finance, 9,284,357 pesos to the Ministry of War, 7,263,611 pesos to the Ministry of Marine, and 24,785,564 pesos to the Ministry of Industry and Public Works. The ordinary receipts for 1895 were 83,720,000 pesos, which added to the surplus from 1894 amounted to 101,350,350 pesos. The total expenditure was 93,360,000 pesos, leaving a surplus of 7,990,000 pesos. The estimate of expenditure for 1896 was 86,976,325 pesos, to meet which there was the ordinary revenue estimated at 78,000,000 pesos, the surplus of 7,990,000 pesos, and 4,000,000 pesos of extraordinary revenue. For 1897 the estimated expenditure is 79,000,000 pesos, and revenue 80,000,000 pesos. The extraordinary revenue for 1895, destined exclusively for the redemption of the paper money and the payment of municipal debts, amounted to 42,989,000 pesos, of which 24,343,000 pesos corresponded to the loan of £2,000,000 and the remaining 18,656,000

pesos to the sale of nitrate properties. During the five years ending with 1895 the cost of the civil war, amounting to 104,628,402 pesos, was paid; the internal consolidated debt, which in 1892 amounted to 77,772,370 pesos, was reduced by 45,559,100 pesos; the floating debt of 25,000,000 pesos in favor of certain banks was paid and 21,000,000 pesos lent to the banks; 8,400,000 pesos were paid for liquidation of guano accounts under the treaty with Peru; foreign claims for upward of 2,000,000 pesos were paid off; 47,000,000 pesos was expended on railroads; and 7,136,000 pesos expended on the Talcahuano dock and port improvement.

The public debt owing in Europe amounted at the end of 1894 to £11,626,300 sterling. In 1895 a new loan of £2,000,000 was obtained. The amount of the internal debt is 60,721,963 pesos. The interest on the external debt is 4 and 4½ per cent., requiring the annual payment of £605,000. The service of the internal debt requires 1,100,000 silver pesos a year. In the beginning of 1896 a bill was passed authorizing a new foreign loan of £4,000,000, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of the Coquimbo Railroad from the English stockholders, and used on public works and for Government expenses. Minister McIver had asked for £6,500,000, but this was subsequently reduced by £2,500,000. Already £2,000,000 had been advanced by the English house of Rothschild, which eventually took the loan, paying 5 per cent., and the price of 95½.

Currency Reform.—There were in 1895 banks of issue to the number of 24, having an aggregate capital of 47,000,000 pesos and authorized to issue 24,000,000 pesos of bank notes, of which amount 19,196,807 pesos had been taken out. The banks were required by a new law to deposit as security for their notes either gold, Government notes, or Government bonds. The conversion law of 1892 provided for the redemption of the forced paper currency at the rate of 24*d*. English for the peso. The law of Feb. 11, 1895, provided that the redemption should begin on June 1 of that year, and changed the rate to 18*d*. English, and Australian sovereigns were declared legal tender for two years at this rate, i. e., 13⅓ pesos to the pound sterling. The currency act provided for a gold coinage and established a bimetallic standard, the monetary unit being the uncoined gold peso. The gold coins are the 5-peso piece, called the escudo; the doblon, worth 10 pesos; and the colon, or condor, of the value of 20 pesos. The doblon contains 5·99103 grammes of gold 0·916 fine, or 5·49178 grammes of pure gold. The silver coins authorized are the peso, weighing 20 grammes 0·835 fine, and fractional coins worth a fifth, a tenth, and a twentieth of a peso. The law prescribed, however, that these token pesos should be withdrawn from Dec. 31, 1895, and replaced by pesos of full legal tender weighing 25 grammes 0·900 fine, or by gold coins. The proceeds of the sales of nitrate lands were devoted to the establishment of a metallic currency.

The Government paper money, which in May, 1895, amounted to 41,000,000 pesos, was reduced within twelve months to 7,037,279 pesos and 7,658,190 pesos of bank notes were exchanged for gold. During the year 39,120,881 pesos of metallic currency was substituted for Government and bank notes. Of the funds accumulated for conversion the sum of 27,000,000 pesos remained, while the paper money, Government and bank, still to be redeemed was only 18,000,000 pesos on June 1, 1896.

The Army and Navy.—The law of Nov. 6, 1894, restricted the strength of the regular army to 6,000 men, organized in 3 artillery, 7 infantry, and 4 cavalry regiments, with an engineer corps. There are 10 generals, 58 colonels and lieutenant colonels, and 555 minor officers. The National Guard numbered 8,970 artillery and 42,120 infantry in 1894. It has been decided that this force shall be reorganized and augmented by requiring every able-bodied Chilian citizen between the ages of twenty-one and forty years to be a member. By this tentative introduction of the system of universal military service about 25,000 new men will receive instruction every year. In the event of war the National Guard will be merged into the regular army. The Government in 1895 spent 40,000,000 pesos on armaments and ships. The forts at Valparaiso have been armed with 43 10-inch Krupp guns. Prussian military officers have been engaged for some years in instructing the Chilian troops in German tactics with considerable success. The formation of the new National Guard was accomplished in the spring of 1896, and nearly 100,000 were called out for parade, workingmen and members of the wealthier classes marching side by side.

The Chilian navy comprises 3 armored vessels, the battle ship "Capitan Prat," the coast-defense ironclad "Huascar," and the armored cruiser "Almirante Cochrane"; 4 second-class and 10 third-class cruisers; and 1 first-class and 8 third-class torpedo boats. The "Capitan Prat," built at La Seyne, while having only a displacement of 6,900 tons, has a very powerful armament, consisting of 4 9½-inch Canet guns in armored barbettes, 8 4¾-inch quick-firing guns in closed turrets, and a large number of smaller quick-firing and machine guns; moreover, she is engined to make 18½ knots. The new "Blanco Encalada," of 4,500 tons, built recently in Elswick, has made 21¾ knots with natural draught. Four of the Chilian cruisers made 20 knots or better on trial, and 2 made 19 knots. A new ironclad, said to have been built for the Japanese navy, was bought in England and christened the "O'Higgins." The vessels built in England for Chili were all delivered before the close of 1896, with the exception of 1. These vessels were an ironclad, an armored cruiser, a protected cruiser, a torpedo catcher, 4 destroyers, and 6 torpedo boats.

Commerce and Production.—About half the population is employed in agriculture. The wheat crop amounts to 27,500,000 bushels a year and other grains to 8,250,000 bushels. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are reared, and wine is made and exported. The annual product of copper is about 40,000 metric tons; of silver, 160,000 kilos; of gold, 500 kilos; of coal, 10,000,000 tons. Manganese and other minerals are mined also. The nitrate fields cover 89,177 hectares, and are estimated to contain 231,600,000 tons of commercial nitrate. The product was 773,000 tons in 1888, 903,000 in 1889, 1,009,000 in 1890, 877,000 in 1891, 804,842 in 1892, 938,871 in 1893, and 1,082,285 in 1894. In this industry a large amount of English capital has recently been invested. An output exceeding by 25 per cent. the active demand and the consequent competitive lowering of the price led early in 1896 to a combination among the nitrate companies to resist the production and export of nitrates, thereby reducing the revenue of the Government from this important source and throwing many thousand men out of employment.

The value of the imports in 1894 was 54,483,716 pesos (1 peso = 92·6 cents), and the value of exports 72,040,420 pesos. The minerals exported amounted to 61,326,280 pesos; agricultural products, 9,100,046 pesos. In a total of 68,235,874 pesos, the value of all imports in 1893, food substances stood for 14,127,106 pesos; textile goods, 12,636,915 pesos; raw materials, 10,066,388 pesos; clothing and ornaments, 3,529,265 pesos; machinery, 10,822,185 pesos; domestic supplies, 4,568,040 pesos; railroad materials, 2,798,967 pesos; wines and liquors, 1,257,485 pesos; objects of art, etc., 1,261,593 pesos; drugs and chem-

icals, 1,009,297 pesos; miscellaneous merchandise, 5,731,089 pesos; specie, 427,546 pesos. Of 72,245,-114 pesos, the total value of exports in 1893, the value of nitrate made 39,211,913 pesos; iodine, 5,953,420 pesos; other minerals, 13,692,823 pesos, about half of this sum representing bar silver and the other half silver ore; wheat, 6,082,001 pesos; other agricultural products, 5,543,773 pesos; manufactured goods, 40,408 pesos; miscellaneous products, 164,455 pesos; specie, 896,205 pesos; re-exports, 660,116 pesos. Of the exports of nitrate, about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17 per cent. or more to France, 13 per cent. to the United States, 11 per cent. to Great Britain, 11 per cent. to Belgium, and 9 per cent. to other countries. The trade with the principal foreign countries in 1893 is shown in the following table, giving, in pesos, the values of the imports from and the exports to the same:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	30,794,833	55,050,621
Germany	16,959,008	6,230,002
United States	4,489,088	2,860,885
France	4,174,137	2,599,601
Argentine Republic	5,366,756	166,823
Peru	3,402,459	1,470,450
Brazil	334,135	159,185
Italy	441,999	39,173

In 1884 Great Britain furnished 38 per cent., in 1889 nearly 43 per cent., in 1894 about 46 per cent. of the imports. Germany furnished in 1884 about 19 per cent., and the share of France was nearly as great; in 1889 German imports constituted 23 per cent. of the total, while those of France were less than half as much; in 1894 22 per cent. of the imports came from Germany, and only a sixth as much from France. For the whole ten years 42 per cent. of the total imports came from Great Britain, and over 22 per cent. from Germany. The large proportion that Great Britain has in the trade is due greatly to large imports of coal, aided by heavy shipments of iron, steel, and a few articles of small manufacturing importance. There is a variety of manufactured articles in which the Germans have beaten the English by lower prices and adaptation of the goods to the requirements of the markets, though at equal prices British goods are still generally preferred. While Great Britain has gained in machinery and a few manufactured articles, Germany has made great progress also in machinery, and in furniture, earthenware, chinaware, hardware, and in textile goods, mainly at the expense of France, which has lost ground all round, and in some articles has almost disappeared from the trade of Chili.

The foreign trade in 1895 amounted to 142,126,-434, an increase of 15,602,398 over 1894. The value of the imports was 69,206,552 pesos, showing an increase of 14,722,396 pesos. The value of the exports was 69,206,552 pesos, an increase of 713,462 pesos.

Navigation.—During 1893 there were entered at Chilian ports 1,791 vessels in the ocean trade, of 2,682,542 tons, and cleared 1,662, of 2,509,279 tons. The vessels were mostly German, English, and French steamers trading with Europe by way of Cape Horn, and English and Chilian steamers trading between Chilian ports and Peru and Panama. The coasting vessels entered in 1893 had a total tonnage of 6,257,463 tons.

The Chilian merchant navy comprised 137 vessels in 1894, of which number, having an aggregate burden of 102,199 tons, 39 were steamers, of 43,741 tons.

Communications.—The total length of railroads in operation in 1893 was 1,782 miles, of which 686 miles belonged to the Government, which had expended in the construction of these lines 64,459,179 pesos. Of the Trans-Andean Railroad, from Santa Rosa to Mendoza, already 18 miles had been built on the Chilian and 88 on the Argentine side, requiring 46 miles more to join the two sections. There were 400 miles of railroad building in 1894.

The length of the Government telegraph lines at the beginning of 1895 was 6,965 miles, with 8,330 miles of wire. During 1893 there were 894,280 telegrams sent. The Government had 22 telephone systems in operation. The railroad and private telegraphs had a length of over 4,500 miles.

The post office carried in 1893 the number of 25,-419,553 letters, besides 1,893,032 circulars and 30,-839,684 newspapers and books. The revenue in 1893 was 937,420 pesos, and expenses were 812,235 pesos.

International Relations.—Chili and Argentina seemed to be on the verge of war in the early months of 1896 over the dispute in regard to the boundary line in Patagonia. In both countries financial measures were taken and military preparations made for such an eventuality. The jealousy and hostility existing between the peoples of the two republics was very apparent, but the governments handled the question at issue with calmness and discretion. Finally they agreed on April 17 upon a protocol referring the question to the arbitration of Queen Victoria. Negotiations for the determination of the definite ownership of Tacna and Arica were continued between Chili and Peru during 1896 without coming to a complete agreement. According to the treaty of Ancon, concluded in 1883, the provinces were to be held by Chili till 1895, and then the citizens were to hold a *plébiscite* to decide whether they would return to Peru or remain with Chili. According to all indications they would vote overwhelmingly to return to Peruvian allegiance. The date passed without any steps being taken to put the question to a popular vote, and subsequently the negotiations were begun, which hinged on the immediate payment by Peru of the indemnity of 10,000,000 pesos, and on other conditions and guarantees demanded by Chili.

A treaty has been negotiated with Brazil providing for free trade between the two countries. A treaty of amity and commerce with Bolivia proved at once advantageous to both countries. An extradition treaty with Spain was submitted to Congress in August.

An agreement was reached in January, 1896, by which all claims of citizens of France against the Chilian Government for wrongs committed upon them will be canceled by the payment of £5,000. The total value of the claims presented to the Anglo-Chilian tribunal amounted to 4,050,354 pesos, of which only 295,297 pesos were allowed. The claims presented to the Washington arbitration tribunal amounted to $28,555,715, while the awards against Chili amounted to only $240,564. Sixteen claims for $9,135,699 were undecided when the day came for closing the tribunal. In this amount figured the claim of the North and South America Construction Company for $6,334,203, which was settled in 1896 for $150,000. For the settlement of the remaining 15 claims, amounting to $2,801,496, the Chilian Government agreed to the reorganization of the Washington tribunal, subject to the approval of the Congress.

Legislation.—Congress met in extraordinary session on April 27. President Montt announced that the Government was working for the betterment of its finances, the completion of necessary public works, the advancement of popular education, the extension of useful industries, and the enlargement of commerce. Among the measures introduced by the Executive was an amendment of

the Constitution providing that Congress shall have no power to vote any sum of money in excess of the amount designated in the budget. The budgets for the last few years, after going through Congress, show an ever-increasing amount of money voted by Congress in excess of the sum asked for by the Executive, the consequence being that all the calculations of the Government are upset, and a presumptive surplus running into millions is swallowed up in appropriations for local schemes concocted by crafty politicians to strengthen their hold on their constituencies. In this way 7,000,000 pesos was voted away by the preceding Congress, and the Government asked to have this vote annulled. Another bill forbade any foreign bank to be established with a less capital than 2,000,000 pesos, and required insurance companies doing business in Chili to deposit with the Government a guarantee for a reserve fund of 1,000,000 pesos. The Government further proposed to limit the expenses of the state railroads to the amount of their earnings, and accordingly framed a bill which will not in future allow them to fall back upon the national treasury for large deficits as they have done in the past. The railroad department will fix the estimates for each year, and the total expenditure will have to be paid out of the income, and will no longer figure in the budget. Another bill provides that no municipality shall have power to contract loans without the authorization of the Senate. Till now the municipalities have raised loans indiscriminately on their own responsibility, and in the end, to save confiding investors from losses, the Government has saddled itself with obligations contracted without its leave by local authorities all over the country.

The regular session of Congress was opened on June 1. The chief subject of legislation brought forward was the reform of the customs tariff for the protection of national industry. The new protective tariff took effect on July 1. With wool produced in the country and cotton in Peru, and with abundant deposits of iron, copper, tin, and other minerals, and wheat and wine, more than sufficient for their annual consumption, the Chilians look forward to economic independence and industrial development.

Presidential Election.—The election of a new President to succeed Admiral Montt took place on June 25. A coalition convention, in which Clericals and Conservatives joined with the section of the Liberals allied with the aristocratic class and moneyed interests, nominated Federico Errazuriz on a platform calling for the faithful execution of the plan for the conversion of the paper currency. The candidate of the Advanced Liberals was Gen. Vicente Reyes. No contest for the presidency was ever attended with such excitement and tension of public feeling. When the day drew near, fights occurred between partisans of the two candidates in Santiago and Valparaiso. The Government announced that it would preserve the peace with the utmost strictness, but would abstain from all interference or pressure and allow the people to decide the issue with perfect freedom. The sincerity of this declaration was proved by the removal of officials who too actively supported Errazuriz, the candidate approved by the Administration. The election passed off, indeed, without any executive interference, the first perfectly fair and free election that has been held in Chili. Peace and quiet reigned generally throughout the republic, and this also was a novel phenomenon in the country's history. The election was so close that the public were held in suspense as to the result even after the colleges of electors gave their vote on July 25, showing a majority of 4 for Errazuriz. The question of the nullity of certain electors was considered by the united houses of Congress after they met on Aug. 30. On Sept. 3 Señor Errazuriz was proclaimed President by Congress, having obtained a majority of 2 votes. The supporters of the unsuccessful candidate behaved with exemplary moderation.

The President-elect had much difficulty in selecting his Cabinet, which he desired to have composed of Liberals who had supported him, excluding on the one hand the Reyesta section of the Liberal party and on the other his Conservative allies. It was considered inexpedient, moreover, to take members of Congress into the Cabinet, because that would weaken the President's party. A ministry constituted under these conditions was not likely to last or to accomplish anything in the face of the Reyesta majority in the House of Representatives. Anibal Zanartu accepted the task of forming the new Cabinet, which was announced on Sept. 14, as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Anibal Zanartu; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique de Putron; Minister of Justice, Adolfo Ibanez; Minister of Finance, José Francisco Fabres; Minister of Public Works, Francisco Baeza; Minister of War and Marine, Gen. Manuel Bulues. The President was inaugurated on Sept. 18. Admiral Montt, the retiring President, was appointed the head of a naval commission to visit Europe for the purpose of examining ships and armaments. The new Government was confronted with a monetary and commercial crisis and a shrinkage of revenues indicating a deficit of 10,000,000 pesos. While many Chilians clamored for the reissue of paper money, foreign bank managers declared that the only means of solving the crisis was an announcement by the Government that it would maintain the gold-conversion law at all hazards. When Congress convened on Nov. 2 its first act was to censure the ministry. The ministers resigned, and Sanchez Fontecilla, having given up the task of forming a new Cabinet of the President's adherents because the majority insisted that all shades of Liberal opinion should be represented, E. F. Albano was commissioned to form a ministry, which was completed on Nov. 17, as follows: Minister of the Interior, Carlos Antunez; Minister of Justice, Luis Claro Solar; Minister of Finance, Justiniano Sotomayor; Minister of Public Works, Elias Fernandez Albano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Morla Vicuña; Minister of War and the Navy, Gen. Amunategui.

CHINA, an absolute monarchy in eastern Asia. The Government is regulated by historical precedents and the Confucian principles of morality. The throne is hereditary in the Manchu or Tsing dynasty, established by the Tartar conquest in 1644. The Emperor chooses his heir from among his sons by his first three wives. The present Emperor, who reigns under the style of Kwangsu, which means continuation of splendor, was proclaimed irregularly, his uncle and predecessor having died a minor without leaving a legal successor. He was born Aug. 2, 1872, being the son of Prince Chun, seventh son of the Emperor Trokwang, and came to the throne after the death of the Emperor Tsaichun, Jan. 12, 1875, under the direction of his aunt and adopted mother, the Empress Dowager Tsu-Hsi, mother of the late Emperor, who as co-Regent and, after the death in 1881 of the Eastern Empress, sole Regent, continued to direct the affairs of the empire until the young Emperor became of age and married, and on March 4, 1889, assumed the Government. Only the *literati*, men who have passed the literary examinations, of which there are many grades, are eligible to public office. There is a Tsung-Tu, or governor-general, over the capital province of Pechili, and others have charge of the Liang-Kiang, Min-Che, Liang-Hu, Chan-Kan,

Liang-Kwang, and Yun-Kwe groups of provinces and over Szechuen, while each province has its Sun-Fu, or governor. These officers and the subordinate local officials are almost independent of the Imperial Government, which has little to do with the people in general, but the local administrators are held accountable by the imperial authorities for their manner of administration, and may be removed at any time and degraded in official rank or punished even with decapitation for wrongdoing, while on the other hand a virtuous and successful administration brings rewards.

Area and Population.—The area of the 18 provinces of China proper is estimated at 1,336,841 square miles and their total population at 386,000,000. The dependencies are: Manchuria, with an area of 362,310 square miles and about 7,500,000 inhabitants; Mongolia, with an area of 1,288,000 square miles and 2,000,000 inhabitants; Tibet, with an area of 651,500 square miles and 6,000,000 inhabitants; Jungaria, with an area of 147,950 square miles and 600,000 inhabitants; and Eastern Turkestan, with an area of 431,800 square miles and 580,000 inhabitants. The island of Formosa, having an area of 14,980 square miles, and a population of 3,600,000, was ceded to Japan by the terms of the treaty of peace ratified on May 8, 1895, and was formally transferred on June 2, 1895. The population of Pekin, the seat of the Imperial Government, is variously estimated between 500,000 and 1,650,000. Canton is supposed to have 2,000,000 inhabitants; Fuchow, 1,000,000; Tientsin, 950,000; Hangchow, 800,000; Shanghai, 400,000; and Ningpo, 255,000. These are the most important of the treaty ports. There are cities in the interior that have an enormous population. The foreign population of the treaty ports at the end of 1894 was 9,350, of whom 3,989 were British, 1,294 Americans, 807 French, 780 Portuguese, 767 Germans, 380 Spaniards, 356 Swedes and Norwegians, 253 Japanese, 206 Italians, 123 Danes, 106 Russians, and 289 of other nationalities. In 1895 the foreign residents increased to 10,091, of whom 4,084 were British, 1,325 Americans, 875 French, 812 Germans, 805 Portuguese, and 2,190 of other nationalities.

Finances.—The revenues of the Imperial Government are not published, except those derived from the customs, which are collected under European supervision. Herr von Brandt estimates the total normal revenue at 100,000,000 haikwan taels, equivalent before 1874 to $161,000,000 in gold, but in July, 1896, to $81,900,000 only, owing to the depreciation of silver. The receipts from the various sources, according to this estimate, are as follow: Maritime customs, including inland duty on foreign opium, 23,000,000 taels; land tax, 35,000,000 taels; inland transit duties, 12,000,000 taels; native customs and duty on native opium, 10,000,000 taels; salt monopoly, 10,000,000 taels; sale of titles and brevet rank, 5,000,000 taels; rice tribute, 3,000,000 taels; licenses and other items, 2,000,000 taels. The expenses of the Manchu Government at Pekin are about 7,000,000 taels a year; expenses of the court, 1,000,000 taels; cost of the frontier armies, 5,000,000 taels. About 2,000,000 taels a year are paid for the regulation of the Yellow river. The land and salt tax and other revenues, except the maritime customs revenue, are collected by the provincial authorities, and the bulk of the revenues are applied to their own expenses. The Imperial Government receives no fixed proportion of these taxes, but makes a requisition each year upon the more prosperous provinces for about the same amount in normal times, while from some of the poor provinces it demands no contributions. The cost of the troops, except the frontier garrisons, is defrayed by the provinces, as well as the salaries of the civil service, the maintenance of the river and canal flotillas, and whatever is spent on public works. The land tax was fixed once for all by a fundamental law about a century and a half old. The salt tax is practically unalterable. The *likin*, or transit duty, is determined by the local authorities, and is capriciously and arbitrarily changed to suit their exigencies. The Government agreed in the Chefoo convention to exempt imports from *likin* on which 2½ per cent. duty is paid on entry in addition to the 5-per-cent. customs duty. But some of the governors refuse to be bound by this agreement, and still levy *likin* on goods that have paid the commutation, as well as on all the products that pass through the *likin* barriers, which are often not more than ten miles apart. The receipts of the maritime customs amounted in 1894 to 22,523,605 taels, of which 6,546,299 taels were collected on imports, 8,820,012 taels on exports, 5,050,303 taels on foreign opium, 1,203,458 taels from lighterage, 479,635 taels for tonnage, and 423,898 taels from transit dues. The customs revenue for 1895 was 21,385,000 taels, the decrease being due to the port of Niuchuang yielding no revenue during the Japanese occupation, and the cessation of the revenue from the treaty ports of Formosa upon the cession of that island to Japan. Making allowance for these losses, the revenue exceeded that of any previous year. The opium duty, which amounted to 6,197,906 taels in 1891, was only 4,104,145 taels in 1895.

The expenses of the Japanese war and the war indemnity of 200,000,000 kuping taels, about $161,000,000, with the indemnity of 30,000,000 kuping taels for the evacuation of the Liaotang peninsula, burdened the Chinese Government for the first time with a large debt. Before the war the only debts outstanding were a German loan contracted in 1888 at 5½ per cent., of which 3,500,000 marks remained unpaid; a loan of 10,000,000 taels obtained from the Hong-Kong Bank in 1879 at 7 per cent.; and £5,000,000 advanced by different banks between 1892 and 1895. All these debts are secured on the customs revenue. After the war the Imperial Government obtained the Russo-French loan, amounting to about $77,000,000, on which 4 per cent. interest is paid. In 1896 the Anglo-German loan of £16,000,000, or $77,866,000 was contracted at 5 per cent. This makes the total present indebtedness $187,900,000, on which $8,388,000 interest must be paid annually. The Russo-French loan was guaranteed by the Russian Government. The Anglo-German loan, which was taken by the syndicate on March 12, 1896, at the contract price of 94, was not guaranteed by any government, but was made a charge on the customs revenue that was not already pledged, and protected by a stipulation that the present administration of the maritime customs shall remain unchanged.

The only official coin is the copper cash, of which 11 are equal to a cent in United States money. The ordinary medium of exchange is *sycee*—i. e., silver of a certain fineness that is weighed, not counted. A silver dollar of the same size as the United States dollar or the Japanese yen has been coined at the new mint in Canton since 1890, and is current everywhere by imperial decree, but it has not come into general use. Payments are actually made in bullion by weight. The liang or tael, which is the standard, varies in different parts of the empire. The haikwan or customs tael is 1⅓ ounce of pure silver. The Government in July, 1896, announced the intention of reforming the national currency by introducing a uniform coin and unit of value equivalent to the Mexican dollar. The copper cash has not been coined extensively for many years, owing to the fact that it costs now a tael and a third in silver to coin a tael's worth at

the rate of exchange that has been established from ancient times, about 1,500 cash to the tael. The available stock of cash consequently diminished, until in 1895 they began to go to a premium and rose till only 1,150 would be given for a tael. The decline in the price of silver has caused a shrinkage in the quantity of foreign goods imported, with an increase in their total value. Exports, owing to the same cause, have increased in quantity as well as in value. The imperial customs receipts have fallen off a full third in gold value in the last few years. For this, among other reasons, Li-Hung-Chang went to Europe in 1896 to endeavor to get the consent of Great Britain and other countries to an increased rate of customs duties, unless there was a prospect of the restoration of silver to the mints. The prices of domestic commodities and services in China have changed very little in consequence of the depreciation of silver. More revenue than was formerly required is necessary in order to pay interest on the heavy imperial debt incurred on account of the war. The proposition was to raise the import tariff from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., the same concession that was granted to Japan in 1895. The 5-per-cent. tariff was established in 1860 by the Pekin convention supplementary to the treaty of Tientsin. It was forced upon China when European troops held the capital. When it was signed China was paid in taels of an exchange value of 3 to the pound sterling, enabling the Chinese to make extensive purchase in the Western markets. In the last twenty years the exchange value of the tael has fallen to such an extent that the Chinese are now obliged to remit 7 for each sovereign. A doubling of the import and export duties would consequently only place China in the original position she occupied when the conventional tariff went into force. France, Russia, and Germany gave their consent to the proposition to increase the duties; England held out for large compensating concessions, such as the abolition of all *likin* duties.

The Viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung established a mint at Hangkow for the coinage of Chinese dollars, but could not keep them in circulation because he attempted to hold their exchange value at 1,000 cash by making them receivable for taxes at that rate, while the people would accept them only for 860 cash. He had a quantity of cash minted, weighing 5 instead of 8 candarins each, and Viceroy Lieu, of Nankin, took steps in the same direction, but the Emperor refused to sanction the issue of debased cash, though the people were willing to take them.

The Army.—The central army, stationed at Kalgan, near Pekin, has a strength of 50,000 men in time of peace, capable of being doubled in war, consisting of strong and well-trained men, armed with Remington rifles. The army of Manchuria numbers about 70,000 men, equipped with Mauser rifles and Krupp field pieces. The force garrisoned in Turkestan is also well armed and drilled. The provincial troops, constituting the bulk of the forces that were often beaten easily by the Japanese in the late war, are badly armed, not efficiently trained, and not apt to fight. Of these braves a force of 200,000 is kept up in peace time, which is capable of being raised to a strength of 600,000 in case of war. The Chinese arsenals, under foreign supervision, turn out large quantities of modern arms and ammunition. The official military statistics represent the efficient troops mentioned above, classed as the Eight Banners, or Imperial Army of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, to have a strength of 323,800 men, of whom 100,000 are supposed to be reviewed by the Emperor every year, while the national or Chinese army is reported to consist of 6,459 officers and 650,000 men. A scheme of military reform and reorganization has been adopted, in the execution of which European officers will be employed. Li-Hung-Chang made contracts when in Europe in the summer of 1896 for rifles in France and artillery in Germany.

The Navy.—The Chinese navy was strong in ships and guns before the war, and was not badly manned, but it broke down completely because the administration was inefficient and corrupt and because the principal fleet was prevented from effective manœuvring by the order of the Government to remain in Chinese waters, while the other forces were kept from co-operating with it by the provincial authorities. The northern squadron, containing the effective fighting ships, was captured or destroyed by the Japanese in the battles of Yalu and Wei-Hai-Wei. After the war China had no battle ships left. The present force consists of 3 coast guards, 7 second-class cruisers, 9 third-class cruisers, 33 other steamers, and 30 first-class and 13 second-class torpedo boats. There were at the beginning of 1896 in course of construction 1 cruiser, 1 dispatch boat, 4 gunboats, and 4 torpedo boats. The creation of a new navy is one of the first objects to be attained as soon as Chinese finances can be reorganized. The plans adopted are for a fleet of the English fashion, with English naval officers.

Commerce and Production.—The chief commercial products of China are tea, cultivated in the western and southern provinces, and silk, which is raised in all the provinces, but best in Kwangtung, Szechuen, and Che-Kiang. Opium for home consumption is largely produced in the west. In the north cereals, such as wheat, barley, millet, and corn, are cultivated, and in the southern provinces rice and sugar are important crops. The coal mines at Kaiping are worked under the direction of foreign engineers. Mines have been opened also at Hang-Kow. Thick beds of coal underlie nearly the whole of China. Iron and copper are mined in a primitive manner. In the copper mines of Yunnan Japanese engineers have lately been employed to introduce modern methods. The total value of imports in 1894 was 162,102,911 haikwan taels, taking the market values in the ports of China, including duties paid and costs of landing, storing, and selling. The value of exports, not including the export duty and cost of packing and shipping, was 128,104,522 taels. Deducting the extraneous charges in the one case and adding the cost of exporting in the other, the corrected values are 139,569,201 taels for imports and 144,690,042 taels for exports. The direct trade with foreign countries in 1894 was distributed as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Hong-Kong	82,424,351	50,793,504
Great Britain	29,943,379	11,500,254
India	19,929,092	2,542,611
United States	9,263,082	16,442,788
Japan	9,130,173	9,256,632
Continent of Europe	5,770,594	19,119,081
Russia in Europe and Asia	1,068,728	11,023,184

The imports of opium in 1894 were valued at 33,336,067 taels; of cotton cloth, 32,405,000 taels; of cotton yarn, 19,700,000 taels; of raw cotton, 556,203 taels; of woolen goods, 3,540,195 taels; of coal, 3,221,343 taels; of kerosene oil, 8,005,314 taels; of sea products, 5,157,616 taels; of rice, 9,743,000 taels; of sugar, 9,507,000 taels; of iron, 2,584,000 taels; of tin, 2,047,000 taels; of timber, 1,690,000 taels; of matches, 1,639,000 taels; of aniline, 1,169,000 taels. The value of the exports of tea was 31,854,575 taels; of raw silk, 33,004,000 taels; of silk goods, 7,980,000 taels; of cotton, 7,361,000 taels; of straw braid, 2,531,219 taels; of sugar, 2,436,625 taels; of wool, 2,355,000 taels; of clothing and foot

wear, 1,850,635 taels; of paper, 1,784,366 taels; of cow and buffalo hides, 1,089,919 taels; of chinaware and pottery, 1,231,136 taels; of tobacco, 1,231,000 taels. The quantity of tea exported was 1,862,312 piculs (1 picul = 133⅓ pounds), of which 757,287 piculs went to Russia, 403,197 to the United States, 307,504 to Great Britain, 165,504 to Hong-Kong, and 80,323 to Australia.

Neither the war with Japan nor the riots and disturbances in certain provinces seriously interfered with trade, which was remarkably active and prosperous during 1895. The right to import machinery, conceded by the treaty of peace, gave an extraordinary impetus to industry, especially cotton spinning and weaving, in which Chinamen and foreigners have now invested much capital. Cheap labor and abundant raw material, with the continuance of the advantage that the East enjoys by the fall in the gold price of silver, hold out every prospect of China becoming a most important manufacturing country, which will lead to a keen and formidable competition in textiles between the East and the West. The total volume of trade in 1895 was 314,989,926 taels, surpassing the previous year by 24,000,000 taels. The total trade of China has more than doubled in ten years, the figure for 1885 being 153,205,729 taels. In this period the imports have increased from 88,200,018 to 171,696,715 taels, and exports from 65,005,611 to 143,293,211 taels, showing that there has been no change in the relative position of imports and exports as in Japan. The imports in 1895 amounted to 171,695,715 taels. The increase of 9,593,000 taels was in part illusory, owing to the inclusion of what was coastwise traffic in former years by reason of the acquisition of Chinese territory by Japan. The great decline in the opium trade observed in 1894 continued in an accelerated ratio, owing to restricted production in India, higher prices, and increased production and improved quality of the native drug. The import of foreign opium has fallen from 67,800 piculs in 1886 to 51,306 piculs in 1895. There was a large increase in the imports of morphine, showing an alarming increase of the morphine habit through a greater use of the so-called antiopium pills. An increased importation of staple cotton fabrics, notwithstanding the fall of silver, causing an advance of over 27 per cent. in prices since 1886, is an encouraging symptom of improving economic conditions. The yearly importation of over a million piculs of Indian yarn affords evidence of the great increase of the native hand-weaving industry throughout the empire, stimulated by the high price of foreign cotton fabrics. Besides native cotton mills already established, 4 new ones, with capacity for 143,000 spindles, were started and a score of others were projected by European, Chinese, and Japanese capitalists.

The fall in silver has enhanced the price of woolen goods to such a degree that ordinary silk and satin cost little more. Metals have likewise suffered from this cause. The importation of machinery was nevertheless in 1895 twice as much as in 1894. The exports in 1895 amounted to 143,293,211 taels, showing an apparent increase of over 15,000,000 taels, which was partly due, as in the case of imports, to including for the first time the trade with Formosa, but there was a positive gain of over 9,000,000 taels in exports of silk, tea, cotton, and other staples. Silk is now the chief export, tea having receded to second place. The export of white, yellow, and wild silk and China filatures in 1895 was 110,620 piculs, 11,100 piculs more than in 1894. Moreover, the sale of cocoons exceeded that of all previous years, while the shipments of silk goods were nearly 3,000,000 taels more than in 1894. In ten years the export of silk and satin goods has more than doubled. The Pasteur system of detecting and eradicating the silkworm disease has been successfully employed in Canton province. The Russian demand for black tea is increasing, and the purchases, at exceptionally high prices, both for the Black Sea and the Kiakhta overland route, were in 1895 the highest yet recorded. This trade has grown from 287,900 piculs in 1891 to 384,300 piculs in 1895; but this increase does not make up for the decline in the black tea trade with Great Britain, which has fallen from 409,300 piculs in 1891 to 250,400 piculs in 1895, when it was 94,000 less than in the previous year. Raw cotton is an export that is increasing very rapidly, owing to the demand of the Japanese mills. The export amounted in 1895 to 896,000 piculs, of which Japan took 744,000. The export of skins of dogs, goats, and sheep, both tanned and untanned, for clothing and rugs has grown from 881,000 taels in 1891 to 2,649,000 taels in 1895. Another remarkable development is the export of nankeens for Chinese abroad, who find this durable homespun cheaper than the more flimsy European fabrics since these have been enhanced in price by the appreciation of gold. Of the total trade of nearly 315,000,000 taels in 1895, the share of the British Empire was over 215,000,000 taels; of Japan, 32,000,000 taels; of the Continent of Europe, outside of Russia, 29,000,000 taels; of the United States, 20,500,000 taels; of the Russian Empire, 17,000,000 taels. The share of the port of Shanghai in the total trade was nearly 219,000,000 taels.

Navigation.—During 1894 there were 38,063 vessels, of 29,622,001 tons, entered and cleared at the ports of China, of which 20,527, of 20,496,347 tons, were British; 13,123, of 5,539,246 tons, Chinese; 2,429, of 1,983,605 tons, German; 420, of 379,044 tons, Japanese; 107, of 129,127 tons, American; and 293, of 348,291 tons, French. Of the total number, 30,027, of 28,506,074 tons, were steamers.

Communications.—The means of internal communication are innumerable roads and paths, much traveled, but badly kept, and numerous canals and navigable rivers. The railroad that brings coal from the Kaiping mines to deep water on the Petang has been extended to Tientsin and northeastward to Shan-Hai-Kwan, a total length of 167 miles, while surveys have been made for 200 miles beyond the Great Wall to Kirin, the capital of Manchuria. The Emperor in 1889 ordered a railroad to be built from Pekin to Han-Kow, but this has not yet been begun. A line from Tientsin to the capital, 80 miles, has been actually begun. The cost is estimated at 2,400,000 taels. A survey has been made for a line from Shanghai to Soochow, which will be extended to Hangchow. In a recent edict, in reply to a memorial of the Minister of War recommending the appointment of a high officer to take charge of the construction of railroads, the Emperor observed that these are most important for the maintenance of trade as well as for the employment of the masses of the people: hence he has decided to encourage railroads in every way. He appointed Hu, who first suggested and has charge of the construction of the Tientsin-Pekin line, to be director general of railroad construction. The grand trunk line from Pekin to Han-Kow is being built as a commercial undertaking, with which Government officials may not interfere, by wealthy men of the provinces who can raise a capital of 10,000,000 taels. Permission has been granted to run a branch of the Russian Trans-Siberian Railroad from Stratensk through Chinese Manchuria to some open port. A Russian bank undertook to finance the enterprise and French engineers obtained the contract.

A Russian steamship company, through its agent, an American named J. Smith, obtained a concession and undertook to build wharves at the treaty port

of Chefoo. The Governor of Kwangsi was ordered to construct a railroad from Lunchow to the Tonquin border to meet the French line from Haiphong. French engineers were engaged to carry out the work. Great Britain, in order to prevent the French from gaining a start in the competition for the trade of western China, demanded that West river be opened up at once, but the Chinese Government demanded as a condition that China be allowed to retain the territory ceded under the Burmah-China convention of 1894.

Telegraphs connect the capital with all the principal cities of the empire and with the frontiers. A junction was made with the Siberian overland line to Europe in 1892, and more recently with the Burmese line to Yunnan.

The postal service is carried on by the Military department. Private messengers are also employed. For commercial purposes the Department of Foreign Customs has maintained during the winter months a service between Pekin and the maritime ports. On March 27, 1896, an imperial edict was issued expanding this latter service into a natural postal department, of which Sir Robert Hart was continued as chief, with the title of Customs and Post Inspector General.

New Treaty Ports.—Of the treaty ports that have been declared open to the residence and trade of foreign merchants, three are on the island of Formosa, which is now a Japanese possession. Under the treaty of peace with China four new ones were opened in China, making the total number now 25, not counting Nankin, which the Chinese Government consented in 1858 in the treaty with France to throw open, but has not yet opened. Of the new treaty ports Hangchow, capital of Che-Kiang province, is the most important, being the richest city in China, the center of its greatest silk and tea districts, the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces, already one of the chief manufacturing cities of the empire, employing hundreds of thousands of people in silk weaving, fan making, straw plaiting, cotton and hemp industries, the making of wine and soy, and the preparation of tea for the market. Of equal manufacturing possibilities is the enormous city of Soochow, reputed to contain a population of 7,000,000, situated on the Grand Canal, in the province of Kiangsu, and famous for its fine silk. Chungking, in Szechuen, on the Yangtze river, opens to foreign commerce the richest province of China. By the treaty of Chefoo, made in 1877, it was to have been opened soon after Ichang was, but the Chinese Government failed to keep its promise to Great Britain. Shashi is the busiest center of trade on the Yangtze above Hang-Kow, with a population of 600,000, about the same as Chungking. In accordance with the terms of the treaty of Shimonoseki, the ports of Foochow and Hangchow were opened as treaty ports on Sept. 26, 1896, and assurances were given that the two new Yangtze ports would be thrown open at an early day.

Treaty with Japan.—A commercial treaty between China and Japan, drawn in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki, was signed at Pekin on July 21, 1896. China grants to Japan the most-favored-nation treatment, though no similar right is given in return. Japanese factories are permitted to be established in China, but the duties the products are to pay remain to be fixed. The *likin* and export duties remain unchanged.

The Mohammedan Rebellion.—Although Gen. Tung had been commended and rewarded for suppressing the rebellion in northwestern China, the Dungans were by no means crushed. They emerged from their winter quarters and became active in April, capturing the town of Kiayru-Kwan, in Kansu, and advancing westward. The war was cruelly waged on both sides. Whole districts were ravaged and laid waste, and a large population was reduced to starvation.

Attacks on Missionaries.—On May 12 an anti-missionary riot occurred at Kiangyin, where the American Protestant mission was looted and burned, and the missionaries escaped with difficulty. The trouble was started by the usual slander about missionaries using the hearts and eyes of Chinese children for medicine, which in this case was put in circulation by a Chinese physician from motives of revenge. The instigator of the riot was duly punished, and the indemnity demanded by the United States Government was paid. Hatred of Christians was especially rife in Honan and northern China. In Yunnan the missionaries had a quarrel with the authorities regarding the acquisition of building sites, and were compelled by the mandarins to relinquish property that they had bought. In June the members of secret societies in a turbulent district of Kiangsu rebelled against the authorities, and, after capturing several villages, attacked ruthlessly the communities surrounding the Jesuit missions at Sinchow, Tangshatsien, and Sutsien, burning down the houses of the native Christians and maltreating them so that several persons died. In the adjacent part of Shan-Tung the German Catholic mission was demolished, one of the priests was killed before he could flee, and the native Christians were driven out of their homes. The mandarin sent soldiers to protect the buildings, but the rebels compelled them to retreat.

Shortly after the Kucheng massacre of 1895 some of the senior Protestant missionaries drew up a memorial to the Chinese Government praying that literature slandering Christian missions should be suppressed really; that mandarins, as well as the common people, should be free to adopt Christianity; and that the local mandarins should be ordered to treat missionaries without suspicion and regard them as friends, since they desired nothing but the good of China. They were introduced to the Tsung-li-Yamen by the American and British ministers, with whom, however, the German minister declined to co-operate. The majority of the Yamen seemed disposed to grant their prayer, when suddenly their chief supporter, Wang, was unexpectedly degraded, and, further, the French minister intervened with objections against any reply being made to the memorial, as this raised anew the question of the right of missionaries to deal directly with the Chinese Government, a right which the French had induced the Pope to withdraw in the case of Roman Catholic missionaries a few years before. Subsequently the deputation requested the British and United States representatives to aid them in obtaining the three points asked for in the memorial, as well as an agreement that whatever privileges were granted to Roman Catholics might also be extended to Protestants. This was considered important, because the French minister had been indefatigable in the interest of Roman Catholics, and had succeeded, after the riots of 1895, in securing a convention by which Roman Catholics could secure land without the consent of the local mandarins, and also a promise that statute law shall henceforth be published in accordance with the treaties granting religious liberty, and not with the old law forbidding Chinese to become Christians.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. The General Convention of the Christian Church, South, met in Burlington, N. C., June 5. The Rev. W. W. Staley was re-elected president. The president's biennial address called attention to Elon College and its indebtedness of $12,000; the nomination of candi-

dates for the vacant trusteeships in the institution, from whom the Board of Trustees should elect half the number; the provision of a dormitory for girls at the college; assistance in home mission work; the foreign mission in Japan; the publication of a hymnary; the establishment of an orphanage; aid to the colored people; and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor as subjects inviting action. An amendment to the articles of "Principles and Government" was adopted, to read: "The Lord Jesus Christ is the only Head of the Church, and any other pretending to be the head thereof should be regarded as that man of sin and son of perdition who exalteth himself above all that is called God." The establishment of an orphanage was approved and a committee was appointed to further it, with power to raise funds, purchase a site, and do whatever else they may think advisable. In connection with this subject the convention directed that the funds already collected for the Children's fund go to the education of young ministers as hitherto ordered, but that whatever may be collected hereafter shall go to the sustenance of the orphanage after it is built. Should the orphanage not be built, it was provided that the funds should go to the biblical library at Elon College. The trustees of the college were asked to provide for biblical instruction at as early a date as possible. For the education of the colored people the convention decided to arrange for co-operation with the brethren of the Christian Convention, North. The North Carolina and Virginia Conference was granted the privilege of co-operating with the Methodist Protestant Church in works not in conflict with the general work of the connection. An arrangement with the Christian Convention, North, for the publication of a word edition of the Christian Hymnary was left in the hands of the Publication Committee. Ministers were advised to inform themselves respecting the work of the Christian Endeavor Societies for the purpose of introducing them in their churches.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, SOCIETIES OF. The whole number of societies is given in the report made to the International Convention at Washington as 46,125, and the number of members as 2,750,000. Of these societies Canada has 3,292; the United Kingdom, 3,000; Australia, more than 2,000; France, 66; the West Indies, 63; India, 128; Mexico, 62; Turkey, 41; Africa, 38; China, 40; Germany, 18; Japan, 66; Madagascar, 93; and all foreign and mission lands, 6,399.

Two new branches of the Christian Endeavor work, the Mother's and the Senior, had been organized during the year covered by the report, the former with 50, and the latter with 20 societies. Eight thousand societies had asked to be placed on the missionary roll of honor. They included 5,869 Young People's Societies and 2,331 Junior Societies, and had given $154,022 through their respective denominational boards to the causes of home and foreign missions, and $206,150 for religious work in other ways.

COLOMBIA, a republic in South America. The Senate has 27 members, 3 for each department, elected for six years by indirect suffrage. The House of Representatives has 68 members, 1 to every 50,000 of population, elected by direct suffrage for four years, every citizen having a vote who can read and write or owns real estate or has an income of 500 pesos. The President is elected for six years by an electoral college. Miguel A. Caro, Vice-President, became President on Sept. 18, 1894, after the death of President Nuñez, for the remainder of the term ending July 20, 1896. The following ministers were in office at the beginning of 1896: Interior, C. D. Ospina; Foreign Affairs, M. F. Suarez; Commerce and Communications, Carlos Uribe; War, Edmundo Cervantes; Instruction, L. Zerda; Finance, M. Abadia Mendez.

Area and Population.—The area of the republic is officially estimated at 513,938 square miles. A more recent calculation makes it 464,400 square miles. The population was estimated in 1881 at 3,878,600, including 220,000 uncivilized Indians. Bogotá, the capital, situated at an elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea, has 120,000 inhabitants. Education is free, but not compulsory. There are 1,817 primary schools, with 89,000 pupils. The universities, technical institutes, and normal schools have about 3,200 students in attendance. The Roman Catholic is the state religion. Other forms are tolerated so far as they are judged to be not contrary to Christian morals nor the law.

Finances.—The revenue is mainly derived from customs. For the biennial period 1895–'96 the revenue was estimated at 26,226,300 pesos and expenditure at 26,233,191 pesos.

The internal debt on June 30, 1894, was stated to be 9,413,060 pesos, of which 5,466,896 pesos represented the consolidated debt and 3,946,164 pesos the floating debt, which latter should be paid off by a sinking fund established in 1888, amounting to 604,000 pesos per annum; but these funds have not been so applied since the insurrection of 1895. The interest on the consolidated debt is 262,196 pesos per annum. Besides these debts there is a forced paper currency amounting to 26,135,060 pesos. The old Bolivian silver peso was of equal value with the 5-franc piece, but the fineness was reduced from 0·835 to 0·500, and now these debased coins have been driven out by paper money. A law was passed in 1894 that provided for the redemption of the paper currency and the free coinage of gold, with subsidiary silver to be coined for the Government in Europe. No gold, however, was brought to be coined. Silver coins, 0·835 fine, were minted in Birmingham to the amount of 8,251 pesos only. On the Isthmus of Panama Peruvian silver circulates; in other parts of the republic the money is depreciated paper. A new law prohibiting the importation of foreign silver was enacted by the Congress and went into effect in July, 1896. The effect was a serious derangement of the trade with neighboring countries.

Commerce and Navigation.—The chief imports are articles of food and drink, textiles, and iron and steel manufactures. The chief exports are coffee, peanuts, silver ore, cacao, cotton, dyestuffs, live stock, hides, tobacco, rubber, and woods. Some of the minor exports to the United States are straw hats, cocoanuts, balsam copaiba, bananas, ivory nuts, heron feathers, pearls, gold dust, manganese ore, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise shell. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is more important than the direct commerce. The transit traffic between San Francisco and Europe fell away to almost nothing until, in 1895, it suddenly revived and became important. The vessels of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad companies (both American), the Chilian South American Steamship Company, and the English Pacific Steam Navigation Company call at Panama. Of 863 steamers that were cleared during the four years ending June 30, 1895, 356 were American, 384 English, 115 Chilian, and 8 were German tramp steamers. The American steamers have steadily increased, and they now carry twice as much freight as all the rest. In all the ports of Colombia 1,510 vessels, of 806,397 tons, were entered, and 1,475, of 1,436,854 tons, cleared during 1893. Of the total tonnage, 55 per cent. was British, 19 per cent. French, and 10 per cent. German. The Colombian merchant fleet consists of 2 steamers, of 341 tons, and 5 sailing

vessels, of 2,179 tons. An extensive trade in cattle with Cuba that sprang up in 1876 has ceased. Nevertheless the commerce of Colombia has grown more and more important every year. Coffee has been grown in the interior departments of Santandar, Cundinamarca, and Tolima, and the export has steadily increased for fifteen years, notwithstanding the difficulty of transporting the crop to the coast or the navigable streams. Within three or four years an important new coffee country has been opened in the Sierra Nevada mountains, near the port of Santa Marta, and large tracts of land have been secured for plantations by Americans and others.

Communications.—The length of railroads in Colombia was 218 miles in 1892, when there were 3 completed lines and 5 in operation over a part of their intended routes.

The post office during 1893 carried 302,410 domestic letters and postal cards, 615,844 printed inclosures and samples, and 70,038 registered letters and packets, and forwarded to foreign countries 342,440 letters and 206,171 papers and packets.

There were 6,835 miles of telegraphs in 1894. From June 30, 1892, to March 31, 1894, the number of telegrams dispatched was 317,507; received, 372,630; cable messages sent, 2,509; received, 3,322.

The Panama Canal.—The company founded in 1881 by the late Ferdinand de Lesseps to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, 46 miles in length, nearly parallel to the line of the existing railroad, received up to June 30, 1886, 772,545,412 francs. It was found on the examination of engineers that nearly as much more would be required before the canal could be completed, and even then only with locks, not at the sea level. An attempt to raise a loan of 600,000,000 francs failed in 1888, and the company went into liquidation. Operations were suspended after March 15, 1889. An extension having been granted in March, 1893, a second attempt to form a new company was made in 1894, and work on the canal was partially resumed.

Steps are being taken to make a harbor in Panama at the mouth of the canal, where vessels of all sizes will be enabled to come alongside the wharves and have their cargoes unloaded direct on the cars of the Panama Railroad, instead of being discharged into lighters 4 miles away from the railroad. This harbor, which will be completed by the end of 1897, and other improvements at Colon will greatly facilitate the traffic of the railroad, which belongs to the canal company. The business of this railroad is now growing rapidly, owing to the revival of the trans-Isthmian traffic and the development of some of the richest agricultural lands in the world. Besides these extensive dredging operations work is being prosecuted on the canal at the Culebra cut with laborers imported from the West Indies and West Africa.

Politics and Legislation.—The administration of President Caro has been unpopular because of his dictatorial policy and arbitrary character. In 1896 there was widespread apprehension of a renewal of troubles such as distracted the country in 1895. The President dispatched troops to several places where there was a probability of revolt, pretending that there was danger of a foreign invasion. A force was hastily despatched from Bogotá to the coast in January on the rumor that two vessels had sailed from New York with arms for the revolutionists. President Caro in March formally resigned his office into the hands of the Vice-President, Quintero Calderon, but soon he resumed office and on April 11 appointed the following new Cabinet: Interior, Manuel Casabianca; War, Pedro A. Molina; Foreign Affairs, Jorge Holguin; Finance, Ruperto Ferreira; Treasury, Manuel Ponce de Leon; Education, Dr. Rafael Carrasquilla. The army was mobilized shortly afterward. The force on the peace footing is limited by act of Congress to 5,500 men. In case of war the President can raise its strength to whatever the circumstances seem to require, every able-bodied Colombian being liable to serve. Congress met on July 20. Heated discussions took place over the repeal of the export tax on coffee that was imposed during the civil war of 1895. A bill was introduced to annul the extraordinary powers that were conferred upon the President, virtually making him a dictator.

Foreign Relations.—The Government agreed in January, 1896, to refer the claims of English and American contractors and the right of the Government to cancel the railroad concessions granted to them to commissions of arbitration. In the early part of March the English minister, G. F. B. Jenner, was notified that owing to his roughness in diplomatic correspondence he would no longer be recognized as the representative of his Government. Negotiations for the settlement of the boundary dispute with Venezuela were reopened by the Colombian envoy in Caracas in April. On March 31 a Colombian gunboat overhauled an American schooner, the "George Whitford," which had left Porto Bello and was more than 6 miles out at sea, and compelled the master, under threat of sinking his vessel, to put back to Colon, where a guard was placed on board, and was not removed till April 2, after the American consul had notified the governor that he would send for a United States man-of-war unless the vessel was released. The American Government made an immediate demand for an apology for this affront to the American flag, and after an investigation the Colombian Government disavowed the act and apologized. Three jurists were appointed in August by the President of the Swiss Federation to arbitrate the differences between Great Britain and the United States of Colombia arising out of the disputed railroad concession. The Government ordered the Carthagena and Magdalena Railroad, belonging to an American company, to transport all freight by weight, and when the manager refused offered to have this quarrel adjusted by arbitration. A treaty was concluded at Bogotá in November by which Colombia and Costa Rica agreed to have their long-standing dispute regarding their territorial division line settled by the adjudication of the President of the French Republic. The controversy, which involves a large and valuable tract of the American isthmus, was once before near a settlement through the friendly intervention of the United States. On the advice of Secretary Bayard it was referred to Spain for delimitation when that monarchy was already engaged in drawing the boundary line between Colombia and Venezuela. The Spanish Government, while acceding to the request, deferred taking up the Costa Rican case until the other boundary was delimited. During the delay Colombia made grants to a New Jersey company, which undertook to build a road from Bocas del Toro into the interior, and also ceded over a million acres that were situated within the disputed area to the Panama Canal Company. On protests being raised, the Colombian Government declared that the time within which Spain should have acted on the boundary question had expired, and in 1891 it withdrew from the treaty. Secretary Gresham again offered the friendly offices of the United States in 1894, and the outcome of this intervention is the new treaty of arbitration.

COLORADO, a Western State, admitted to the Union Aug. 1, 1876, and hence called the Centennial State; area, 103,925 square miles. The population was 194,327 according to the census of 1880; in 1890 it was 412,198. Capital, Denver.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Albert W. McIntyre; Lieutenant Governor, Jared L. Brush; Secretary of State, Albert B. McGaffey; Treasurer, Harry E. Mulnix; Auditor, C. C. Parks; Superintendent of Education, Mrs. A. J. Peavey; Attorney-General, Byron L. Carr—all Republicans; Superintendent of Insurance, C. C. Parks; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles D. Hayt; Associate Justices, Luther M. Goddard, John Campbell—Republicans, except Goddard, who is a Democrat.

Education.—The seventeenth annual catalogue of the State Agricultural College, issued in May, shows a registry of 232, of whom 161 were young men and 12 were in the graduating class. The four-years' course included botany and horticulture, zoölogy and entomology, chemistry and geology, civil, mechanical, and irrigation engineering, mathematics, history, literature and German, English and sociology. In the department of domestic economy instruction is given in home hygiene, cooking, sewing, nursing, and the chemistry of foods. Military science is also taught. For students who intend to follow a business career there is a commercial course. Oratory, physical culture, vocal music, and the modern languages form supplementary studies.

Banks.—The condition of banks, as published in January, was as follows: With one less bank in the field and one bank just recovering from several months' suspension, the total clearings of Denver banks for 1895 were $138,371,173.36, while for 1894 they were $138,347,784.27. Notwithstanding the slight change in the clearings, the condition of the individual banks, especially in regard to deposits, specie, and reserve, shows a great improvement.

Indictments were found May 19 against bank officials and others accused of conspiring to defraud depositors in Denver banks that had closed their doors within the preceding three years. Officers of the German National Bank were charged with falsifying figures in the report to the Comptroller in May, 1893. O. E. Miller, of Chicago, was charged with embezzling $125,000 from the Commercial National Bank, whose president, C. H. Dow, was accused of conspiring with him.

Mining.—From estimates received by the director of the Mint it appears that the value of gold produced in Colorado in 1895 was about $15,000,000, and the quantity of silver was 22,000,000 fine ounces. Estimates of other mineral products in 1895 were as follow: Lead, 97,644,688 pounds; copper, 8,031,247 pounds; coal, 3,570,518 tons, value $6,665,136; iron, value $1,586,200; steel rails, value $1,348,500. The State has an area of 127,305 acres of coal land assessed.

Statistics of 1895 showed that 15 per cent. more men were employed in the mines than in 1893 before the panic.

In an article on gold mining in the State, T. A. Rickard, the State geologist, says there is no ground for the impression that Colorado has but one mining district, that of Cripple Creek, upon which attention is now riveted for the reason that its output rose from $3,900,000 in 1894 to $7,000,000 in 1895. According to this geologist the gold deposits of Colorado are distributed over a region 280 miles long, from Hahn's peak in the north to Mount Hesperus in the south. The mining industry is now attacking the lodes whose degradation formed the shallow alluvial beds.

An estimate of the money invested at Cripple Creek, compared with its output shows as follows: 4,000 patented claims, costing an average of $500 each, $2,000,000; 5,000 unpatented locations, costing an average of $100 each, $500,000; cost of the claims, $2,500,000; work of lessee, $3,000,000; capital invested in second purchase, $1,500,000: total, $7,000,000. Against this the output of the camp stands as follows: 1892, $600,000; 1893, $2,100,000; 1894, $8,000,000; 1895, $8,000,000; 1896, estimate, $10,000,000; total, $23,700,000. The actual cash value of the gold belt is placed at about $100,000,000.

There is great activity also in San Juan County, of which Silverton is the county seat, as also at Telluride; and new workings are reported at Victor, Leadville, Ouray, Gunnison, Boulder, Pinos Altos, Aspen, Pine Creek, Clear Creek, Arkins, Cottonwood, Creede, and other points. West Creek, in Douglas County, a new mining camp which grew to a town of nearly 10,000 within ninety days, was incorporated in March.

Manufactures.—Estimates of the value of manufactures in 1894 placed the total at $40,238,730; the indications were that figures for 1895 would show an increase of at least 5 per cent. At the close of 1894 nearly 10,000 men were employed. Several factories opening up in 1895 increased the number of men employed to 1,200. The most material increase in the factory business during the year was in textile industries, where the number of yards of cloth manufactured was 8,113,724, compared with 6,698,122 in the preceding year. Sewing manufacture and the making of men's clothing increased 25 per cent. The output of the tanneries nearly doubled. The floral industry assumed new importance, increasing its output for the year to $140,000 and requiring the establishment of new and enlarged conservatories. All lines furnishing building material experienced satisfactory improvement.

Irrigation.—The report of F. H. Newell, specialist on irrigation of the Geological Survey, gives an account of the present state of irrigation in Colorado. "The ordinary flow of the streams is utilized to its fullest capacity, and, especially on the South Platte drainage, large numbers of reservoirs have been built in or near the foothills for the purpose of holding flood waters. This method of increasing the available supply can be utilized to a greater extent, as there are still many localities where water might be held at moderate expense. The examinations have shown the existence of good reservoir sites, especially in the basin of the Arkansas, the most notable of these being that at Twin Lakes. By holding the greater part of the flood waters, it will be possible to extend the area under cultivation, but the amount of land which has already passed into private ownership is so great that there is little probability of sufficient supply being obtained for any considerable part of the public lands of the eastern half of the State." Mr. Newell also says that the water supply from artesian wells is an important feature, especially on the great plains, where there are no surface streams, but where it is possible to obtain an amount sufficient for the irrigation of small patches of land, besides water for cattle. "In the vicinity of Denver, Pueblo, La Junta, Lamar, and in the San Luis valley are areas where artesian conditions are known to exist, and where flowing wells are used for domestic purposes and to a small extent in agriculture."

Of the land now vacant in the State, it is estimated that 6,000,000 acres are forested or have growing upon them trees (though often sparsely located) of size sufficient to furnish merchantable timber. Besides this there are probably 7,000,000 acres of woodland.

Strike at Leadville.—A long-continued and serious strike began in Leadville, June 19. Silver miners who had been working for $2.50 a day, had been asking for $3, which was paid at some of the

mines; the managers refused on the ground that they could not afford it; and after months of fruitless efforts to come to an adjustment, these miners, to the number of 800 or more, were ordered out by the union. The strike extended to 10 or 12 properties.

On June 23, 5 mines, which had been paying $3 to their men, were closed by the managers for an indefinite period, swelling the number of idle miners to about 1,600, and ultimately as many as 3,000 were involved. Some nonunion men were employed in the course of the summer, but the strikers kept a close watch to prevent any such from entering the town. Sept. 21 the trouble culminated in a riot in which the attacking miners used dynamite, and hundreds of shots were fired. Six men were killed and as many more were wounded, and the works at the Coronado mine, which was working with nonunion men, were laid in ashes. More than 1,000 of the State militia were in Leadville the next day, and troops were kept there for months. Martial law was proclaimed Sept. 23. There were frequent skirmishes between the militia and the strikers, but without serious results.

According to the muster roll, Nov. 22, the guard consisted of 735 uniformed soldiers, including officers, and about 300 ununiformed emergency men. The Cloud City Miners' Union issued an address to Gov. McIntyre and the people of Denver, in which they said: "The miners of the union are anxious for an amicable settlement of this trouble. They opened the field of this immensely productive district. The made it possible for millionaires to arise from it. They have in it the interest of their day's pay, bread and meat, shelter and clothing for themselves and their humble dependents. Others have in it the interest of rapidly accumulating fortunes. The miners are ready and willing to entertain and consider any reasonable proposition looking toward a settlement. They will meet the operators in a spirit of fairness and justice. They can not, of course, consent to the destruction of the union, for that is the bulwark of their safety. Neither can they consent to perform their hard and exhaustive labor, undergo its constant hardships, and face its manifold dangers for less wages than will supply them with the necessities of life."

Disasters.—A terrible explosion of gas took place Feb. 18 in the Vulcan coal mine, near Newcastle, probably the greatest mine disaster that has ever occurred in the State. The number of lives lost was about 50. The buildings and trestle at the mouth of the slope were completely wrecked, a hole 100 feet square was carved out of the hillside at the mouth of the incline, while timbers 2 feet square were blown into the Grand river 100 feet away. The mine was examined by the State inspector, Feb. 8, and pronounced in better condition than it had ever been before.

A wind storm swept over some parts of the State, April 12, accompanied by snowfall. The damage was especially severe at Cripple Creek, where many buildings were blown down, trees broken, bent, and carried long distances, and tents and loose lumber carried away.

Cripple Creek was visited, April 25, by a disastrous fire, which destroyed the main portion of the business section—4 entire blocks, including the post office, 2 banks, the stock exchange, the opera house, 2 theaters, 2 hotels, the Gold Mining Exchange, and 2 churches. Estimates by insurance adjusters place the loss at $950,000, with insurance of about $250,000. On April 29 another fire destroyed nearly all that was left from the first. Three persons were killed by explosions of dynamite used in the attempt to prevent the spread of the fire, and nearly a score were injured. The loss was greater than that by the first fire, being placed at $1,320,000, but the buildings were more heavily insured.

Great loss of life and property resulted from a cloudburst and floods in Bear Creek cañon, July 24. Many cottagers and campers from Denver and other places were spending the summer in the valley. As many as 30 lives were lost; among these were 3 families of children, who with their mothers were spending the summer together at a cottage on the bank of the creek near Morrison.

Decision.—The Supreme Court of the United States, on April 27, gave a construction of the act of June 8, 1872, relating to what is known as "Chippewa half-breed scrip," confirming the policy of the general land office, which construed the law to permit the location of the scrip upon land either in the limits of the reservation made to the Chippewas or upon land within the public domain.

Political.—A convention of Democrats for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national convention was held in Denver, April 15. The resolutions dealt only with the silver question, declaring as follows:

"Believing that the evils that now oppress the people are the direct result of a departure from the true principles of Democracy; that the policy inaugurated by the Republican party for the contraction of the currency, and for many years continued by it to the gradual and certain impoverishment of the people, in the face of a steadfast opposition from the Democratic party, but adopted and approved by the political administration, has resulted in the creation of an enormous bonded debt in a period of profound peace, visiting a deadly blight on every industry and carrying discouragement and dismay into the household of every wealth producer in the land; that there never can be a condition of general welfare until the volume of a sound and stable currency is equal to the demand of industrial and commercial pursuits; that the first step in this direction should be the immediate restoration of silver to the place it occupied in the currency of the world for centuries previous to 1873—

"We therefore favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

Delegates were chosen with the understanding that they were to bolt the national convention unless it should declare for free silver.

The convention for nomination of State officers prepared the following ticket, Aug. 20: For Governor, Alva Adams; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Ellis; Secretary of State, C. H. S. Whipple; Treasurer, Olney Newell; Auditor, W. W. Rowan; Attorney-General, A. L. Moses; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Grace E. Patton; Regents of the University, Oliver J. Pfeiffer and M. J. Hogarty.

Early in the year it was proposed by Republicans to delay the State convention until after the national convention, allowing the State committee to select the delegates to the national convention, since it was felt that the State could not be held for the party without a silver plank in the national platform, and that the ticket would be defeated, as it was in 1892, when the People's party candidate was elected by reason of the silver agitation; while, if the State convention should be delayed, it could then declare for the nominees of the party favoring free coinage, and thus leave the State ticket to go on its own merits. A convention was, however, held at Pueblo, May 14, though the State ticket was not then nominated. A letter was received from

Senator Wolcott, declining to permit his name to be considered by the convention in selecting delegates. The resolutions made Senator Teller leader of the delegation, and the only instructions given were to the delegation to follow his lead, with the understanding that free silver was to be regarded as the paramount issue. It was declared in the resolutions that bimetallism and protection are vital to the prosperity of the country; that Oriental competition would render protection futile with the gold standard. Democratic free trade and the gold standard were declared to be the cause of a destruction of values one half. Bond issues were denounced, and the blame for financial conditions was put upon the Democracy. The money plank reads:

"We therefore declare that the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 is, for the time now being, of paramount and controlling importance, and the most pressing question connected with our political duty and action."

The Republican State Central Committee held a stormy meeting July 29, in Denver. The majority was in favor of the Republican national ticket: a resolution commending it was followed by a bitter debate, in which charges were made that money influence had been used with the majority and that proxies had been bought. The minority also attributed much of the McKinley sentiment to Senator Wolcott and National-Committeeman Ganders. The resolution was carried by a vote of 48 to 38. The chairman resigned, but said that he did not take the step in view of the present difficulties, but because he would be absent in Europe during the campaign. The new chairman announced, on taking the chair, that members of the committee who were in sympathy with the national Democratic ticket and who proposed to work for it would better resign, and that his rulings would be against them. The Bryan and Sewall men refused to leave, and the committee adjourned in great confusion.

The Silver Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers met in Denver, Sept. 9. A conference was held with committees from the Democratic, People's, and silver parties, with a view to fusion. All were ready to unite on Bryan electors, but no agreement on State officers was reached. The silver Republicans named the following ticket Sept. 10: For Governor, Jared L. Brush; Lieutenant Governor, Simon Guggenheim; Secretary of State, Harry E. Mulnix; Treasurer, George W. Kephart; Auditor, John W. Lowell; Attorney-General, Byron L. Carr; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Mayne Marble; Regents of the State University, W. J. Orange and E. C. Lobengier.

A resolution was adopted requiring all the nominees to place their resignations in the hands of the Committee on Fusion. The platform declared for bimetallism and protection.

The McKinley Republicans held a State Convention in Colorado Springs, Sept. 30, with several hundred delegates. The platform included the following resolution: "That our people, irrespective of party affiliations, favor the free coinage of silver and believe that our mints could be safely opened to free coinage under an administration in which the people of the country had confidence. We regret that the national convention at St. Louis did not view this question as we view it. We accept, however, the assurance of the party that its efforts will be devoted to the securing of an international agreement for the unlimited coinage of silver as a sacred pledge. We believe that the pledge will be fulfilled, and we are firmly of the faith that the remonetization of silver, so essential to the welfare of this and all other civilized countries, will be accomplished through the efforts and under the direction of the Republican party and through no other."

The ticket follows: For Governor, George W. Allen; Lieutenant Governor, Hosea Townsend; Secretary of State, Edwin Price; Treasurer, James H. Barlow; Auditor, George S. Adams; Attorney-General, Alexander Gunnison; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Ione Hanna.

A State silver convention of delegates of all political parties was held at Denver, June 25, and delegates were chosen to the national silver party convention at St. Louis, July 22. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform arguing at length in favor of free coinage, and attacking its opponents. This was rejected, and a shorter declaration of principles was adopted, calling for the double standard, and including a resolution recommending Senator Teller as candidate for the presidency, but promising to support any other silver candidate who should be nominated.

A State convention of Prohibitionists held at Pueblo, July 30, declared in favor of free coinage.

The "Middle-of-the-road" Populists nominated Davis H. Waite for Governor, and John McAndrew for Attorney-General at their convention Sept. 8, and appointed a conference committee empowered to fill the remainder of the ticket.

Efforts were made, at a meeting held Sept. 12, to unite all the silver forces of the State on one ticket, but they were not successful. The Democrats and silver Republicans united on a ticket chosen from those of the two parties, as follows: For Governor, Alva Adams, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor, Simon Guggenheim, Republican; Secretary of State, C. H. S. Whipple, Democrat; Treasurer, George W. Kephart, Republican; Auditor, John W. Lowell, Republican; Attorney-General, Byron L. Carr, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss G. E. Patton, Democrat; Regents of the University, O. J. Pfeiffer, Democrat, and W. J. Orange, Republican.

Fusion was effected between the Populists and the national silver party, by which the Populists were to name the candidates for Governor, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, and Regents. The union ticket was: For Governor, Morton S. Bailey; Lieutenant Governor, B. Clark Wheeler; Secretary, William S. Lee; Treasurer, Horace G. Clark; Auditor, George Seaver; Superintendent of Instruction, L. S. Corning; Attorney-General, N. C. Miller; Regents, Miss E. Ada McElroy, John M. Cochrane.

The result of the election gave the Bryan electors 161,269; the McKinley electors 26,271; the Levering electors, 1,717; the Matchett electors, 160.

The fusion silver Republican and Democratic State ticket was successful throughout by large majorities. The vote for Governor was as follows: Adams, Silver Republican-Democrat, 84,340; Bailey, National Silver Populist, 61,683; Allen, Republican, 21,823; Waite, Populist, 3,004.

It appears from the election reports that the majority voted against the proposition to validate the $1,200,000 of public debt incurred by legislative appropriations in excess of the estimated revenues made in violation of the Constitution.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS, ORGANIZATION OF. The association entitled "United Confederate Veterans" was organized at New Orleans, La., June 10, 1889. Previous to this date there had been no general organization of ex-Confederate soldiers or sailors. Local associations, however, had been formed in various localities. There were also a few organizations composed of the survivors of particular companies, regiments, or brigades, while in two of the States progress had been made in establishing State associations. In Tennessee, in addition to several independent local societies, such

as Forrest Camp at Chattanooga, a charter had been obtained for a general association. On Dec. 3, 1887, R. G. Rothrock, John P. Hickman, George F. Hager, E. R. Richardson, Frank Anderson, T. F. Sevier, George B. Guild, Jesse Ely, W. J. McMurray, John W. Morton, T. F. P. Allison, and F. S. Harris were "constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Association of Confederate Soldiers, Tennessee Division." Under this charter ten local associations were formed, called "bivouacs," the first of which was Frank Cheatham Bivouac, at Nashville. The several bivouacs constituted the State division, and were governed by the State association, composed of representatives from the several bivouacs. The plan of organization was somewhat similar to the secret social orders, with grips, passwords, and secret meetings.

In Louisiana there were three State associations: The Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Louisiana Division of the Army of Tennessee, and the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association.

In 1889 the first step was taken for the union of the various Confederate bodies into one general association. This movement came from Louisiana. A circular was issued by a joint committee of the three associations of Louisiana, inviting all Confederate organizations to send delegates to a convention, to be held at New Orleans June 10, 1889, to establish a general association of all surviving Confederate soldiers and sailors. This convention adopted a constitution and organized a general association under the name of United Confederate Veterans. The objects are succinctly stated in the following extracts from the constitution:

"The objects and purposes of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled, and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans; and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and as far as possible of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity. . . .

"No discussion of political or religious subjects, nor any political action, shall be permitted within the organization of the United Confederate Veterans; and any camp, bivouac, or association that will have acted in violation of this article shall be declared to have forfeited its membership in this association."

The association has discarded all secret meetings, grips, and passwords. Its reunions and discussions are as open as day. Speaking as the exponents of the Confederate soldiers, its utterances have been broad, liberal, and national.

The first constitution established a plan of organization and government, which, though somewhat amended, has never been materially changed. Gen. John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., was elected commander in chief at the New Orleans meeting in 1889, and has been re-elected by acclamation at each subsequent annual reunion. He appointed Gen. George Moorman as adjutant general, who has continued in office to the present time. At the first reunion, at Chattanooga, the organization consisted of 33 camps. Since that time the association has grown rapidly, and it now has a membership of 865 camps, which have about 40,000 comrades enrolled. Nearly all of the Confederate associations and societies in the South have surrendered their separate organizations and have become united under the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans, popularly called the "U. C. V's."

As now organized, under the constitution adopted at Houston, Texas, in 1895, the unit of the association is the "camp." The camps are numbered numerically in the order of their incorporation into the association. The distribution of camps is shown in the following list: Texas Division, 215; Alabama Division, 88; South Carolina Division, 76; Missouri Division, 71; Mississippi Division, 60; Arkansas Division, 57; Georgia Division, 55; Louisiana Division, 51; Kentucky Division, 37; Florida Division, 30; Virginia Division, 30; Tennessee Division, 29; North Carolina Division, 29; Indian Territory Division, 11; Maryland Division, 6; Oklahoma Division, 5; West Virginia Division, 5; New Mexico Division, 3; Illinois Division, 2; Montana Division, 2; Indiana Division, 1; District of Columbia Division, 1; California Division, 1; total, 865. In addition to this list about 200 camps are in process of formation. Each camp is composed of members, called comrades, who have given satisfactory proof of honorable service in the Confederate army or navy, and honorable discharge or release therefrom. The officer commanding a camp has the rank of captain. The following article of the constitution explains the organization:

"The camps shall be organized by departments, divisions, and brigades.

"The federation shall have as its executive head a general. There shall be three departments, to be called Army of Northern Virginia Department, Army of Tennessee Department, Trans-Mississippi Department. The Army of Northern Virginia Department shall include and be formed of the States of Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the camps and divisions not enumerated as belonging to the Army of Tennessee or Trans-Mississippi Departments. The Army of Tennessee Department shall include and be formed of the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. The Trans-Mississippi Department shall include and be formed of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, excepting Louisiana.

"Each and every State and Territory having within its boundaries ten or more camps, regularly organized and accepted, shall constitute a division, and no State or Territory shall have more than one division within its boundaries.

"Camps in States or Territories where there are less than ten camps shall report directly to the department commander, upon whose recommendation such camps in contiguous States or Territories may be formed into a division by the commander in chief, until such States or Territories attain the required number of camps to entitle them to become separate divisions.

"Divisions upon recommendation of department commanders may be subdivided into brigades, by the commander in chief, provided each brigade shall have at least five camps, and that a majority of the camps of the division shall demand the subdivision."

Each of the three departments is commanded by a lieutenant general; each State or division by a major general, and each brigade by a brigadier general. These officers are elected for one year—the general and the three lieutenant generals at the annual reunions of the association, the major generals and brigadier generals at their respective State or division reunions. Each general officer appoints his own staff, with the appropriate rank, as prescribed by the constitution.

There are four standing committees, each consisting of one delegate from each division, viz.: The Historical Committee, the Relief Committee, the Monumental Committee, and the Finance Committee. The association is supported by membership fees, each camp by annual dues from its members, the several divisions, departments, and general association by an annual *per capita* tax upon the camps. There is no general "charity fund," yet much has been done for the relief of comrades in distress, and for other charitable purposes, by private subscription. The association has taken an active part in promoting the erection of monuments to deceased comrades, and is now raising a subscription to complete the establishment of the Confederate Memorial Association on the plan suggested by Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, aided by his munificent donation. The publications consist of the official orders and addresses of the commanding general, the reports of the department and staff officers, the reports of the several committees, the proceedings of the annual reunions, and the constitution and by-laws. Among the most important of these reports are: The report of Surg.-Gen. Joseph Jones, concerning the medical department of the Confederate army and navy, giving statistics of the number of troops and the losses of the individual Southern States during the civil war; the report of Adjt.-Gen. Moorman, made at the reunion at Richmond, Va., in 1896, showing the growth and condition of the association, its membership, the distribution of camps, etc.; the three reports of the Committee on History, submitted by the chairman, Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, at Birmingham in 1894, at Houston in 1895, and at Richmond in 1896. These reports of the Committee on History, being unanimously adopted by the association, may be regarded as expressing the sentiments of the surviving Confederate soldiers, which is concisely stated in the following extract from the report made at Richmond in 1896, referring to the Confederate soldier: "He returned to the Union as an equal, and he has remained in the Union as a friend. With no humble apologies, no unmanly servility, no petty spite, no sullen treachery, he is a cheerful, frank citizen of the United States, accepting the present, trusting the future, and proud of the past." In the language of Adjt.-Gen. Moorman, "The U. C. V's have adopted no flag. Our halls and reunion wigwams are decorated with our old tattered and worn battle flags, retained simply as mementoes of a glorious history and of all connected with the past, with the flag of our country, and the shields of all the States." The regulation badge or button, adopted at Jackson, Miss., June 2, 1891, is a square of red, crossed by two diagonal bands in blue, on which are thirteen white stars.

Connected with the United Confederate Veterans are two auxiliary associations, known respectively as "Sons of Confederate Veterans" and "Daughters of the Confederacy." Each of these associations is organized on a plan similar to the United Confederate Veterans, and is permitted to wear the association badge. The general headquarters are permanently fixed at New Orleans, and the Memorial Hall of that city is the depository of all records, papers, and relics of the association. The annual reunion is the feature that gives the association its chief interest and influence. This is a great mass meeting of old comrades, who, with their families and friends, assemble annually for social intercourse, and to renew old ties of friendship. The general mass meeting is entertained by popular addresses and exercises, and usually closes with a parade. The reunion generally remains in session about three days, a portion of the time being devoted to business meetings, in which only delegates from the various camps and divisions participate. These reunions have been held as follows: At Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1890; at Jackson, Miss., June 2, 1891; at New Orleans, La., April 8, 9, 1892; at Birmingham, Ala., April 25, 26, 1894; at Houston, Texas, May 22, 23, 24, 1895; at Richmond, Va., June 30, July 1, 2, 1896. The next will be held at Nashville, Tenn., in 1897 At the reunion at Richmond, the association took part in laying the corner stone of the Jefferson Davis monument, July 2, 1896.

CONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE, a sovereign monarchical state in Central Africa, created with the consent of the European powers and declared perpetually neutral in conformity with the general act of the Congo, signed at Berlin on Feb. 26, 1885. The International African Association, of which Leopold II, King of the Belgians, was the head and patron, sent Henry M. Stanley to the Congo in 1879 to establish a government, build stations, and distribute his officers and men throughout Central Africa in such manner as to have the best effect upon the savage tribes who had never been brought in contact with the whites. Leopold II was named sovereign of the Congo Free State when this was recognized as an independent government. By his will, made on Aug. 2, 1889, he ceded his sovereign rights to Belgium. By a convention made on July 3, 1890, Belgium acquired the right to annex the State after a period of ten years. A codicil of the will, dated July 21, 1890, declares the territories of the State to be inalienable. The convention was ratified by the Belgian Chambers on July 25, 1890. The Central Government, with its seat at Brussels, is under the direction of a Secretary of State. This chief of the Government is at present Edmond von Eetvelde. The Governor General, who is the head of the local government at Boma, is Theodore Wahis.

Area and Population.—Conventions made by the International Association of the Congo with Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands in 1894, and with France and Portugal in 1885, defined the boundaries of the Free State, which were described also in the declaration of neutrality made in August of that year and precisely indicated in treaties concluded by the Free State with Great Britain on May 12, 1894, and France on Aug. 4, 1894. The area is estimated at 870,000 square miles. Estimates of population vary between 14,000,000 and 30,000,000. There were 1,096 Europeans in 1895, of whom 691 were Belgians, 75 Englishmen, 75 Portuguese, 75 Swedes and Norwegians, 50 Frenchmen, 28 Americans, 21 Italians, 14 Danes, 16 Dutchmen, 12 Germans, 4 Spaniards, and 1 Austrian.

Finances.—The revenue is derived from an annual donation of 1,100,000 francs given by the King of the Belgians, an advance of 2,000,000 francs a year voted for ten years by the Belgian Chamber in 1890, and duties, taxes, and the sale and leasing of public lands. The revenue of 1896 was estimated at 7,002,735 francs and the expenditure at 8,236,000 francs. In the budget of 1895 the local receipts are estimated at 3,004,764 francs, of which 1,195,304 francs are derived from customs duties, 30,353 francs from sales and leases of land, 1,250,000 from domains, tribute, and taxes paid in kind, and 529,107 francs from various sources. The expenditures for 1895 footed up 7,370,939 francs. The chief item was 3,556,672 francs for the public forces. The armed force of native Africans, divided into 16 companies, with 4 camps of instruction, is commanded by 143 European commissioned officers with 146 sergeants. The strength for 1895 was fixed at 6,120 men, of whom 4,000 are recruited

in the State. The strength for 1896 was increased to 8,500 men, requiring an expenditure of 4,820,793 francs. The naval expenditure for 1895 was 397,-273 francs. This is to maintain a flotilla of 7 steamers on the lower and 12 on the upper Congo, besides sailing and row boats. The other expenditures were 219,000 francs for the central administration in Europe, 901,433 francs for the administration in Africa, 547,136 francs for public works, 730,838 francs for caravans, and 1,018,588 francs for divers expenses.

Commerce.—The general imports in 1894 were valued at 11,854,021 francs and the exports at 11,-031,704 francs. This commerce was divided among the trading nations as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Belgium	6,240,000	6,398,000
Netherlands	1,083,000	2,614,000
Great Britain	2,663,000	493,000
Germany	991,000	149,000
French Congo	2,000	335,000
Portuguese possessions	301,000	1,042,000
Other countries	574,000	.....
Total	11,854,000	11,031,000

The values of the leading exports were: Ivory, 5,210,000 francs; caoutchouc, 2,727,000 francs; palm nuts, 1,484,000 francs; palm oil, 1,044,000 francs; coffee, 290,000 francs. Other exports are peanuts, gum copal, sesame, and cudbear. An export duty of 25 per cent. is levied on all ivory from the upper Congo and 10 per cent. on that bought below Stanley Pool. Rubber pays a duty of 10 per cent. and all other exports 5 per cent. Natives brought within the jurisdiction of the Congo State pay taxes in goats, fowls, or yams, or in rubber or ivory, so much being levied on each district.

The value of the special imports in 1895 was 10,685,847 francs; of the special exports, 10,943,019 francs. The rubber exports in 1895 amounted to 2,500,000 francs; the export of ivory to 6,000,000 francs. The native stock of ivory is becoming scarcer and consequently more difficult to obtain.

A marked improvement has taken place in the trade of Belgium with the Congo. Belgian cotton goods have largely supplanted the English. More than half the imports in 1895 were of Belgian origin. Besides cotton cloth, the principal imports are old guns, pistols, and cartridges. Locomotives and materials for the construction of the railroad figure for a good sum. The imports consumed within the territories of the Free State in 1894 were 11,195,000 francs in value, and the exports of products of those territories 8,761,622 francs. The chief imports are cotton goods, firearms, powder, spirits, and tobacco. Under the Brussels convention alcohol is permitted to be sold only in a small portion of the territory. The royal decree of July 16, 1890, forbade all traffic in spirituous liquor, in the upper Congo region. Recently this prohibition has been extended to the transport zone beyond the river Kwilu. There was a slight decrease in the imports of spirits in 1895. It is intended to increase the rate of duty considerably, as the act of Brussels allows to be done. During 1893 the number of vessels that visited the ports of Banana and Boma was 677, of 217,996 tons. There is regular steamship communication with Europe. The Free State has a postal service and is a member of the postal union. During 1893 the post office carried 49,544 internal and 119,784 international letters and packets.

The Congo Railroad.—The Congo is navigable for 100 miles from its mouth, as far as Vivi. Numerous rapids above this point render the river unnavigable for 200 miles, as far as Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, above which there are over 1,000 miles of navigation. A route for a railroad parallel to the river and 30 miles south of it was surveyed in 1888. Of the 250 miles 100 were completed and open for traffic in February, 1896, when the railroad had reached Kimpesse, where the caravans for Stanley Pool have been accustomed to recruit fresh carriers. The expenditure on the railroad during the year 1895 was 6,033,287 francs. A convention was made in May, 1894, in accordance with which the Belgian State, by an immediate advance of 5,000,000 francs, can acquire a controlling interest, 20,000,000 francs out of a total capital of 35,000,000 francs. A new agreement was made on April 10, 1896, by which Belgium's interest will be 15,000,000 francs, the Government guaranteeing an immediate loan of 5,000,000 francs, to take up one that was due, and 10,000,000 francs of additional obligations, without making a fresh advance. This guarantee the Belgian Chamber, on May 15, voted to grant. A further guaranteed loan of 15,000,000 francs at 3 per cent. is to follow unless, as was expected, the improved traffic receipts from the road after being opened to Tumba will enable the company to raise 20,000,000 francs more for the completion of the line to Leopoldville without further recourse to State assistance. The line was completed to Tumba, 116 miles from Matadi, the starting point, and officially inaugurated on July 22.

Policy toward the Natives.—When the Congo State first resorted to the imposition of taxes and tributes for the purpose of reducing its annual deficits notice was given to all the young white men that they would receive a certain premium, from 10 to 25 per cent., or even 50 per cent., on all the rubber and ivory they collected. With the chance of amassing wealth thus opened to them, the agents took the most rigorous means to bring in the full quota of every village along the Congo and its tributaries. If any settlement fell short the State soldiery were sent to burn the village and murder and mutilate its inhabitants. The liberated slaves, as they are called, who are employed on the coffee plantations or impressed in the public force are essentially slaves still, and often they have been obtained by raids such as the Arabs once organized. In different districts of Ubangi, Welle, Aruwimi, and Stanley Falls the native chiefs were formerly required to furnish so many slaves a month. They therefore raided neighboring villages weaker than themselves and brought the captives taken to the Free State officials, who formerly received a bounty of 5 francs a head for every slave delivered at Kinshassa. This premium led the captains to cram as many as possible into their boats, so overcrowding them that many died on the passage. The result of the heartless tyranny and greed of young officers remote from the eyes of their superiors was that scores of large and once prosperous villages on the middle Congo were deserted, the natives taking refuge in the French Congo, where such crimes are not committed. The rapacity and cruelty of the white agents of the Congo State was the chief cause of the late revolt of the natives that extended from the upper Mobangi and the Aruwimi to the neighborhood of Stanley Pool. The uprising was repressed with a heavy hand, but disorders continued and the wholesale migration of the people living near the white settlements and highways. The officials represented that only in the localities where the slave trade was formerly carried on was it necessary to punish the natives for refusing to work and bring in rubber, and denied that any were killed except when they rose against the officials. Canoes laden with ivory were fired upon, they admitted, but only when the natives were smuggling it over to the French side to sell. Circumstantial reports of mis-

sionaries, who told of individual natives being slain by the white officers themselves for neglecting to gather rubber, impelled the Congo State Government to order an investigation. It appointed a commission of three Baptist and three Roman Catholic missionaries to see that the natives have protection, and to report all acts of violence to the Government, and declared that it would pay no more premiums for rubber and ivory. Disinterested observers have concluded that nothing but harm has come in this part of Africa of the contact between the European and the native races; that the wide and enlightened views of the King of the Belgians have not been developed; and that the indigenous growth of civilization, witnessed by the handicrafts of the people, is being stamped out. The tide of Arab influence, which the Belgians have checked by the development of superior military force, had a civilizing tendency notwithstanding the horrors of slave raiding that attended it. The United States commercial agent, R. Dorsey Mohun, was struck by the high state of cultivation on the upper Congo, the exceeding abundance and cheapness of food, the herds of cattle, the busy commerce, the clean and comfortable houses, the industry, thrift, and neatness of the people, and their skill as blacksmiths, gunsmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, masons, and brickmakers, taught them by their former masters, all contrasting with the sloth and filth characterizing the sickly, fetish-worshiping, drunken savages of the lower Congo. The Congo officials claim that the State has made extraordinary progress. Tracts of land have been cleared in different districts, and in the place of the wild bush are flourishing coffee, cacao, and kola plantations and rice and maize fields, giving employment to large numbers of natives. Very effective State schools are maintained in Boma, in which the teachers are monks and nuns who instruct liberated slaves and children in Christianity and the rudiments of education, and teach the boys to be carpenters, masons, tilemakers, and blacksmiths, and to carry on agriculture in its various branches, while the girls are taught cooking, sewing, and laundry work. In all the stations there are handicraftsmen from Europe or the west coast who teach Congo boys various trades.

In the new regulations promulgated in September, 1896, the European agents of the Congo State are held responsible for any ill treatment their subordinates inflict upon the natives. Some new statutes have been inserted in the penal code for the suppression of cannibalism, the mutilation of corpses, and ordeal by poison. The permanent commission for the protection of the natives is composed of the Vicar Apostolic, Bishop van Ronste, Fathers van Henexthoven and de Cleene, William Holman Bentley and George Grenfell, of the Baptist Missionary Society, and Dr. A. Sims, of the American Baptist Union. The members of the commission will inform the judicial authorities of any acts of violence of which natives may have been victims, and each member, individually, will exercise the right of protection and will communicate directly with the Governor General. The commission will also advise the Government of measures to be adopted to prevent slave trading; to render more effective the prohibition or restriction of the sale of spirituous liquors; and to bring about gradually the disappearance of barbarous customs, such as cannibalism, human sacrifices, trial by poison, etc. Hereafter no agent may undertake hostilities against the natives unless authorized by the commissioner of the district or the commander of the expedition to which he is attached. Troops taking part in war operations, whether regulars or auxiliaries, must always be commanded by a European. The property of natives must not be destroyed, and on no pretext must villages be burnt as a means of repression. European leaders of war parties will be held responsible if they permit cruelties or mutilation of bodies. In punishing servants of the State for breaches of discipline agents must not depart from legal forms or pass other sentences than the ones prescribed.

Trial of Major Lothaire.—Major Hubert Joseph Lothaire, as president of a council of war, on Jan. 14, 1895, at Lindi, passed the sentence of death upon the English trader Charles Stokes for supplying arms to the rebellious natives and inciting to civil war by allying himself with the chief Kibonge. Stokes was hanged on the following morning. The English and German governments complained that the council of war which executed summary justice on Stokes was not legally constituted, and that the prisoner had been denied the opportunity of appealing to the civil court at Boma, a right conferred by the statutes of the Free State. In November, 1895, Secretary van Eetvelde acknowledged these errors and agreed to pay 150,000 francs to the British Government as indemnity to the family of Stokes for the seizure of his ivory, and 100,000 francs to the German Government as compensation to the native porters that Stokes had brought from German East Africa. The Congo Government undertook further to bring Major Lothaire before a competent court for trial. Accordingly a warrant was issued on Jan. 9, 1896, by the Boma Court of Appeals for the arrest of Lothaire. At the trial it appeared that Major Lothaire had given orders for the arrest of Stokes after discovering proofs of his alliance with Kibonge and that Stokes's caravan had pillaged the country and slain many people. The guns and ammunition of Stokes were found buried. At the end of a trial lasting two days Major Lothaire was acquitted on April 27 both of murder and of homicide by imprudence. The British vice-consul, who interfered in the trial in a way to draw blame upon himself, lodged an appeal. The second trial, held before the Court of Appeals in Brussels, was begun on Aug. 3 and ended in his honorable acquittal on the third day, on the ground that whatever the technical irregularities of Stokes's execution, the Belgian officer had acted in legitimate self-defense. The judges declared in their verdict that murder did not exist without criminal intent; that judicial errors, which in fact were not proved, did not affect the legality of the decision, which was guided by motives of conscience and probity; that Stokes did not deny the crimes laid to his charge, but begged for mercy, and that in carrying out the judgment within twenty-four hours Major Lothaire acted from motives of necessity and the safety of his own troops. It came out during the trial that the authorities of German East Africa permit the highly lucrative traffic in firearms with the Arabs, and derive their principal revenues from it. Accusations have been brought against the officials of the Free State that they actually engage in illicit traffic in arms. The native chiefs of the Aruwimi and Welle districts who recently revolted are supposed to have obtained their guns and powder from the Belgian officers.

Military Operations.—In the summer of 1895 a revolt that was started on the Itimberi affluent of the Congo spread into the Welle district, where the posts of Djabbir and Semio were in danger, and the Aruwimi and Bangala districts, where the natives held out for many months against the forces of the Free State. The Belgian force that penetrated into the Nile region to Lado and beyond, after being checked by a superior force of dervishes, had to fall back to protect its base on the Welle. Baron Dhanis drew about 500 troops from the lower Congo and

recruited a fresh force of 200 Haussas in Lagos, notwithstanding the edict of the British Government against engaging even laborers in the Gold Coast and other colonies, issued in consequence of complaints that men hired as railroad laborers had been compelled to serve in the Congo public force and attached to expeditions, being shot if they attempted to escape and flogged for every infraction of discipline. On the Congo the Batatela soldiers in the Luluaberg district mutinied and killed 10 whites, while 5 were murdered on the upper Welle. Missions and commercial posts were plundered and destroyed. Major Lothaire proceeded against the Batatelas with 300 soldiers, and pursued the rebels to the upper Lomami, where a revolt had been fomented by the Arabs. Though wounded, he continued in command, and was finally victorious in October, 1895. The Itimberi revolt, which paralyzed trade for nine months, was finally suppressed by the concentration of the Congo forces. The district of the Welle was still in a disturbed and dangerous condition in the beginning of 1896, powerful chiefs, such as Semio and Bungasso, being well provided with arms. The natives on the Aruwimi were in open revolt. In April, 1896, Capt. Chaltin conducted a brilliant campaign in the upper Welle, inflicting crushing defeats upon the formidable Arab chiefs Nbili and Ndoruma, the latter of whom confronted him with several thousand men and quick-firing guns. This chief was the instigator of the assassination a year before of Capt. Janssens and the sergeant and 38 soldiers who accompanied him. In the delimitation between French and Free State territory on the Mobangi Bungasso and his numerous tribe, formerly firm friends of the Congo State, and afterward infected with the spirit of rebellious discontent, were handed over to France. The Congo State still maintained its advanced post of Dongu, on the upper Welle, a fortified camp, where there were 65 Europeans. When the British advance was made up the Nile to Dongola, Baron Dhanis strengthened his forces in this district and on the upper Congo, and was said to be preparing an expedition against the dervishes, or for the occupation of the district on the upper Nile that was leased to the Congo State by agreement with Great Britain. Large supplies of ammunition and cannon, including a battery of Maxims and 6 Krupp guns, were collected at Stanley Falls, whence 1,000 men marched in June to Kilongalonga in the direction of Lake Albert Edward and the Nile.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The summary of the statistics of the Congregational churches in the United States as given in the "Congregational Yearbook" for 1896 is as follows: Number of churches, 5,482, of which 4,186 are supplied and 1,296 "vacant"; of ministers, 5,347, of whom 3,588 are in pastoral work and 1,759 "without charge"; of church members, 602,557; of additions during the year on confession, 35,327; of baptisms during the year, 15,943 of adults and 12,047 of infants: of members of Sunday schools, 682,580, representing 413,167 families, and giving an average attendance of $418,146; of Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, 3,825, with 219,112 members. Amount of benevolent contributions (4,510 churches reporting): For foreign missions, $444,643; for education, $191,299; for church building, $75,131; for home missions, $581,316; for the American Missionary Association, $142,624; for Sunday schools, $57,319; for ministerial aid, $25,557; other contributions, $669,261; making a total, as footed up in the tables, of $2,187,050. Contributions for home expenditures (4,715 churches reporting), $6,707,613.

The 7 theological seminaries (Andover, Bangor, Chicago, Hartford, Oberlin, Pacific, and Yale) return 63 professors, 20 instructors or lecturers, 19 resident licentiates or fellows, 24 members of advanced or graduate classes, and 460 undergraduate students. Among the undergraduates are 108 special students, of whom 7 are in German, 12 in Dano-Norwegian, 34 in Swedish, and 9 in Slavic departments.

The Congregational Education Society (organized in 1816) purposes to aid, to the maximum amount of $75 each per year, needy and worthy students. Many of these afterward refund the sums that have been advanced to them. More than 8,000 students have been its beneficiaries. About 330 regular students were aided in 1895, together with about 50 of foreign birth who were preparing to be home missionaries to their own people in the United States. The Slavic department of Oberlin Seminary, which has been receiving $3,000 a year from this society, has furnished 15 graduates who are pastors and missionaries. The society also assists in the support of teachers in 9 home missionary colleges and 17 academies in the West and South, appropriating to each college from $1,500 to $5,000 and to each academy from $500 to $1,500 a year. The institutions are required to raise the rest of their current expenses in their home fields. Aid has been given to 27 colleges that are now strong and prosperous: Salt Lake College in Utah, a training school at El Paso, Texas, in 1895 4 academies, and 10 mission schools were supported with total appropriations of $22,000 in the New West Education department. The year's receipts of the society were $142,100, and the expenditures $138,354.

The American Congregational Association added in 1895 898 books, 603 pamphlets, and 1,229 unbound numbers of periodicals to its library in the Congregational House, Boston, making the total numbers in the collection 38,567 books, 34,459 pamphlets, and 47,004 periodicals, not including unbound newspapers. The Congregational House is valued at $501,000, with indebtedness of $142,000, the debt having been reduced $4,000 during the year.

The Congregational Church Building Society received in 1895 $141,567, of which $36,808 were from grants and loans refunded. It paid $113,560 on account of houses of worship (129 churches), and $18,500 on account of 42 parsonages.

The available increase of the Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society for 1895 was $67,836. It aided during the same year in the organization of 566 Sunday schools; and 50 Congregational churches grew out of schools organized by its missionaries.

The Ministerial Relief fund of the National Congregational Council was started by a bequest of $10,000, and has grown to be more than $90,000.

Home Missionary Society.—The seventieth annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was held in New Haven, Conn., in June. The total income of the society for the year had been $788,818, and the expenditures $708,378, while the debt had been reduced from $132,140 to $51,700. Missions were sustained in all the States and Territories of the United States except Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Kentucky. Two thousand and sixty-three laborers had been employed, of whom 1,125 were pastors of stated supplies of single congregations, 645 had charge of two or more congregations, and 293 carried on still more extended work; and under their care 4,110 congregations and districts had been supplied with regular preaching. Sixty-four of these missionaries had preached to German congregations, 94 to Scandinavians, 24 to Bohemians, 11 to French, 4 to Polish congregations, 1 to Mexican, 2 to Italian, 3 to Spanish, 3 to Finnish, 2 to Danish, 3 to Armenian, 1 to Greek, and 6 to Welsh. Twenty-four

hundred and eighty-three Sunday schools were under the special care of the missionaries, with a total membership of about 186,343. One hundred and twenty-three churches had been organized, 24 had become entirely self-supporting, 96 houses of worship had been completed, and 162 had been materially repaired or improved.

American Missionary Associations. — The fiftieth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was held at Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 21, and 22, and was marked by services and addresses appropriate to the jubilee of the society. The treasurer reported that the total receipts of the society had been $340,798, and the expenditures $311,223. The debt, which was $96,148 at the beginning of the year, had been reduced to $66,572. Two hundred and fifty dollars had been received for the endowment fund. The executor of the Daniel Hand estate had paid over to the association during the year securities having the face value of $305,025, the income of which only is to be used for the education of colored youth. Of the income of this fund, $74,769 had been available for use, of which $70,567 had been used. Adding these special receipts for the endowment fund and from the income of the Daniel Hand fund, the aggregate income of the society for the year had been $409,-879. The sum of $29,021 had been received from women's societies, the largest amount contributed in any year. Since its organization in 1883, the Bureau of Women's Work, representing these societies, had paid into the treasury of the association the sum of $229,000. The expenditures of the association for the past year had been, in consequence of the necessity of retrenching, $75,000 less than those of 1893. The six chartered institutions, 43 normal and graded schools, and 27 common schools in the South returned 413 instructors and 12,449 pupils. Of these, 81 were theological, 66 collegiate, 254 collegiate preparatory, and 1,428 normal students. Included in these schools were 19 mountain schools, with 2,405 pupils. Thousands of negroes in these Southern schools, the report says, "have established their capacity to take on a generous education, and of these a fair proportion have risen to positions where they are proving their right to teachership and leadership, often under most adverse conditions." Two of the institutions planted by the association—Hampton Institute and Atlanta University—have become independent, and are now wholly under the care of their own trustees. The Church work of the association in the South is represented by 218 churches, served by 127 ministers and missionaries, with 10,708 members. Fifty-six of these churches are "mountain churches," with 1,601 members. Six had been added to the list of mountain churches. The work among the Indians comprises 15 churches, with 929 members, 82 missionaries and teachers, 21 schools, with 520 pupils, and 26 missionary out stations. The progress of the work in the out stations had been remarkable. Indians, young men and women, trained in the schools of the association, had entered with devotion and heroism upon the mission work in many Indian villages. Alaska mission, Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, which had been temporarily closed, had been reopened. Nineteen schools were maintained among the Chinese, with 32 teachers (including 11 Chinese) and 893 pupils. The number of Christian Chinese was 337; 106 had given evidence of conversion, and 42 had made profession of faith during the year. The Chinese Missionary Society, composed of persons who had been converted in Christian missions, which was organized in 1886 and began work in China in 1890, had already contributed $15,000 to missions in that country. It has church property at Hong-Kong valued at $9,250, headquarters at Canton valued at $4,000, and leased property at Ci-Ning City. Through its missionaries, the Gospel had been preached to more than 300,-000 people in China.

Under a State law prohibiting the teaching of white and colored pupils in the same classes and the residence of white and colored teachers and pupils in the same houses, six teachers and the pastor of the church, who taught Bible classes, and two patrons of the school of the association, at Orange Park, Fla., were arrested April 10, and held for trial. The school was necessarily closed. A telegram was received from Orange Park during the meeting of the association, announcing that the law under which these persons were prosecuted had been declared unconstitutional by the local court. Preparations were at once made for reopening the school.

American Board.—The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Toledo, Ohio, beginning Oct. 6. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., presided. The financial report showed that the total receipts for the year ending Aug. 31 had been $743,104, and the expenditures, besides what had been applied to the payment of the debt, $627,-069. The committee appointed at the previous meeting of the board to obtain contributions and pay the debt, which amounted in 1895 to $114,623, reported concerning the method it had adopted of apportioning definite parts of the amounts to be raised to different sections of the country, and reducing expenses to the lowest possible figures, by means of which, with the aid of certain individual contributions, $131,246 had been obtained. In this effort the salaries of all men missionaries, except in Asiatic Turkey, had been reduced 10 per cent., and $50,000 had been saved by cutting down native work. While the debt was extinguished, the amount obtained was not enough to restore the appropriations. The general summary of the missions gives the following aggregates: Number of missions, 20; of stations, 102; of out stations, 1,190; of places for stated preaching, 1,420; average congregations, 71,449; number of ordained missionaries (16 of whom are physicians), 178; of men physicians not ordained, 13; of other men assistants, 6; of women, 6 of whom are physicians (wives, 179; unmarried, 177), 356; whole number of laborers sent from the United States, 553; number of native pastors, 227; of native preachers and catechists, 561; of native school-teachers, 1,667; of other native laborers, 496; total of native laborers, 2,951; total of American and native laborers, 3,504; of churches, 471; of church members, 43,043; added during the year, 2,957; whole number from the first, as nearly as can be learned, 134,871; number of theological seminaries and station classes, 18, with 260 pupils; of colleges and high schools for young men, 59, with 4,171 pupils; of boarding schools for girls, 61; with 3,579 pupils; of common schools, 922, with 42,152 pupils; whole number under instruction, 52,-619; amount of native contributions, so far as reported, $107,509. Owing to the incomplete returns from the missions in Asiatic Turkey, the items from those missions in reference to churches and native agencies were given in the tables as reported in the previous year. In the "Annual Survey of the Work of the Board" reference was made to the importance of the work of training a native ministry for the Hawaiian and Micronesian Islands carried on at the North Pacific Institute, Hawaii. The political difficulties at Ponape had not crushed out the power of the churches and schools there. A strong reaction toward heathenism was mentioned in the Gilbert Islands, but there were "happy exceptions." A marked development of the pastorate

and of the principle of self-support and other encouraging features were observed in the Zulu mission. The work in central and western Turkey was contemplated with mingled fear and hope. The report as to eastern Turkey referred specially to the large number of pastors, teachers, preachers, and believers who had suffered martyrdom and to other features resulting from the persecutions there. In Japan the property of the Doshisha, though paid for by the mission, being vested by law in the Japanese trustees, had had to be given up. Otherwise the reports showed an advance. The Kumi-ai churches were revising their rolls, dropping the names of many who had ceased to be interested in Christianity; but the sale of 250,000 copies of the Scriptures, or of parts of them, showed that the nation was earnest in the study of the Bible. The features of the missions in West and Central Africa, China, and India, were generally favorable. A special address was made to the meeting by the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler on "The Duty of the United States to American Citizens in Turkey." Resolutions were adopted describing the situation of the missions of the board in Turkey and their suffering from persecution, and urging the President of the United States to take immediate measures for the security of American consuls in that empire, and at once and peremptorily demand indemnity for the wrongs that had been inflicted upon Americans. Other resolutions approved of the withdrawal of the missionaries in Japan from the Doshisha, asserted the moral claim of the mission upon its property, lamented the attitude which its trustees had adopted toward the Christian religion, and advised the continuance of the working force of the mission, to be increased rather than diminished, and earnest co-operation with the Kumi-ai churches.

British Congregationalists.—The statistical summary prepared for the "Congregational Yearbook" for 1896 showed that there were in England, Wales, and the Channel Islands Union 4,428 churches, branch churches, and mission stations, with 1,625,865 sittings, an increase from the previous year of 13,143. The addition of 166 stations, known to be supported by individual churches, would make the number 4,594, a number to be still further increased to 4,816 by additions from Scotland, Ireland, and the British Isles. Of the 2,816 ministers in England and Wales, 127 were temporarily without pastoral charge, 74 were engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 42 were occupied in the work of secretaries, and 327 were retired. The vacant churches in England and Wales numbered 265. The colleges and institutions for ministerial training in England and Wales were attended by 386 students.

Statistical returns made to the Congregational Union of Wales at its meeting in July show that the number of churches in the principality is 1,030; of communicants, 136,736; of pupils in Sunday schools, 135,461; and of members of congregations, 267,949; value of denominational property, £1,284,408; seating capacity of chapels, 353,569; total amount of collections, £146,854.

The sixty-fourth annual spring assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held in London, May 11. The Rev. J. Morgan Jones presided. The annual report of the committee recorded votes passed against further endowment of sectarian schools out of taxes or rates, and in favor of peace with the United States: a correspondence with a representative of the Congregational churches of the United States with reference to the proposed second International Council of Congregationalists to be held at Boston, Mass., in 1899; and mentioned a visit made by a deputation of the Union to Jamaica, by which an important service was rendered. A revision of the constitution was acted upon, and many important amendments were adopted. Among them was a provision for accepting two or more invitations for the holding of the autumnal assembly, under the operation of which the meeting would be split up into two or more sectional assemblies. A resolution was adopted affirming numerous objections to the education bill proposed in Parliament, and pledging the assembly "not only to resist the measure by every legitimate means, but also to maintain the struggle until the national educational system ceases to be made a means of promoting sectarian interests." Another resolution favored the creation of a permanent court of arbitration for settling difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, and deplored the raid of Dr. Jamieson into the Transvaal and the march into the Soudan.

The report of the Congregational Church Aid Society showed a greatly improved financial condition. The deficit of £1,500 of the previous year had been removed, and applications for £3,181 had been granted, the country unions asking aid themselves proposing to raise in addition £5,487. Stipulations were required that the minimum stipend of pastors of aided churches should be £80 in England and £70 in Wales.

The Union met in its autumnal session at Leicester, Sept. 29. A resolution was passed in reference to the completion of a term in the reign of Queen Victoria exceeding in duration the longest reign of any British sovereign, congratulating her Majesty upon the event; expressing the conviction that the reign would also rank as the most brilliant in English history; making "grateful acknowledgment that its blessings have largely been the direct consequences of the Queen's own personal character and conduct"; and assuring her Majesty of continued Congregational devoted loyalty. A letter of greeting was received from the Bishop of Peterborough, to which the Union replied, acknowledging the courtesy, and adding: "In heartily reciprocating its (the letter's) generous sentiments, we have no fear that our mutual attitudes may be mistaken. We are separated by convictions which neither of us can compromise; but underneath them all is the spirit of unity, which is the bond of peace. We regard it as of supreme importance in an age when the Gospel has to face the ordeal of such fierce criticism that the essential unity of the Christian Church should be manifest. We feel that the interchange of courtesies is one of the best signs of true catholicity; and we are grateful to your lordship for affording us an opportunity to express the feelings with which we regard you and the Church of which you are so distinguished a representative." The resolution also embodied a recognition of the scholarship, zeal, and broad-mindedness of the bishop and of the activity of his Church in Christian work. The resolution on education expressed gratification over the withdrawal of the education bill from Parliament; recognized the services of men of all parties who had united in exposing its "obnoxious features and injurious proposals"; renewed the protest of the Union against "the state endowment of sectarianism by grants to denominational schools, either from taxes or rates without any adequate popular control"; urged all members "to use the utmost vigilance in resisting any renewed attempts to destroy or even discourage the school-board system, to lower the standard of education, or interfere with the freedom and *status* of the teachers, or to introduce sacerdotalism or any other form of sectarianism into the state-aided schools; and pledged the Union to put forth every effort to secure a truly efficient national system of education by which a

James R. Howe, R.
Franklin Bartlett, D.
James J. Walsh, D.
Henry C. Miner, D.
William Sulzer, D.
Amos J. Cummings, D.
George B. McClellan, D.
Richard C. Shannon, R.
Lemuel E. Quigg, R.
Philip B. Low, R.
Ben L. Fairchild, R.
Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., R.
Wallace T. Foote, Jr., R.
Charles A. Chickering, R.
James S. Sherman, R.
George W. Ray, R.
Theodore L. Poole, R.
Sereno E. Payne, R.
Charles W. Gillet, R.
James W. Wadsworth, R.
Henry C. Brewster, R.
Rowland B. Mahany, R.
Charles Daniels, R.
Warren B. Hooker, R.

North Carolina.

Harry Skinner, P.
Fred. A. Woodard, D.
John G. Shaw, D.
William F. Strowd, P.
Thomas Settle, R.
James A. Lockhart, D.
A. C. Shuford, P.
Romulus Z. Linney, R.
Richmond Pearson, R.

North Dakota.

Martin N. Johnson, R.

Ohio.

Charles P. Taft, R.
Jacob A. Bromwell, R.
Paul J. Sorg, D.
Fernando C. Layton, D.
Francis B. De Witt, R.
George W. Hulick, R.
George W. Wilson, R.
Luther M. Strong, R.
James Harding Southard, R.
Lucien J. Fenton, R.
Charles H. Grosvenor, R.
David K. Watson, R.
Stephen R. Harris, R.
Winfield S. Kerr, R.
Henry C. Van Voorhis, R.
Lorenzo Danford, R.
Addison S. McClure, R.
Robert W. Taylor, R.
Stephen A. Northway, R.
Clifton B. Beach, R.
Theodore E. Burton, R.

Oregon.

Binger Hermann, R.
William R. Ellis, R.

Pennsylvania.

Galusha A. Grow, At large, R.
George F. Huff, At large, R.
Henry H. Bingham, R.
Robert Adams, Jr., R.
Frederick Halterman, R.
John E. Reyburn, R.
Alfred C. Harmer, R.
John B. Robinson, R.
Irving P. Wanger, R.
Joseph J. Hart, D.
Constantine J. Erdman, D.
Marriott Brosius, R.
Joseph A. Scranton, R.
John Leisenring, R.
Charles N. Brumm, R.
Ephraim M. Woomer, R.
James H. Codding, R.
Frederick C. Leonard, R.
Monroe H. Kulp, R.
Thaddeus M. Mahon, R.
James A. Stable, R.
Josiah D. Hicks, R.
Daniel B. Heiner, R.
John Dalzell, R.
William A. Stone, R.
Ernest F. Acheson, R.
Thomas W. Phillips, R.
Matthew Griswold, R.
Charles W. Stone, R.
William C. Arnold, R.

Rhode Island.

Melville Bull, R.
Warren O. Arnold, R.

South Carolina.

William Elliott, D.
W. Jasper Talbert, D.
Asbury C. Latimer, D.
J. Stanyarne Wilson, D.
Thomas J. Strait, D.
John L. McLaurin, D.
J. William Stokes, D.

South Dakota.

Robert J. Gamble, R.
John A. Pickler, R.

Tennessee.

W. C. Anderson, R.
Henry R. Gibson, R.
Foster V. Brown, R.
Benton McMillin, D.
James D. Richardson, P.
Joseph E. Washington, D.
Nicholas N. Cox, D.
John E. McCall, R.
James C. McDearmon, D.
Josiah Patterson, D.

Texas.

J. C. Hutcheson, D.
Samuel B. Cooper, D.
Charles H. Yoakum, D.
D. B. Culberson, D.
Joseph W. Bailey, D.
Jo Abbott, D.
George C. Pendleton, D.
Charles K. Bell, D.
Joseph D. Sayers, D.
Miles Crowley, D.
William H. Crain, D.
George H. Noonan, R.
Jeremiah V. Cockrell, D.

Vermont.

H. Henry Powers, R.
William W. Grout, R.

Virginia.

William A. Jones, D.
D. Gardiner Tyler, D.
Tazewell Ellett, D.
William R. McKenney, D.
Claude A. Swanson, D.
Peter J. Otey, D.
Smith S. Turner, D.
Elisha E. Meredith, D.
James A. Walker, R.
Henry St. G. Tucker, D.

Washington.

Samuel C. Hyde, R.
William H. Doolittle, R.

West Virginia.

Blackburn B. Dovener, R.
Alston G. Dayton R.
James H. Huling, R.
Warren Miller, R.

Wisconsin.

Henry A. Cooper, R.
Edward Sauerhering, R.
Joseph W. Babcock, R.
Theobold Otjen, R.
Samuel S. Barney, R.
Samuel A. Cook, R.
Michael Griffin, R.
Edward S. Minor, R.
Alex. Stewart, R.
John J. Jenkins, R.

Wyoming.

Frank W. Mondell, R.

The Territorial Delegates were as follow:

Arizona—Nathan O. Murphy, R.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron, R.
Oklahoma—Dennis T. Flynn, R.
Utah—Frank J. Cannon, R.

Of the members originally elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, Myron B. Wright (Fifteenth Pennsylvania District), Andrew J. Campbell (Tenth New York), Philip S. Post (Tenth Illinois), William Cogswell (Sixth Massachusetts), F. Remann (Eighteenth Illinois), died before the first session began; and Julius C. Burrows, of the Third Michigan, and James C. C. Black, of the Tenth Georgia, resigned; the former to become Senator, and the latter to stand a second election.

Charles L. Boatner (Louisiana), James E. Cobb (Alabama), E. Finis Downing (Illinois), William Elliott (South Carolina), James A. Lockhart (North Carolina), Lawrence E. McGann (Illinois), William R. McKenney (Virginia), Gaston A. Robbins (Alabama), William J. Stokes (South Carolina), John C. Tarsney (Missouri), O. W. Underwood (Alabama), and James J. Walsh (New York) were unseated.

Seats were conceded to Truman H. Aldrich (Alabama), William F. Aldrick (Alabama), Hugh R. Belknap (Illinois), Albert F. Goodwyn (Alabama), Charles H. Martin (North Carolina), Mitchell J. Murray (New York), George W. Murray (South Carolina), John I. Rinaker (Illinois), R. T. Thorp (Virginia), Robert T. Van Horn (Missouri).

William H. Crain, of Texas, died and was succeeded by Rudolph Kleberg. Frank J. Cannon was elected Senator.

After the roll call the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was chosen, receiving 240 votes to 95 for Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, 6 for John C. Bell, of Colorado, and 1 for D. B. Culberson, of Texas.

On taking the oath of office as Speaker, Mr. Reed said:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:* It will not be unbecoming in me, I hope, if I acknowledge to this assembly that it is very agreeable to me to stand once more in the place which I left four years ago. Of the past, however, I shall not speak, for the past speaks for itself in terms more fitting and appropriate than any words which could come from my lips. Nor shall I speak of the future, for we are not now putting off the harness, but putting it on. Yet I think I may venture to say of the future, in the light of the past, that if we do some things which for the moment seem inadequate, it may be that time, which has justified itself of us on many occasions, may do so again. Those who have acted with wisdom heretofore may be fairly expected to act with wisdom hereafter.

"I am sorry to say that the pleasure associated with the honor you have bestowed on me, an honor which no American citizen can fail to appreciate, and for which I give thanks, is but for the moment, while the cares and responsibilities extend over many days.

"So far as the performance of my duties affects the whole people of the United States, I invoke their considerate judgment. So far as it affects the members of this House, I ask from both sides of the Chamber that cordial co-operation without which I can not hope to succeed, assuring them that no effort on my part will be spared to aid them

in the performance of their duties by that entire impartiality which is their just due."

The following other officers were chosen to complete the organization: Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri, Sergeant-at-Arms; William J. Glenn, of New York, Doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio, Postmaster; Henry M. Couden, of Michigan, Chaplain.

The President's Message.—Dec. 3, the President sent in his annual message as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the Congress and my fellow-countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the President of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor, and which was submitted to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long-protracted controversy, and again demonstrating the wisdom and desirability of settling international boundary disputes by recourse to friendly arbitration.

Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilian Claims Commission, whose work was abruptly terminated last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which awards could be made.

The resumption of specie payments by Chili is a step of great interest and importance both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendency of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American Republics.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the Central Government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom, and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

This Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens, will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks.

The energetic steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China, because the Imperial Government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late war nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiations of peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and interposed no counsel.

The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle, and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treat-

ment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this Government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French Government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French Chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

An invitation has been extended by France to the Government and people of the United States to participate in a great international exposition at Paris in 1900, as a suitable commemoration of the close of this the world's marvelous century of progress. I heartily recommend its acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this Government and its people on the occasion.

Our relation with the states of the German Empire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which, in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities and by this means imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able, on account of inherent soundness, to guarantee those qualities.

Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made unprofitable, if indeed they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia.

It is not to be forgotten that international trade can not be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national good faith and reciprocal forbearance.

These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomiums bestowed on those vessels of our new navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the opening of the Kiel Canal. It was fitting that this extraordinary achievement of the newer German nationality should be celebrated in the presence of America's exposition of the latest developments of the world's naval energy.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness, or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the

award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the Government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached.

Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, based on the recommendations of the Maritime Conference of Washington, and concurred in suggesting March 1, 1895, as the date to be set by proclamation for carrying these rules into general effect, her Majesty's Government, having encountered opposition on the part of British shipping interests, announced its inability to accept that date, which was consequently canceled. The entire matter is still in abeyance, without prospect of a better condition in the near future.

The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay according to the description of the Treaty of Ghent, have not yet fully agreed.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of Feb. 3, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen Ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to given early coincident results; but these surveys have been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the meantime the Valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic Majesty's Government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if Congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon, and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the Great Lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached. A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters, on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate, and declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party. Among these

were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this Government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, having furnished this Government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs.

These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious *padroni* system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract-labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread-winning toil brings them into collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we can not regard such assemblages of distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be attempted.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the Government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her wonderful advance and to extend to her the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

The boundary dispute which lately threatened to embroil Guatemala and Mexico has happily yielded to pacific counsels, and its determination has, by the joint agreement of the parties, been submitted to the sole arbitration of the United States minister to Mexico.

The commission appointed under the convention of Feb. 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico has completed its task.

As a sequel to the failure of a scheme for the colonization in Mexico of negroes, mostly emigrants from Alabama under contract, a great number of these helpless and suffering people, starving and smitten with contagious disease, made their way or were assisted to the frontier, where, in wretched plight, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Learning of their destitute condition, I directed rations to be temporarily furnished them through the War Department. At the expiration of their quarantine they were conveyed by the railway companies at comparatively nominal rates to their homes in Alabama, upon my assurance, in the absence of any fund availiable for the cost of their transportation, that I would recommend to Congress an appropriation for its payment. I now strongly urge upon Congress the propriety of making such an appropriation. It should be remembered that the measures taken were dictated not only by sympathy and humanity, but by a conviction that it was not compatible with the dignity of this Government that so large a body of our dependent citizens should be thrown for relief upon the charity of a neighboring State.

In last year's message I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of Jan. 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British vice consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding.

A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the ceremonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our Government on the occasion.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

The pending claims of sealing vessels of the

United States seized in Russian waters remain unadjusted. Our recent convention with Russia establishing a *modus vivendi* as to imperial jurisdiction in such cases has prevented further difficulty of this nature.

The Russian Government has welcomed in principle our suggestion for a *modus vivendi*, to embrace Great Britain and Japan, looking to the better preservation of seal life in the north Pacific and Bering Sea, and the extension of the protected area defined by the Paris Tribunal to all Pacific waters north of the thirty-fifth parallel. It is especially noticeable that Russia favors prohibition of the use of firearms in seal hunting throughout the proposed area and a longer closed season for pelagic sealing.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of the Congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the Senate a special message with accompanying documents giving information on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our Government, in violation of the principles we profess, and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious.

I again press this subject upon the attention of the Congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing ships has occurred. On March 8 last the "Alliança," while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the 3-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret, and assurance of nonrecurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authority, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most-favored-nation provision of our own convention and was promptly recognized.

The long-standing demand of Antonio Maximo Mora against Spain has at last been settled by the payment, on Sept. 14 last, of the sum originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim. Its distribution among the parties entitled to receive it has proceeded as rapidly as the rights of those claiming the fund could be safely determined.

The enforcement of the differential duties against products of this country exported to Cuba and Puerto Rico prompted the immediate claim on our part to the benefit of the minimum tariff of Spain in return for the most favorable treatment permitted by our laws as regards the production of Spanish territories. A commercial arrangement was concluded in January last securing the treatment so claimed.

Vigorous protests against excessive fines imposed on our ships and merchandise by the customs officers of these islands for trivial errors have resulted in the remission of such fines in instances where the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexatious practice has not been wholly discontinued.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman Empire, by sending thither the United States consul at Sivas to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish Government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitious entanglement of the

United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled.

The Ottoman Government has lately issued an imperial *iradé* exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

The Government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of Turkish government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fails, their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

The new consulates at Erzerum and Harpoot, for which appropriation was made last session, have been provisionally filled by trusted employees of the Department of State. These appointees, though now in Turkey, have not yet received their *exequaturs*.

The arbitration of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, under the treaty of Jan. 19, 1892, between the United States and Venezuela, resulted in an award in favor of the claimant.

The Government has used its good offices toward composing the differences between Venezuela on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other, growing out of the dismissal of the representatives of those powers on the ground of a publication deemed offensive to Venezuela. Although that dismissal was coupled with a cordial request that other more personally agreeable envoys be sent in their stead, a rupture of intercourse ensued, and still continues.

In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and the encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the consular service has increased in importance and urgency. Though there is no doubt that the great body of consular officers are rendering valuable services to the trade and industries of the country, the need of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure a higher average of efficiency can not be denied.

The importance of the subject has led the Executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislation to answer the need of a better system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of his recommendations an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency with an annual salary or compensation from official fees of not more than $2,500 or less than $1,000 should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled, or by the appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder and shown his capacity and fitness for consular duty, or by the appointment of a person who, having been selected by the President and sent to a board for examination, is found, upon such examination, to be qualified for the position. Posts which pay less than $1,000 being usually, on account of their small compensation, filled by selection from residents of the locality, it was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

The compensation of $2,500 was adopted as the maximum limit in the classification, for the reason that consular officers receiving more than that sum are often charged with functions and duties scarcely inferior in dignity and importance to those of diplomatic agents, and it was therefore thought best to continue their selection in the discretion of the Executive without subjecting them to examination before a board. Excluding 71 places with compensation at present less than $1,000, and 53 places above the maximum in compensation, the number of positions remaining within the scope of the order is 196. This number will undoubtedly be increased by the inclusion of consular officers whose remuneration in fees, now less than $1,000, will be augmented with the growth of our foreign commerce and a return to more favorable business conditions.

In execution of the executive order referred to, the Secretary of State has designated as a board to conduct the prescribed examinations the Third Assistant Secretary of State, the solicitor of the Department of State, and the chief of the consular bureau, and has specified the subjects to which such examinations shall relate.

It is not assumed that this system will prove a full measure of consular reform. It is quite probable that actual experience will show particulars in which the order already issued may be amended, and demonstrate that, for the best results, appropriate legislation by Congress is imperatively required.

In any event these efforts to improve the consular service ought to be immediately supplemented by legislation providing for consular inspection. This has frequently been a subject of executive recommendation, and I again urge such action by Congress as will permit the frequent and thorough

inspection of consulates by officers appointed for that purpose or by persons already in the diplomatic or consular service. The expense attending such a plan would be insignificant compared with its usefulness, and I hope the legislation necessary to set it on foot will be speedily forthcoming.

I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts should be provided by the Government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent locations for our embassies would abundantly justify the moderate expenditure necessary to carry out this suggestion.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

By command of the people a customs-revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the Government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living, or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the Government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised financial expedients.

The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volume during the late civil war, and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in Congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,073.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the Government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and canceled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was $346,681,016.

The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following express provision:

"And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided.

The Government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the Government nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There had been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the Treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the Treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the 1st day of January, 1879, to $114,193,360, and, though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,330.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental monthly

purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver Treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." In view of this declaration, it was not deemed permissible for the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed, and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

It thus resulted that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding, added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to $97,011,330. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency, and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation.

In consequence of these conditions, the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to $65,438,377, having lost more than $31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $58,633,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation, this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood, on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to $57,669,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds amounting to $50,000,000, from which there was realized $58,538,500, with which the fund was increased to $111,142,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second re-enforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such withdrawals more than $69,000,000, and had fallen to $41,340,181. Nearly $43,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation.

In anticipation of impending trouble, I had, on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the Congress, fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the Government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the Treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or Treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than thirteen months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and amounting to about $62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than $65,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the Government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that if Congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum might within ten days be substi-

tuted at par for the 4-per-cent. bonds described in the agreement.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to Congress by a special executive message, in which it was stated that more than $16,000,000 would be saved to the Government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster the imminence of which was, fortunately, not at the time generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from $107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to $79,333,966. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About $16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November.

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest-bearing bonded indebtedness more than $162,000,000 to save our gold reserve we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve $79,333,966, as against $65,438,377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the Treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein presented, it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the Treasury within the several periods stated without the issue of bonds. On Jan. 28, 1895, it was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury that more than $172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from Jan. 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more than eleven years, only a little over $28,000,000 was withdrawn, and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the 1st day of December, 1895, or within less than five and a half years, there was withdrawn nearly $375,000,000, making a total of more than $403,000,000 drawn from the Treasury in gold since Jan. 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes.

Nearly 327,000,000 of the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes; and yet every one of the $346,000,000 is still uncanceled and ready to do service in future gold depletion.

More than $76,000,000 in gold has, since their creation in 1890, been paid out from the Treasury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the Government; and yet the whole, amounting to $155,000,000, except a little more than $16,000,000, which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the Treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes.

When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the Government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charged on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the Treasury or that may be received by the Government on any account.

The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds, with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1884 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per

cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one fourth of 1 per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the Government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and Treasury notes.

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need.

It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of national banks which operate as a limitation to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks, which came near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of national banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency, and if our Treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the timid watch of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the Government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength.

If our gold reserve had never been impaired; if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking.

In our present predicament no gold is received by the Government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the Treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in Government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

If it is said that these notes if held by the Government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the Treasury on demand upon United States notes and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The Secretary of the Treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the Government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the Treasury; but the moment the Secretary of the Treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver, which the Government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the Government, and with United States notes or Treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

It may be claimed that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of retaining these notes in the Treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measurably permanent; and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1878 forbidding their further retirement. That statute in so many words provides that these notes when received into the Treasury and belonging to the United States shall be "paid out again and kept in circulation."

It will, moreover, be readily seen that the Government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and Treasury notes in current transactions when demanded and insist on paying out silver

alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Besides, the accumulation in the Treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil, and it can not proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of Government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the Treasury. Such a condition has heretofore in times of surplus revenue led the Government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium and by a large increase of its deposits in national banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of Treasury accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxation.

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation, by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had; and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

On July 1, 1892, more than a year and a half before the first bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, there was a net balance in the Treasury, exclusive of such reserve, of less than $13,000,000; but the gold reserve amounted to more than $114,000,000, which was the quieting feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervened and our securities held abroad were returned for sale and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the meantime extensive shipments of gold and other unfavorable indications caused restlessness and fright among our people at home. Thereupon the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, became also immaterial to them, and they, too, drew gold from the Treasury for hoarding against all contingencies. This is plainly shown by the large increase in the proportion of gold withdrawn which was retained by our own people as time and threatening incidents progressed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, nearly $85,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Treasury and about $77,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, over $117,000,000 was drawn out, of which only about $66,000,000 was shipped, leaving the large balance of such withdrawals to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store.

It can not therefore be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible, but these notes having thus been passed to the Treasury, they became the money of the Government, like any other ordinary Government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of Government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over $18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than $42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than $100,000,000. It now amounts to $98,072,420.30.

Besides all this, the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

I can not but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former that by substituting in the Treasury United States notes and Treasury notes for gold increased by their amount the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary Government expenditure.

Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the Government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, withdrawals of gold from the Treasury upon the notes given in payment on such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely, and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than thirteen times as much gold taken out of the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was thus withdrawn during the eleven and a half years immediately prior thereto and after the 1st day of January, 1879, when specie payments were resumed.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, which not only furnished a new Treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited, and independent coin-

age of both gold and silver dollars of full legal-tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money.

No Government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exists, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized.

Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last-mentioned act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less that one seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching privation.

A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise. In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency, and in association with the few weak and laggard nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be pursuaded after sober deliberation to jeopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the Government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted would operate to transfer, by the fiat of law and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver-standard country has a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of

safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I can not rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly, but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I can not refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Dec. 2, 1895.*

The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy.—The first action taken upon this subject was the passage of a resolution in the House, Dec. 16, to the effect that Senate document No. 226, first session Fiftieth Congress, should be reprinted for the use of members of the House. The document was described as containing all the correspondence up to 1887 upon the Venezuelan question, giving the statement of the English Government and that of the Venezuelan Government, and the correspondence of Mr. Baker and other officials representing the United States in Venezuela, and purporting to give the history of the entire transaction, including the original claims of Venezuela, of Spain, of Holland, and of England—the official claims. A similar resolution was passed the next day by the Senate.

On Dec. 17 a message on the subject from the President was laid before the Senate, as follows:

To the Congress:

In my annual message addressed to the Congress on the 3d instant I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this Government to her Britannic Majesty's Government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British Government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and can not become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute noninterference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether

or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of course this Government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The Prime Minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date." He further declares: "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law."

Again he says: "They (her Majesty's Government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this Government proposed to the Government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this Government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will can not of course be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Dec. 17, 1895.*

Accompanying the message were documents—the correspondence on the subject, including Mr. Olney's letter to Mr. Bayard, dated July 20, 1895, reviewing the efforts of the United States to have the controversy settled by arbitration, and explaining the position of the Administration in reference to the application of the Monroe doctrine to the subject and the consequences to be apprehended if any European power should be allowed to establish a precedent for the appropriation of the territory of the weak South American states. Following Mr. Olney's letter was a short communication to Mr. Bayard from A. A. Adee, acting secretary, dated July 24, giving the authority for a reference in the letter of the Secretary of War, as follows:

"In Mr. Olney's instruction No. 804, of the 20th instant, in relation to the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, you will note a reference to the sudden increase of the area claimed for British Guiana, amounting to 33,000 square miles, between 1884 and 1886. This statement is made on the authority of the British publication entitled the 'Statesman's Yearbook.'

"I add for your better information that the same statement is found in the 'British Colonial Office List,' a Government publication.

In the issue for 1885 the following passage occurs, on page 24, under the head of British Guiana:

"'It is impossible to specify the exact area of the colony, as its precise boundaries between Venezuela and Brazil, respectively, are undetermined, but it has been computed to be 76,000 square miles.'

"In the issue of the same list for 1886 the same statement occurs, on page 33, with the change of area to 'about 109,000 square miles.'

"The official maps in the two volumes mentioned are identical, so that the increase of 33,000 square miles claimed for British Guiana is not thereby ex-

plained, but later 'Colonial Office List' maps show a varying sweep of the boundary westward into what previously figured as Venezuelan territory, while no change is noted on the Brazilian frontier."

The other accompanying documents were two dispatches of Nov. 26 from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the first giving a general reply to Mr. Olney's construction of the Monroe doctrine, and denying that the British Government admits that doctrine to be sound or that it has any sanction in international law; the second giving the history of the controversy from the point of view of Great Britain, and concluding as follows:

"It will be seen from the preceding statement that the Government of Great Britain have from the first held the same view as to the extent of territory which they are entitled to claim as a matter of right. It comprised the coast line up to the river Amacura and the whole basin of the Essequibo river and its tributaries. A portion of that claim, however, they have always been willing to waive altogether; in regard to another portion, they have been and continue to be perfectly ready to submit the question of their title to arbitration. As regards the rest, that which lies within the so-called Schomburgk line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question. Even within that line they have, on various occasions, offered to Venezuela considerable concessions as a matter of friendship and conciliation, and for the purpose of securing an amicable settlement of the dispute. If as time has gone on the concessions thus offered diminished in extent, and have now been withdrawn, this has been the necessary consequence of the gradual spread over the country of British settlements, which her Majesty's Government can not in justice to the inhabitants offer to surrender to foreign rule, and the justice of such withdrawal is amply borne out by the researches in the national archives of Holland and Spain, which have furnished further and more convincing evidence in support of the British claims.

"The discrepancies in the frontiers assigned to the British colony in various maps published in England, and erroneously assumed to be founded on official information, are easily accounted for by the circumstances which I have mentioned. Her Majesty's Government can not, of course, be responsible for such publications made without their authority.

"Although the negotiations in 1890, 1891, and 1893 did not lead to any result, her Majesty's Government have not abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success, and that when the internal politics of Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case her Government may be enabled to adopt a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of being on friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population.

"They have, on the contrary, repeatedly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts of territory which from their auriferous nature are known to be of almost untold value. But they can not consent to entertain, or to submit to arbitration of another power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects, who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony, to a nation of different race and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance, and whose institutions as yet too often afford very inadequate protection to life and property. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and her Majesty's Government are convinced that in similar circumstances the Government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature."

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In accordance with the suggestion in the President's message, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, introduced in the House Dec. 18 the following:

"A bill making appropriation for the expenses of a commission to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of $100,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President, to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

He asked the unanimous consent of the House for its immediate consideration.

In opposition to the immediate consideration of the resolution and suggesting that it would better go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, said, in part:

"It seems to me that this subject is one of such vast importance and such serious gravity that the House of Representatives ought to proceed in a decorous and deliberate manner in its consideration. Late on yesterday the President's message was read to us. I presume most of us have read it more or less carefully in the newspapers. Very little time has been given to the consideration of that very remarkable document, and it seems to me that possibly all the members of this House may not be at this time fully advised as to the scope of responsibility which may attach to the adoption of this resolution. Gentlemen about me say that they are ready. That may be; but at the same time I feel convinced that I am doing service to the dignity and interests of my country when I ask those ready gentlemen, on this side or the other, to use in a matter of this momentous importance the cool deliberation and judicious procedure that are due to a matter that may vitally affect the interests of the two great English-speaking nations of the world.

"But, Mr. Speaker, the public press of this morning brings us abundant evidence of the feverish excitement precipitated in this country by the message that ought to cause us to take counsel of our wisdom. The eyes of the civilized world are directed to-day to this House of Representatives and to the Senate of the United States, and, without abating one jot or one tittle of my desire that every right we have and every right we intend to maintain in the future shall be upheld, I do think we had better give to a matter of this extreme gravity at least as much appearance of deliberate consideration as we insist upon giving to any trivial matter of an appropriation of a few thousand dollars."

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, supported his proposal for immediate consideration mainly on the ground that delay in granting the request of the President would give the impression of dissent and disagreement on the part of America, whereas, in a matter involving the honor of the nation it should present an united front. Mr. Crisp spoke on the same side of the question, and the bill was passed, having been amended by the insertion, after "sum of $100,000," of the words "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The resolution was introduced in the Senate for concurrence Dec. 19. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, spoke on the motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, saying that while he would prefer that the bill should be so referred, he should object to any reference unless the Senate should agree to take no holiday recess until the committee should make its report. He said further, in part:

"But, Mr. President, I do not wish to have, if I can avoid it, and I do not think the country would like to see, any possible controversy or division of opinion between a high commission organized by Congress and the President upon any question presented in his message. Suppose that after this declaration and after this careful examination by Mr. Olney into the title of Venezuela, which he affirms upon the evidence now in reach, the high commission should find that Mr. Olney was mistaken in some of his conclusions, or that, after all, in their opinion or in the opinion of a majority of the commission, there was such doubt about the title of Venezuela that we could not afford to treat it as a subject that might possibly result in hostile collision with Great Britain, the President, if he did not concur in their report, might be antagonized by this commission, and the Congress of the United States having organized it, would, as a matter of course, have a right to their report, and would be guided, to a degree at least, in their action by its recommendations.

"We might find ourselves in a state of serious embarrassment in regard to the question of enforcing this American doctrine if we are guided by the report of a high commission, which, in its resultant effects, might uproot the doctrine itself, or might expose it to another half century or century of debate and discussion. I should like to avoid the possibility of such a result as that, and I would prefer that the Congress of the United States in this case, as it has in all other cases where we have had to conduct belligerent operations against foreign governments, should take upon itself, in connection with the President of the United States, the solution of this question in an authentic form, and not leave its action to depend, in any degree, upon the judgment of a commission, who may not be wiser or better informed, after all, than the Congress itself or the President. It is the faithful research of the commission rather than its recommendations that we shall need, and that the President requests us to provide for.

"I should dislike very much to be now compelled, after the firm advance we have made upon this occasion, to reverse our action so far as to leave this question in the hands of a commission to be organized by Congress for final decision. I prefer to leave it where the Constitution leaves it, in the hands of the President of the United States and upon his executive responsibility."

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, spoke in support of his motion to refer and in favor of proceeding with deliberation. In the course of his speech he said, in part:

"The controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain will not be settled in a day or in months. In my judgment it will be settled peaceably by the action of those two powers. Great Britain has too great a stake in the history of the world to attempt under the circumstances an act of injustice to a small country like Venezuela. The public sentiment of that country will be aroused against it.

"But the assertion of our right to prevent European powers from seizing any part of the American continents, from treating America as an Africa, to be conquered and divided among the various nations of Europe, can not be questioned. Under the circumstances I do not expect that war will arise. I do not contemplate or wish to contemplate the possibility of such an event. I have seen enough of war in my time to dread its progress and its consequences. I do not wish in the slightest degree to say a word which would even indicate that a war is likely to ensue about this small matter; but at the same time I think the President of the United States is right, under the circumstances, in announcing what we understand to be our duty as the most powerful of American nations, and in saying to the countries of Europe: 'These two continents are already occupied by Christian nations of Europe, and we, with our sixty-odd millions of people, are willing to say that the rights of those nations shall not be trampled upon by force and violence by European powers.'

"As a matter of course, it is proper to say that we could not interfere in any agreement made between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. I have a map here which shows better than any I have seen before the rapid encroachments made by Great Britain upon what is considered to be the territory of Venezuela. It shows that, beginning with a little colony derived from the Dutch, Great Britain added to it a large region of country lying to the west of it, and then gradually by encroachments has finally reached up almost to the Orinoco river. This is a serious controversy. Great Britain has taken ground that she will not even submit to arbitration as to anything on the south side of a particular line. Now, I think that the British people, when they understand this matter, when they see that it is attracting the attention of the civilized world, will not press their contention, especially when they remember that the Monroe doctrine was perhaps not so much the doctrine of Monroe as it was the doctrine of Canning, of England, then Prime Minister, which was agreed to by the United States and Great Britain, and that the power to prevent encroachment by European powers upon American territory or upon American states was asserted not only by the United States, but by the co-operation and consent of England."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of referring with instructions to the committee to report without delay, and offered an amendment adding the following sentence to the resolution:

"And said commission shall report with the least possible delay, not later than April 1, 1896."

In the course of his speech Mr. Lodge said:

"Mr. President, for my own part I do not desire to put the slightest opposition in the way of the Executive or of the Senator who no doubt has represented the wishes of the Executive upon this floor. I cordially agree with the President's message. It is the right, the sound, the American position for the United States to take. But that which is of the utmost importance is that we should show to the world that we are united, without distinction of party or section, in support of the policy which the message outlines. We should be able to say, as Webster said in the House of Representatives, that our politics stop at the water's edge, and that when we come to dealing with a foreign question we deal with it simply as Americans.

"It has been freely charged in the English newspapers published in London, and also in that small part of the British press which is published in the city of New York, that this is a matter of politics: that it is being used by the President for electioneering purposes, and that it has been used by the Republicans with that view. That is the most mistaken view ever uttered. The American people, without distinction of party, believe in the main-

tenance of the Monroe doctrine and are prepared to uphold it at any cost. They desire the appointment of a commission, not to act as a board of arbitration between one country and another, but to inform the United States on what line they ought to stand when they prepare to resist further English aggressions on American soil. The action of the commission is to be for our own information.

"I have given some attention to the Venezuelan question; I have studied it during the past year with a good deal of care; I have examined every map and document, I think, that is accessible here, and I think I know enough about it to say that there is nothing in the case that can not be considered within the period specified in my amendment, and that if there are papers to be brought from Madrid or from the Hague they can be brought within that time and laid before the commission. I think fixing the date will strengthen the hands of the Executive, and will give notice to the world that while we are proceeding deliberately and temperately we are also proceeding with absolute firmness; that we mean exactly what we say; that we propose to sustain the President in the position which he has taken, and that at a given time we shall be prepared for action in defense of the line reported as the true boundary by the commission. We want nothing indefinite about the commission. We want them to report as soon as possible, and then we will sustain the Monroe doctrine with all the strength of the Republic."

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, spoke in favor of immediate action on the bill. He spoke in part as follows:

"The Senator from Ohio is a little more magnanimous, possibly, or more generous than I am this morning. He says he has no idea that the great power, England, would attempt to put forth an unjust claim to territorial boundaries, or claim what did not belong to her. There is not a degree of latitude or longitude on the earth's surface on which she has not attempted to do exactly that thing. All around the globe she has been the oppressor of weaker nations and weaker peoples, and the very map which the Senator from Ohio held up from his desk refuted what he said. The very map shows that she has gradually been encroaching from one line to another, hoping to be unseen in it until from some 70,000 square miles, her original claim, she has over 100,000 square miles. She has by silent encroachment, and without any show of right or pretense, gone on and on from her original claim of the Schomburgk line, until now she has absorbed beyond her original claim more territory than there is in the great State which the Senator from Ohio in part represents, and much more than there is in the State which I in part represent.

"Mr. President, I do not wish to talk on this subject any more than is necessary, but I do intend to to go to the line of what I believe to be right. I have no fear of war. I look upon war as a horror, as other Christian men do, I hope; but there will be no war here. There is a hostage lying on this continent north of us. England will not fight on an issue of this kind. She does not dare to. The commerce of the world is carried in English bottoms, and I remember that in reading Mr. Canning only last year he stated an instance where, in the War of 1812, insurance was paid for at the rate of 13 guineas for £100 of commerce to cross the Irish Channel. And it was not six months after the War of 1812 broke out until armed privateers swarmed the ocean and insurance shops were shut up in London. They would not insure the commerce.

"No, Mr. President, there will be an adjustment and settlement, but it might as well be known now on both sides of the ocean that England's great colonizing career has to have some definite limits, some boundaries."

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, who had objected to the second reading of the bill on that day, in speaking in answer to the question whether he would insist on the objection, said:

"Now, there will arise a question which this committee ought to consider, and consider well. The Constitution invests in Congress, not in the President, the power to declare war. The President is not invested with any power to declare war or conclude peace. It is a power vested in Congress. Are we to give the President power to appoint a commission without any approval upon our part after his selection of a commission to visit Venezuela or the disputed territory, or to sit elsewhere and acquire information upon this subject, and then are we to be called upon to act upon the report of that commission without ever having had the power ourselves of inquiring into it by a joint committee of Congress or a committee of either House? It occurs to me that that is a very important matter. I do not believe the Constitution of this country ever contemplated that the President of the United States should have that power. I think that when our fathers conferred upon us, through the Constitution, the power to declare war and conclude peace, they impliedly conferred upon us the sole power and the sole means of ascertaining the circumstances under which war should be declared and peace concluded.

"I am not prepared to say that the President of the United States may choose men whom he may see fit, regardless of the attitude of Congress, and invest in them this high and delicate power. If the President has power or is given power to appoint this commission, one of the important things the Committee on Foreign Relations must consider is, whether the names of the commissioners should not be sent to the Senate for its consideration and approval before they receive their commissions."

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, said:

"Mr. President, I do not propose to discuss the probabilities of war. I regret the rather warlike tone of the distinguished Senator from Indiana. He even ventured to point out the direction in which England would find herself comparatively weak, and to indicate those considerations which would prevent her from declaring war or accepting our declaration of war. It is not wise to assume that either the great British nation or the great American people will refuse to fight in any imaginable contingency. People do not always fight when they ought. They do not always fight upon the very best of grounds. They are sometimes unjustifiable. They are sometimes ill tempered. They sometimes yield to an undue and oppressive ambition. I do not discuss the question of war at all.

"But what do we desire here? Information. There is not a citizen in this chamber, or the other, or in the United States, who would not be very glad, indeed, to receive to-day the careful report of five of our leading jurists or great legislators or diplomatists upon the merits of this question, its correct history from the beginning, boundaries successively established or claimed, and the correspondence that ensued between the different countries. Nobody knows what the facts are upon which we are expected to act. Great Britain herself does not know, I judge by the map here issued by Venezuela, which gives six different boundaries that may be found upon British maps from time to time or in British demands, each one creeping northwestward. Now, if that is not a case for a commission, I do not know what can be. I desire this matter to be referred to the committee because that is the dignified and deliberate and proper way."

A memorial to the President and Congress signed by 354 members of the British House of Commons, together with an accompanying letter, were read at request of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cockrell. The letter and memorial follow:

"[From W. Randal Cremer, M. P., St. Paul's Chambers, 23 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W. C.]

"LONDON, *Jan. 1, 1895.*

"DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you a copy of a memorial signed by 354 members of the British House of Commons. As the object of the memorial is of the highest importance, and the signatures represent all shades of political opinion in the British Parliament, I venture to ask for the prayer of the memorialists your earnest consideration. Respectfully yours,

"W. RANDAL CREMER.

"HON. JOHN SHERMAN."

"*To the President and Congress of the United States of America:*

"In response to the resolution adopted by Congress on April 4, 1890, the British House of Commons, supported in its decision by Mr. Gladstone on June 16, 1893, unanimously affirmed its willingness to co-operate with the Government of the United States in settling disputes between the two countries by means of arbitration. The undersigned members of the British Parliament, while cordially thanking Congress for having, by its resolution, given such an impetus to the movement and called forth such a response from our Government, earnestly hope that Congress will follow up its resolution, and crown its desire by inviting our Government to join in framing a treaty which shall bind the two nations to refer to arbitration disputes which diplomacy fails to adjust. Should such a proposal be made, our heartiest efforts would be used in its support, and we shall rejoice that the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have resolved to set such a splendid example to the other nations of the world."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, spoke in favor of referring, and cited instances to show that the American Government has always stood by the principle known as the Monroe doctrine.

The bill was read a second time Dec. 20. Senator Morgan presented some amendments in the form of a substitute for the House bill, which were offered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which had had the matter under consideration, anticipating that it would be acted upon within a day or two. The amendment was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

"That the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of a commission to consist of three members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to investigate and report to him the facts in regard to the divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana: *Provided.* That section 2 of the act approved July 31, 1894, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, shall not apply to any commissioners appointed under this act."

In explanation of the proviso Mr. Morgan said:

"The proviso is intended to exempt the three commissioners who are suggested in the substitute from the operation of an act passed in 1894, the general legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of that year, which in section 2 prescribes that any officer receiving $2,500 a year salary shall not be permitted, under that act, to receive any addition to his salary, although he may be appointed to some additional duties or to some other or different office. In the event that we provide for the three commissioners, it is suggested by the Secretary of State, in a note to the committee, that we ought to exempt them from the operation of that statute. That is the object of the committee in putting the proviso in the substitute. If we do not amend the House bill of course it is irrelevant and unnecessary."

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, objected to the amendments, as not essential. He said:

"I desire to remark that any amendment made in the Senate will be construed in England as a hesitation on the part of the Senate to sustain the President in the position he has taken. Unless it becomes absolutely necessary, then, to make amendments I should refrain from making them, that our attitude may not be misunderstood in England.

"There seems to be an opinion on the other side of the water that the assertion of American rights and of the American determination to sustain those rights is a campaigning idea, and is put forth at this time for political effect. England must be disabused of any such opinion or belief. The American people were never more in earnest from the breaking out of the Revolution to this day than in their determination to assert and maintain what they believe is essential to the safety of the republic of the United States, namely, that no foreign power shall establish governmental institutions upon this continent, or unfairly or unrighteously extend such institutions now existing upon this continent. We must be careful, then, to do nothing here which will give plausibility to the already prevalent idea in England that the United States are not united and in earnest upon this matter."

Senator Sherman spoke in favor of the amendments, and deprecated hasty action in the matter.

Senator Mills, of Texas, spoke in part as follows:

"The question for the people and the Government to consider, when about to embark in war with confessedly the first nation of the globe on the ocean, is, where are the revenues to be obtained to come into the pockets of the Government? How are we to get money enough to carry on this war, and carry it on successfully?

"Mr. President, during the great civil conflict in the United States the Government was not burdened with vast expenditures as it is to-day. We did not have from $140,000,000 to $150,000,000 of annual pensions to meet. We did not have from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 of annual revenues to be expended in the payment of interest on the public debt. We had an income tax unquestioned. We had a tax on domestic manufactures that brought in one year $127,000,000. The income tax brought to the coffers of the Government one year $72,000,000. All this, sir, is gone. The Constitution declares that you shall not tax real estate except in proportion to population. The Supreme Court has stretched the authority of the Constitution and declared that you shall not tax personal property except in proportion to population. The tax you have got to-day on whisky and on beer and on tobacco is a tax declared unconstitutional by the highest court in the land. It is a tax that exists simply by sufferance.

"Then, what are we to depend upon for revenues to carry on this gigantic struggle? Duties on imports? Where are your imports to come from when you are in a death grapple with the greatest naval power in the world? When privateers are swarming out from all the ports of all Christendom on both sides, making the heavens lurid with the flames of burning cargoes in every direction, as they did in 1812, how much imports are going to come into the United States to get you revenues? The amount

even to-day is less than $200,000,000 a year. Your annual expenditures require $500,000,000 a year to-day without any war.

"Before we adjourn for the holidays we ought to submit an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to levy and collect taxes on both real and personal estate all over the country in accordance with its value and not in proportion to population. The American people will never submit to a tax of that kind, unjust, wicked, nefarious, as it is, if a large amount is drawn from their pockets in such an unequal proportion, but the American people will submit to any taxation that is just and fair when it is levied for the purpose of vindicating the honor, the safety, and the good name of the republic. They will be lavish in both money and blood.

"The Legislatures of a number of States will be in session in a few days. We, without distinction of party, in both branches of Congress, ought by a unanimous vote to submit to the Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution giving to the National Government the power to reach the pockets of all the $70,000,000,000 of wealth in this country, so as to enable the Government to carry on the war which it may wage, and to carry it on in accordance with the interests and the honor of the American people."

Senator Lodge withdrew the amendment he offered the day before, and spoke in favor of the substitute of the committee.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke in favor of the bill as it came from the House. He said:

"He [the President] has put himself in the breach, and declared for the American doctrine of self-defense and noninterference of any European power with the governments or territories of any country in all the Americas—he has put himself squarely there. Give him the money, and let him make the investigation.

"I do not believe there is danger of war. I do not believe Great Britain will insist upon an unjust demand against Venezuela when she knows that it involves war with the United States.

"When the people of the United States are called upon to defend the principles which they cherish as most sacred, and to defend their rights against any country, and particularly against Great Britain, there will be no lack of money. Seventy million people can furnish all the money necessary to vindicate their honor. There can be nothing more injurious to the American people than to submit to the arrogance of Great Britain. It breeds toadyism; it breeds dependence; it destroys American manhood; it destroys the pride of being an American citizen.

"War under any circumstances is to be avoided if possible. War is a great calamity, but it is nothing to the sacrifice of honor. There are other things worse than war. We have had twenty-five years of abundant harvests and profound peace, and there is more suffering to-day in the country than ever before in its history. I am not sure but the people of this country would welcome the change, if it was from peace to war, in view of the general distress which prevails."

Senator White, of California, concurred in all that had been said as to the necessity of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, but did not see any reason for great excitement or cause to expect war. He was in favor of a full examination into the matter, and thought the President should be allowed to select his own commission. He said:

"The only question, as I understand it, before the Senate is whether we will concur in enacting a statute giving to the President the means to enable him to carry out the laudable desire which he expresses, and which we all wish may eventuate in a final clear and convincing report and recommendation. So far as the means of accomplishing this end are concerned, if I had my way about it I would rather appropriate $100,000 for the purpose of enabling the President to take such action in this matter as may comport with his views of his executive duty. I would rather omit the word 'commission' from the bill, and merely give the President the money to enable him to obtain the essential facts, by commission or otherwise, and report the same to Congress, and, failing in this, I prefer the House bill without amendment."

He cited the resolution in regard to Hawaii adopted by the Senate at the last session of the late Congress as expressing the principle in reference to aggressions by foreign powers.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, asked whether, in case that Venezuela should from any cause consent to transfer a portion of the territory in question to Great Britain by treaty stipulation, the United States could, in the opinion of the Senator from California, consent and still be held as upholding the Monroe doctrine. Mr. White declined to make any statement as to the proper course of the country in a contingency which had not yet arisen.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, said he would answer his own question by saying that the United States could not consent to such a settlement and at the same time vindicate the Monroe doctrine, because, as he believed, the true construction of the doctrine is that no European power shall, without our consent, be permitted, either by force or by treaty stipulation, to acquire one foot of soil they do not now own or control on this hemisphere.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, concurred in Senator Sherman's opinion in favor of a conservative and temperate course of action. He said, in part:

"Let us give a breathing time. The people of the United States are excited. I do not feel that I am saying too much in saying that the members of Congress are excited on this question. All the facts surrounding it, every circumstance connected with it, ought to be diligently inquired into and temperately considered before we launch upon this tremendous scheme of battle.

"Senators say that there is no danger of war. I do not share with them in that opinion. I hope they are correct: I pray that they are correct. Feeling the deep responsibility entailed upon me as a member of this Senate and a part of the war-making power of this Government, while I do not take counsel of any fear in my breast, it behooves me to take counsel of my prudence; and in taking counsel of that prudence, I consider it wise and proper and just that the bill which has passed the House of Representatives be amended as suggested by the Senator from Ohio."

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was in favor of the bill as it came from the House. He was willing to leave the selection of commissioners to the President. In the course of his speech he said:

"The President of the United States in this emergency has risen above party. He has shown himself to be patriotic and wholly American. Inspired by the spirit of Massachusetts, which now pervades and prevails in the State Department, he has taken American ground, from which the United States will never recede. I am in favor of meeting the President upon that ground. Is there a Democrat here who is in favor of doing any more than ought to be done, hoping thereby to promote the interests of his party? I do not believe there is. Is there a Republican here in favor of doing less than ought to be done, thinking thereby to promote

the interests of his party? I do not believe there is; and if the President, whether he be himself a candidate for re-election next year or whether some other distinguished member of his party shall be a candidate for election as President next year, has done his utmost in the sight of the whole world to remove this question of foreign affairs from the disputes of American politics, shall not the people all over the country, without distinction of party, respond to his efforts and sustain his hands in every direction and in every particular?

"Mr. President, I am told that stocks have gone down—that Wall Street is agitated and State Street is agitated—because a Democratic President, sustained by a Republican Congress, proposes to defend the national honor. If stocks have gone down materially, I undertake to say that they are stocks which ought to go down, irrespective of national complications. No stock of any real value in the American or English markets will be seriously affected because the American honor is to be preserved in this crisis of our fortunes. For one I do not propose, and I do not believe any member of the Senate or of the House or any American citizen proposes to be intimidated in this emergency by the declarations of foreign capitalists, by any conspiracy of foreign bankers, to destroy the credit of this country or the value of American stocks in the markets of the world in order to prevent the Congress of the United States from appropriating money to enable President Cleveland to do exactly what he thinks he ought to do in this decisive hour in our affairs.

"I read a cable dispatch to the New York 'Sun' of to-day:

"'LONDON, *Dec. 19.*

"'A grave but inevitable consequence of President Cleveland's message upon the British-Venezuelan dispute has arisen perhaps sooner than might have been expected. A meeting of prominent financial leaders who have important interests in the United States was held in a London banking office to-day for the purpose of considering the advisability of united action in calling in their American credits. It is undoubtedly within the power of English capitalists by such a combined movement to deal America a blow which would temporarily be terribly embarrassing and disastrous. It would, however, prove, to a certain extent, a boomerang, and this view had its influence upon the majority of those who attended to-day's meeting. The conference was private, and it was not intended even that the fact that it took place should be allowed to be made public. I am permitted to cable only the general trend of the discussion and the result.'

"The article proceeds:

"'A strong sentiment of resentment against President Cleveland, and a spirit of retaliation were expressed at the outset of the consultation by several gentlemen. In fact, personal feeling, instead of financial astuteness, seemed to control two or three of those present until cooler counsels prevailed. The point chiefly debated was the question how far the exigencies of domestic politics influenced the President's action, and to what extent his position was supported by the real public sentiment of the country.'

"Mr. President, I hope a voice may go out from the Senate to-day which will pronounce the opinion of the American Senate that the exigencies of domestic politics did not influence the President or the Secretary of State in the action which they have taken, but that they were guided in this instance, at least, solely by a regard for the public interest and the public welfare.

"'There were no defenders of the President among those present.'

"Alas, Mr. President, has it come to this! I ask the Senators upon the other side of the Chamber to contemplate the fact that their President, who has done more for England than any President that ever sat in the White House, has now fallen so low that there are none to do him reverence, and that when the great financiers of Great Britain assembled and made a determination and quietly allowed what they had done to leak out so that it might go to Wall Street and to State Street, 'there were no defenders of the President among those present.'

"'On the contrary, he was denounced unsparingly, and his conduct was described by several as insane.'

"Mr. President, what is to be your answer to that assault upon your President? What is to be the answer of Senators upon the other side to that attack upon their Chief Magistrate? What is to be the answer of Republicans upon this side of the Chamber? Do we propose to sit here when the President has adopted a course and announced a policy that is approved by every one of us and hear him called insane upon the other side of the ocean, while we debate the petty question whether we should or not insist upon our right to confirm or reject the commissioners whom he may appoint?"

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, asked whether Rothschild was at the meeting in London.

Senator Chandler answered:

"Mr. President, the Senator's inquiry is appropriate. It is the old game that is being practiced upon us. There are no names mentioned. It was a conference purely for effect on this side of the water. They pretended that it was a private affair, but they intended that it should be public, and it has had its influence to-day in Wall Street and State Street, and telegrams are being sent in here now by the score, warning the Senate not to protect the honor of the United States for fear stocks may go down a little."

Senator Allen then said:

"I should like to ask the Senator whether he does not think there is more danger from that source than from any other source, and whether it would not be wise to pursue such a policy as would cause the withdrawal of English capital from this country and the transaction of business upon our own money. Then there would never be occasion for any Englishman or any congregation of Englishmen to say that they believe the President of the United States is insane."

Senator Chandler answered:

"I am willing, with the Senator from Nebraska, to try to accomplish American financial independence of England and our industrial and commercial independence of England. But let us take one thing at a time. I dislike very much the disposition of the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Nevada, if he will allow me to refer to him, to mix together different questions.

"Now, we are dealing with only one thing, the question of national honor in reference to the Venezuelan controversy. I say this is a deliberately concocted scheme of English financiers to frighten the United States. They believe the pocket nerve is sensitive; that the conservative property-holding and bond-holding people of the United States will check those insane persons who are trying to precipitate war between the two countries, one of whom —our own country—ought to remain perpetually in commercial and financial dependence upon the other.

"So, Mr. President, not only was I called insane when a few weeks ago I calmly announced that I thought the grave questions between us and England would have to be settled by war some time within twenty years, but now behold President

Cleveland, but lately the great apostle of English principles of American tariff reform and the idol of the British aristocracy, the British manufacturers, and British financiers, is to-day, in a conference of British bankers in London, pronounced insane. If no one will further interrupt me I will finish this article:

"'Most of those present refused to believe that the American people seriously indorse his action.'

"Mr. President, I propose that the Senate of the United States to-day give an emphatic utterance of indorsement of his action. I say that any hesitation whatever, any failure to pass the bill now, will be an indorsement of the insult to the President and the attack upon the national credit which the money lenders and the bankers of Great Britain have made, feeling themselves able, by threats and bullying, to frighten the people of the United States."

Senator Tillman asked Senator Chandler whether he would vote for the bill if he knew the result would be that the gold reserve would disappear and we should get to a silver basis, as is threatened.

Mr. Chandler: "There is the same tendency of our Populist friends to mix up questions."

Mr. Tillman: "I beg the Senator's pardon. I thought the Senator understood that I am not a Populist. If I am not a Democrat there are no Democrats here."

Mr. Chandler: "I did not hear the Senator. What are the Senator's politics, may I ask?"

Mr. Tillman: "They are those which I learned from Jefferson and Calhoun and Lincoln. My politics are American. The Senator from New Hampshire does not answer the question, however."

Mr. Chandler: "I will say to the Senator from South Carolina, first that we are all of that politics now."

Mr. Tillman: "Would the Senator from New Hampshire still vote for the bill if he knew that the gold reserve would disappear; that Wall Street would swallow it up?"

Mr. Chandler: "I will answer the Senator from South Carolina by saying that I will vote for any sacrifice, even for the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska, which is the concrete absurdity of all his schemes for financial blundering. I will vote for that, if it is necessary to defend the national honor."

Mr. Tillman: "We join hands."

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the amendments. In reference to the construction of the Monroe doctrine, he said: "The Monroe doctrine has been enforced over seventy years. No legislative definition of it has ever been made. There is no reason why it should be. All Americans understand what it is. What is meant by it? Like many cases in the courts that concern specific performance, those concerning the quieting of titles the courts refuse to define, to make any definition, but at the same time they do not hesitate to apply the doctrine whenever a proper case is presented.

"Now, Mr. President, it may be asked and has often been asked, will the Government of the United States then assume the guardianship over all the republics of the American Continent? No, Mr. President, we do not assume any such guardianship. The guardianship has been cast upon us. It has come to us by the force of political gravitation, and by reason of our primacy among the republics of the American hemisphere and among the governments of the world. Our primacy is determined first by the great victory of the American Revolution, the seniority of this Government to all other existing republics except one; next, by the wealth, the resources, and the territorial extent of the United States; third, by her accredited and proved naval and military strength. It is this which has drawn to us the guardianship of the other republics upon this hemisphere. We can not avoid it. We can not evade it. It belongs to that class of duties indicated in private life by the maxim 'Noblesse oblige.' We are bound by this condition to maintain that supremacy, and, as master of the situation, as leader in the line of liberty, to repel every assault, from whatever quarter, which shall interfere with governments by the people established on this continent."

Senator Call, of Florida, did not see the necessity for a commission, but believed that if such were to be appointed it should be approved by the Senate. He said:

"What are they to do, Mr. President? They can not decide this question of the boundary. If they do decide it, will the Congress of the United States respect that opinion? And, should they respect it, is it not an abrogation of the functions of this body? Are they merely to collect information? Is there, then, no established method by which that can be done? Why shall we appoint commissioners to get documents from abroad, to examine witnesses? Is it not within the competency of this body and the other House to obtain any documents that may be required, and will not the action of Congress be embarrassed if these gentlemen, either three or more, shall declare that Great Britain is right, and that the boundary line named by her is the proper boundary line?

"The Senator from Indiana says that it is not desired to have the opinion of these commissioners upon the law, but simply as to the facts. Suppose they say that the facts of the case are that the boundary line is as claimed by Great Britain, what is to be the action of Congress? Are we to adopt that report or not; and if we are not to adopt it, will it not be an embarrassment to the Congress of the United States in ascertaining the proposition laid down by the Senator from Indiana that we declare that it is our concern what is the boundary line and what is not when we appoint a commission to report facts here, and that report is not to be binding upon the Congress of the United States?

"As to the appointment of three commissioners, or any number of them, to do that which it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to do—not to express an opinion, not to decide this question—but to gather information. What kind of information? Information already obtainable, documentary information, facts of history to be obtained in different portions of the world. What necessity is there for it? What will we derive from the opinion and judgment of these gentlemen, however eminent they may be, that the boundary line is at this place or the other place or that the facts relating to it are of this character or the other? The Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives speak with an authority in conjunction with the President, which no commission can do, and I fail to see the practical necessity of it."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, opposed the amendment. He read another extract from the article cited by Senator Chandler, as follows:

"'Most of those present refused to believe that the American people would seriously indorse his action. They opposed any suggestion of financial retaliation against American interests on the magnanimous ground that it would be unfair to punish the whole nation on account of the conduct of its deluded Chief Magistrate. No one believes that any actual danger of war is included in the present situation.

"'The meeting finally resolved with practical unanimity, to postpone any action until it became clear to what extent the President's course represented the will of the American people.'

He said:

"I am not frightened by the little disturbance in London, nor am I frightened at the disturbance which is said to exist in the city of New York. Suppose stocks do fall; what of it? That is not a matter that the American people as a nation care very much about. I am told railroad stocks went off 4 points to-day in New York. I do not care if they did. I do not suppose that will affect the price of wheat or of corn or of cotton; it will not affect the country generally, but only a few speculators; and if the English capitalists who hold our securities conclude that they want to return them to this country, let them return them. We shall not suffer by that. They will return them here to be put upon our markets and sold, and if they fall 20 points or 40 points or 50 points we need not be disturbed about it. We shall find plenty of money in this country to take them up at those reduced values."

The proposed amendment was laid upon the table, and the bill was reported without amendment, read the third time, and passed. It was signed by the President Dec. 21. On that day a message of congratulation from the Congress of Brazil on the message of the President was sent to the Senate by the Secretary of State.

The Financial Condition.—The following message was laid before the Senate Dec. 20. It was read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed:

To the Congress:

In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of Government gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the Government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than $162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than $79,000,000, that about $16,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and that quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted.

The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our Government gold reserve as brings us face to face to the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles.

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to recur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If, in this particular instance, our predicament is at all influenced by a recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy.

Of course there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our nation, nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasoning and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert possible loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that, the executive branch of the Government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the Congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has, by legislative enactment or declaration, done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our own people that the resources of their Government and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors, and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of the Congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent, in a time of fear and apprehension, any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Dec. 20, 1895.*

The following day Senator Stewart ,of Nevada, spoke on the subject in the Senate, in part as follows:

"Mr. President, yesterday the President's patriotic course was commended and indorsed not only by the two Houses of Congress but by the American people. The loyal people of the United States were resolved and are resolved to stand by the President in his patriotic vindication of the Monroe doctrine, in which is involved the safety of the republic.

"I regret, and I suppose all patriotic citizens must regret, that the President, immediately after that grand indorsement, placed himself on a lower level. Why this was done is not explained by words in the message which he sent to Congress, but it is coincident with proceedings on the other side of the Atlantic which were of such a threatening character that they appear to have diverted him from his grand purpose. The meeting in banking houses, the financial war made upon American securities, the threat to destroy American credit, reached to the White House, and the President has yielded before it.

"What does he command us to do? To carry out the recommendations of his annual message. What are those recommendations? Five hundred million dollars of gold bonds and $500,000,000 less money with which to pay them by the destruction of the greenbacks.

"If the President means what he says in his patriotic message to Congress, he means that if the demands of the United States are resisted specie payment will be suspended, and that the United States will exercise its inherent constitutional right and power to clothe any material that may be necessary with the monopoly of paying debts and taxes, and with that kind of money to defy the world.

"We knew very well that if the United States attempted to assert her rights as against England, British financiers would make financial war. We expected it; it has come. The President should not yield to it. We must hold up his hands in this emergency and get him to understand that there is

power enough in 70,000,000 people and resources enough in this country to cope with all the world, and that we have also the power, which has been frequently exercised and should always be exercised in great emergencies, to create money good at home.

"The last clause of his message indicates that he is panic-stricken, so to speak. Just listen to what he says. He needs support; he needs the assistance of a brave Congress.

"He tells us that his apprehensions are such that he wants Congress to come to the rescue, lest, by executive action, he should increase the dangers in the present emergency. What does he contemplate? I hope and I believe that he does not contemplate a submission to the demands of Great Britain. I hope he does not contemplate a submission to the demands of Wall Street or Lombard Street. I hope he does not contemplate another bond issue to placate the enemies of this country. I hope the fears which he says he has are not such as to prevent him from executing the law. It is plain. All he has to do in order to save the credit of the country is to pay the Government obligations according to contract. If he has not gold, the law says he may pay silver. Let him announce that he will do that, and there will be no more raids on the Treasury. We owe no gold obligation. Every obligation of this Government is payable in silver, except the gold certificates, and there is enough gold in the Treasury to meet them. There need be no apprehension."

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, said:

"Mr. President, I regret very much that the President has seen fit to send his last financial message to Congress at this time. He must know, as the country does, that Congress is not going to retire the greenbacks, nor are they going to give him authority to issue gold bonds.

"I see in the New York 'Sun' of this morning the statement of ex-Gov. Flower, in which he says:

"'Congress will, in my opinion, pass a resolution in accordance with President Cleveland's request, and, if necessary, give him authority to issue $500,000,000 in short-time bonds.'

"President Cleveland must know, and Congress certainly does, that no such authority will be given him, and at this crisis all that the President accomplishes is suddenly to precipitate upon the country a tariff discussion. If anything at all is accomplished by Congress it will be a revision of the tariff on Republican lines, and this the President will veto. Nobody that I know of wants to issue bonds. Nobody to speak of wishes to retire the greenbacks, and it seems to me that it is extremely unfortunate that the President has precipitated this discussion at the present time. He might have put it off, or he should have recommended something that there was some hope of passing.

"The Senate, if they are allowed to vote on it, will pass as soon as they can get to it on the next legislative day the resolution submitted this morning by the Senator from Missouri, declaring that outstanding paper obligations shall be paid in silver as the law directs. The country might just as well understand that. We understand it here. Yet the supporters of the President in this chamber will probably not let us vote on that proposition. They surely will not until after considerable debate and the consumption of much time. It is utterly, absolutely impossible to legislate financially in accordance with the recommendations of the President, because the Congress is not in favor of it, and no one knows it better than the President. The sooner the people clearly and distinctly understand it the better, it seems to me, it will be for the country."

The Dingley Bill.—On Dec. 26 Mr. Dingley, of Maine, introduced in the House a revenue bill from the Committee on Ways and Means—"to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the Government and provide against a deficiency." Mr. Crisp protested that the minority of the committee had not been allowed time to prepare a statement of their views.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, presented from the Committee on Rules the following resolution:

"*Resolved*. That immediately after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the House to call up for debate, the previous question being considered as ordered, a bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means entitled 'A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of Government and provide against a deficiency': that at 5 o'clock, without delay or other motion, the vote shall be taken. General leave to print is hereby granted for ten days."

In reply to a request for an explanation of this rule, Mr. Henderson said:

"The effect of the adoption of this rule is to permit debate upon the bill just reported by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for raising revenue, the debate to continue until 5 o'clock to-day, when a vote is to be taken upon the bill. I refer to the bill changing the tariff rates in some particulars, for members of the House will understand, I think, that another proposition will be brought in later. That other bill, however, will not be brought up until to-morrow, so that this day until 5 o'clock will be devoted entirely to the discussion of this tariff bill. The provisions of the bill we will not now stop to discuss. The discussion of them will come on when the forty minutes allowed for debate upon this rule are exhausted. I may say this, however, at the present time that the bill is in no sense a general revision of the tariff law, but is legislation designed to promptly and efficiently provide sufficient revenue for carrying on the Government. The Chief Executive of the nation has by a special message called our attention to the financial condition of the country. He has sent us two messages, in fact, which have produced a high degree of excitement throughout the country, and we are given to understand that the business centers are staggering under the weight of the consternation that has followed what I may call two feverish declarations from the White House. The object of the bill just reported to the House is to exercise the judgment of Congress, to which the President referred the subject of his message. The President has stated the conditions as he sees them, and has referred them for action to the wisdom of Congress. The Executive and the majority of the members of this House may perhaps differ as to the causes and the nature of these troubles, but these bills are designed to meet the existing difficulties as the majority of the House see them."

The rule was debated by Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, and Mr. Turner, of Georgia, against; and by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, in favor.

Mr. Crisp said, in part:

"This rule relates to a tariff bill—the gentleman from Iowa says not a general, but a temporary bill. Sir, a bill may be general although temporary. This is a general tariff bill that affects all the schedules on the list. As to some it prescribes a specific rate of duty; as to others it prescribes a horizontal increase. Now, under the rules of the House (and I refer to those rules because there are many members here who are not yet acquainted with the rules)—under the rules adopted by this body 'all motions or propositions involving a tax or charge upon the people shall have their first con-

sideration in Committee of the Whole.' The special rule now reported deprives the House of that right.

"Do gentlemen understand that if this rule be adopted no amendment will be in order? What authority is it that is so powerful, so omnipotent on the Republican side of the House that it can say to you: 'Here is a general tariff bill affecting the interests of every district and community in the United States, and you must take it without the right to offer a single amendment.'

"There is no necessity for this bill. This bill is not demanded by any department of the Government. There is no suggestion from any source that there is an insufficiency of revenue. Yet, under whip and spur, without giving members of the Committee on Ways and Means, as I have said, an opportunity even to send this bill to the Treasury Department and invite the judgment of an expert as to its effects, you are required to vote yea or nay."

Mr. Dalzell said:

"Mr. Speaker, there is no gentleman within the sound of my voice who does not know that we face to-day as a people a peculiar exigency. Since the 4th day of March, 1893, when the Democratic party came into power, we have been issuing bonds, borrowing money, and day by day, month by month, year by year, our revenues have been showing a greater and greater deficiency. The President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury have both become alarmed. The President of the United States, appealing to a party that is not his own in the House of Representatives, has asked them with all the solemnity that pertains to his high office to come to his aid. He has said: 'Gentlemen, will you not forego the pleasures even of a holiday season and address yourselves to legislation that shall aid the Government?' Under these circumstances, in this most extraordinary emergency, the Committee on Ways and Means have addressed themselves for the last three or four days, and I may say nights, to the solution of the problem—to ascertaining the best solution possible under the circumstances.

"I agree with my friend from Georgia that a tariff bill, if it were now presented in the first instance as a new one, ought to be considered and prepared with great care and proper deliberation, after due hearings upon the various schedules. But the gentleman knows, as every member of the House knows, that if the House responds at all to the Executive call, it must respond immediately, and must content itself with such deliberation only as is possible under the existing circumstances. But this is not a tariff bill; it is not a revision of the tariff at all, in any general sense of the word. It is not an attempt to correct the many manifest absurdities, incongruities, and injustices of existing law. It is merely an emergency revenue measure, intended to bring relief to the suffering Treasury of the country.

"The gentleman from Georgia says that we are to be driven into the support of this measure to-day under the party whip. It is refreshing to hear from the gentleman from Georgia about the 'party whip' and 'ironclad rules.' Is his memory so short that he forgets the act which I hold in my hand, with over 600 amendments, not one of which was ever considered by this House, and which was passed through the House with but two hours' debate pursuant to a rule framed by the gentleman from Georgia himself? Does the gentleman from Georgia forget that, in violation of all precedents and of parliamentary decency, bills were introduced in this House, and, without reference to any committee, passed under a rule framed by the gentleman from Georgia with but fifteen minutes' debate on each side? Does he forget that a bill which dealt with the great coal interests of this country, a bill that dealt with the great sugar interests of this country, and a bill that dealt with the ore interests of this country, each and every one of them never deliberated upon in the Committee on Ways and Means at all, were presented in open House and passed in thirty minutes under a gag prepared by the gentleman from Georgia himself? Is it not refreshing?

"Now, gentlemen on both sides of the chamber, what are we called on to do? You are called on to-day to answer, as best you can, and to answer under the circumstances existing, the request of the President of the United States. It is not in answer to the party whip; but rising, as the Republican party always rises, above the plane of party consideration or party prejudices to the high level of patriotic purpose, we propose to afford to the President of the United States and to the Treasury of the country the relief that he has asked."

Mr. McMillin said in part:

"You are called upon to pass upon a general tariff bill to-day without the right to amend—a bill which affects every item on the dutiable list, I believe, in the tariff schedules, except sugar, amounting to more than 4,000 in number, and you are asked to come blindly up and cross your hands and let the gentleman from Maine and his colleagues tie you hand and foot, hard and fast, and surrender your right even to present an amendment to the bill. You are called upon to take such a course in connection with this bill as has never been taken in connection with any revision of the tariff in the history of the House of Representatives since the organization of the Government.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania attempts to confound the action taken by the House on the Senate bill in the last Congress in connection with the Wilson bill, and to offer that as a comparison to this proposed rule. But the gentleman fails to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that on that bill we had elaborate hearings in the Committee on Ways and Means, where he had a right to bring his friends. We had ample arguments and ample opportunities for hearings before that committee. He should also remember that after the time that bill had been agreed upon an opportunity was given to him and his colleagues to present and have considered the views of the minority. But how different is it here! Yesterday, a holiday, when the departments of the Government were closed, when the Treasury was closed, when even the Library of this Capitol was closed, and no man had an opportunity to get the bill proposed by the gentleman from Maine, that measure was brought in to the Committee on Ways and Means, never having been introduced in the House at all, never having been considered, was never read before the Committee on Ways and Means, and even amended materially after it was brought there, and in thirty short minutes we are asked to take and swallow it whole, without even an opportunity for amendment!

"When they get it into the House they propose to impose $44,000,000 of taxes on more than 4,000 different articles in less than four hours, or $11,000,000 an hour."

Mr. Turner said, in part:

"Reference has been made here, Mr. Speaker, to what took place at the heel of the last Congress. Gentlemen who were members of that House understand fully the condition which then prevailed.

"The House had sent to the Senate a bill embodying the view of my party. The Senate put upon that bill a great number of amendments, and with reference to their course upon it I dare not offer my sentiments in stricture. I can not do that

without violating parliamentary proprieties. After two or three months' consideration of the bill in the Senate it went to a committee of conference, and was there considered for two months; and, as a last resort, in order to get a measure in some form of the nature we desired upon the statute books, it went through the House in some such way as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has stated. Then, after the question of coal had been discussed through weeks and months, incidentally, in both houses, after the sugar question had been considered in both houses, and after the ore question had been debated for a long and almost indefinite time in both houses, then, in the closing hours of the session, when there was no hope or opportunity for consideration and deliberation, we passed those measures to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has referred. Ours is not now that situation. We are at the very beginning of the session, or at the opening of a Congress of which the friends of the gentleman have the majority. Why is it that they do not give us an opportunity for the discussion of this great question? If they are actuated by any spirit of deference to the department of Government which now holds our fortunes in its hands, why do not they put some other measure in front instead of seeking in this Christmas time to tax the American people to the amount of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000—an imposition against which the Treasury itself protests?"

Mr. Henderson said in the course of his reply:

"They talk of speed in behalf of the Treasury. Do they forget the speed with which Democratic policies have emptied the Treasury? They have emptied it, and we propose to put money there. Since this Administration came into power it has kept this nation oscillating between chills and fever. We propose to stop these diseases and let the American regain a normal condition. We will do our part of it.

"Talk about war; as one Democratic statesman said, the President comes in here one day and makes a declaration of war, and in three days afterward files his petition in bankruptcy. We are not for war. The Republican party is against war. It has made no declaration in this House for war. Let the country take observation of that. True, the President demanded money to carry out his constitutional functions, and the Republican party said it would supply him with the money; but we have not declared for war.

"The statement is made that the Secretary of the Treasury says there is plenty of revenue. Mr. Speaker, that is not true. I join issue with that statement, but will leave the discussion of it for the proper time, after this rule shall have been adopted. Then we will demonstrate that the Treasury has not sufficient funds. Then we will demonstrate, by proofs that can not be refuted, that this country is suffering for want of revenue to pay its legitimate expenses. Greenbacks and gold are being taken out of the Treasury to pay current expenses; yet the gentleman from Georgia last on his feet dares to sustain the statement of the Treasury Department that we have sufficient revenue.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, this is a business matter. The pending bill is not a general tariff measure. It represents neither the aggregate judgment of the Republican side nor of the Democratic side on the tariff question, but the President of the United States has laid before us the condition of the Treasury and the business interests of the country.

"The business interests of the country say that financially we are in a crippled condition. Now, we all know that if we were to go into a general revision of the tariff every member would feel bound to investigate details and to stand up for his local interests. That has been done by both sides of the chamber whenever there has been a general revision. To enter upon such a course now would be to tie our hands for months, and that would bring about a crisis in this country compared with which the Democratic crash of 1893 was a holiday entertainment."

Mr. Crisp said:

"This rule is brought in not only for the purpose of preventing this side of the House from offering amendments, but to prevent gentlemen on the Republican side from voting for amendments. It is not necessary that you should tie us up by this rule, because, if you all agree to this bill, you have a majority far more than sufficient to vote down every amendment that we might offer. The purpose of the rule, Mr. Speaker, is to prevent any gentleman on your own side from voting for any amendment which he might conceive to be in the interest of his constituents."

Mr. Henderson replied:

"The gentleman from Georgia wholly misconstrues my statement. It was upon the ground of want of time alone that I called attention to the fact that differences are dangerous in dealing with this subject. As to Democratic amendments, of course we would vote them down, for no Democratic tariff proposition would justify any patriot in voting for it."

The resolution was passed by a vote of 208 yeas to 90 nays, 57 not voting.

The revenue bill was then read. It follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported wools of classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all noils, shoddy, garneted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act; and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of class 3, as defined in said act approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the several duties provided by such act approved Oct. 1, 1890. And paragraph 279 of Schedule K, and also paragraph 685 in the free list of an act entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until Aug. 1, 1898.

"SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported articles made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other materials described in section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 60 per cent. of the specific pound or square-yard duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty now imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law Aug. 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, bockings,

mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square-yard duty imposed on each of such articles by said act approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty imposed on such articles by said act which became a law Aug. 27, 1894.

"SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, of an act entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said last-named act; but pulp wood shall be classed as round unmanufactured timber exempt from duty: *Provided*, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law in force prior to Oct. 1, 1890.

"SEC. 4. That on and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all the imported articles mentioned in Schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, and N, of an act entitled 'An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law in addition to the duty provided by said act of Aug. 27, 1894: *Provided*, That the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of Oct. 1, 1890, but in such case the duty shall be the same as was imposed by said act: *And provided further*, That where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last-named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section, but shall remain as provided by existing law."

In the debate of three hours and a half which followed the bill was supported by Mr. Dingley, of Maine; Mr. Payne, of New York; Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois; Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Johnson, of Indiana; Mr. Arnold, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dovener, of West Virginia; Mr. Watson, of Ohio; Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts; Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa; Mr. Wilson, of Ohio; and Mr. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska. It was opposed by Mr. Crisp, of Georgia; Mr. Dockery, of Missouri; Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama; Mr. Turner, of Georgia; Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee; Mr. Underwood, of Alabama; and Mr. Bell, of Colorado.

Mr. Dingley said in part:

"The Committee on Ways and Means immediately took up the subject and proceeded to consider what measures of relief could be proposed. The first thing that attracted the attention of the committee—the first in order because the most important and lying in large measure at the very foundation of the difficulties through which the Treasury had passed—was the fact that for two years and a half there has been a constant deficiency of revenue—an insufficiency of current income to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government—until that condition has become chronic.

"Gentlemen have said in the debate upon the rule which was presented that there is no demand for more revenue, that the revenue is sufficient. I remember that in the last House, almost a year ago, when I presented upon this floor what seemed to me the urgent demand for an increase of revenue, it was replied by gentlemen on the other side that 'next week,' 'next month,' there would be revenue sufficient. And so we have gone on with this cry of hope all through this year up to this hour; and almost every month from the 1st day of July, 1893, up to to-day there has been an insufficiency of revenue to meet the current expenditures of the Government, amounting now to the enormous sum of $132,000,000. And in the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of July last, up to night before last, there was, as shown by the official report in my hand, a deficiency of $18,500,000; and in this very month of December, as shown in the same way, there has been a deficiency approximating $3,000,000.

"Now, gentlemen tell us that there is revenue enough to meet the expenditures of the Government. What do they mean? What does the Secretary of the Treasury mean when he says that we need no more revenue? What did he mean one year ago when he communicated to one of the Houses of Congress that there was no need of additional revenue? His own reports presented from day to day show that there has been a deficiency all through this fiscal year, and never larger than at this moment. He means simply this (and I ask the attention of the House to the manner in which this issue is being avoided, for I wish to show the evil results which flow from it)—he means that after he has borrowed gold under the resumption act of 1875 for the purpose of redeeming United States legal-tender notes as they are presented for redemption, and after those notes have been thus redeemed by the proceeds of bonds sold, he has taken the very United States notes thus redeemed and immediately paid them out to meet a deficiency of revenue from day to day, from month to month, and from year to year. I ask, gentlemen, if so plain and practical a matter as this is to be met in this manner, what difference does it make if the Secretary of the Treasury sells bonds and immediately uses the proceeds to pay a deficiency in the revenue, or, having first used the proceeds of the bonds to redeem greenbacks, then to turn around and use the greenbacks to pay the necessary expenses of the Government and meet the deficiencies of the revenue? I ask gentlemen to point out the difference. Is not this in effect practically selling bonds to pay the deficiency?

"Now, Mr. Speaker, if this policy is to be pursued, if we are to go on with insufficient revenues to meet the expenses of the Government, and then when bonds are sold for gold to redeem outstanding legal-tender notes those notes are to be immediately used to pay deficiencies of revenues, then I say to you that the 'endless chain' of which the Secretary of the Treasury complains is fully established, and he may continue selling bonds without limit to put gold into the Treasury, taking the greenbacks to pay the deficiency in revenue, and never stop the raids upon the Treasury gold. Is there any doubt of this? Can it be questioned? And yet gentlemen say to us that because we have to-day $75,000,000 of cash above the redemption fund in the Treasury—$25,000,000 being required for a working balance, leaving $50,000,000 of free United States notes—gentlemen tell us that we may proceed to use those notes to meet a deficiency in the Treasury, placing the notes so that they may be presently presented for a second redemption in gold, and still need no more revenue. Is there any

doubt that if we are to stop this run on the Treasury, to stop the issue of bonds to be sold for gold to maintain the redemption fund, that the first thing in order, the first step, is to provide sufficient revenue to meet the daily and monthly and yearly expenses of the Government? It is admitted that we do not have sufficient revenue for these purposes, and that the deficiency must be made up by taking the redeemed notes and immediately paying them out again. This is practically using the proceeds of the bonds to meet the deficiency of revenues of the Government.

"Now, how did it happen that from 1879 up to 1893 there was no serious run on the Treasury gold? We had the greenbacks existing during that period, and preferred everywhere to gold. But why? Because, in the first place, the revenues of the Government were equal to or greater than the expenditures; and there was no necessity for creating an 'endless chain,' which must exist as long as there is insufficient revenue; in the second place, because there was maintained a redemption fund up to the minimum of $100,000,000, which created confidence every day and every hour; and third, because there was existing such a policy in the country as put all the people at work, all the spindles turning, and all the machinery moving, while consumption was up to the highest point, and prosperity existing in all directions. These conditions have been set aside since 1893, and insufficiency of revenue is a potent cause of existing distrust.

"As long as this condition exists I contend that you may continue to sell bonds to maintain the redemption fund indefinitely, and yet, unless you furnish sufficient revenue to carry on the Government without a deficit at the end of each month and each year, that you are making simply an endless chain which will sustain the run on the gold in the Treasury—a run inaugurated by distrust.

"The first duty, then, that confronts the House is to provide sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures. How much revenue is required? Up to Jan. 1, the close of the first half of this fiscal year, the deficit will reach nearly $20,000,000, and, assuming that that condition will exist during the next six months—for it is hardly reasonable to suppose that there will not be a deficiency during that period—it will bring the total up to at least $30,000,000, probably $35,000,000, and this may be greatly increased in certain contingencies.

"Now, the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, in view of this situation, have felt it to be their duty immediately—first in order because first in importance, upon which everything else depends—to provide about $40,000,000 of additional revenue annually during this exigency. We do not know how long this exigency may continue, but we believe that it is safe in any event to provide $40,000,000 additional revenue annually for two years and a half. Hence the measure which has been reported by the committee is limited in its operation to two years and a half, the additional revenue to begin on the passage of the bill which has been presented and to terminate on the 1st day of August, 1898. It is exigency legislation which we have presented. It is legislation demanded by the special condition of the Treasury, to which our attention has been called by the President of the United States.

"The majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, in looking around to see where this revenue could be obtained, have agreed that it should be obtained from the customs side of our revenue system for two reasons: First, on the excise side we already raise over $150,000,000, which is all that should come from internal taxes; second, it was always the intention of the founders of this Government to raise revenue for the support of the National Government from duties on imports.

"We have held, therefore, that it was our duty—especially in view of the fact that the balance of trade during this fiscal year has turned against us, and, having turned against us, has created a demand for gold for export—to raise additional revenue by increasing duties at some points in order that we might thereby increase the volume of goods to be made in this country, incidentally, and at the same time diminish the imports of that class of goods, and thus turn the balance of trade in our favor instead of against us. For it must be remembered that so long as the balance of trade is against us gold must be exported to pay that balance, or else securities payable in gold, which are precisely the same thing.

"Therefore it seemed to us that for these reasons we should look to the import side for the purpose of raising $40,000,000 additional revenue. Looking in that direction, with the urgent demand upon us for instant action, we have, of course, found it impossible to revise the tariff, especially upon our ground; and looking at the fact of the great necessity, we have decided, by the simplest possible measure, to raise $40,000,000 or thereabouts of additional revenue, and to stop this deficit that is causing such serious injury to the finances of the country. In raising revenue in this way we have been obliged to turn, in large part, to a horizontal increase of duty.

"Now, I admit that under other conditions, when there was no urgency, this would be an improper way to modify the tariff for the purpose of obtaining more or less revenue. But there is no time to go through the tariff and to examine the condition of each industry and adapt legislation to the wants of each and make a thorough revision of the tariff. Whatever is done, if it is to accomplish any good, must be done at the earliest possible moment, and it must be done in a way which will not provoke the aggressive hostility of others who differ with us on the point of the tariff in order to bring it into law. And for that reason we have proposed, as to a large number of schedules—all the schedules except the sugar and woolens schedules—simply to increase the duty 15 per cent. during the next two years and a half. It is estimated that from this increase of duty, on the basis of the imports of last year under the existing tariff, we shall secure an additional revenue of $16,500,000 or thereabouts; but assuming that even this slight rise of duty, amounting really to an addition of only about 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, may cause—especially as to those articles which this country can make for itself without any climatic disadvantage—somewhat of a decline in imports, we reduce the estimate of revenue from this part of the bill to $15,000,000.

"Now, turning to wool, the great revenue producer: Wool was placed upon the free list by the act of 1894, unjustly, as it has always seemed to me, to the farmers of this country. We propose to take wool from the free list by the bill which has been presented, and to give clothing wool—that is, wool of classes 1 and 2—a duty of 60 per cent. of the duty given by the act of 1890, which is 6·6 cents per pound as to most clothing wool.

"But as to carpet wools, we have retained the same duty (32 per cent.) as provided by the act of 1890, simply for the fact that carpet wools are not produced to any general extent in this country, and therefore that the duty on carpet wools is essentially a revenue duty.

"Now, it is found by computation that should there be an importation of wool during the next fiscal year equal to the importation of the last year we should obtain a revenue of $12,000,000 on wool

alone. We imported last year about 100,000,000 pounds of carpet wool. Carpet wool is valued on the average at 9½ cents a pound, which gives substantially a duty of 3 cents per pound, and 3 cents per pound on 100,000,000 pounds gives us $3,000,000 revenue. We imported last year about 138,000,000 pounds of clothing wool. Now, if there should be as much imported next year under this tariff, if it should become law, there would be, as I have already said, an increased duty of about $9,000,000, making about $12,000,000 revenue from wool.

"It is more than probable, therefore, that in each of the next two fiscal years we shall be obliged to import as much clothing wool as we imported in the last fiscal year, and that being the case, we shall obtain $12,000,000 additional revenue from this source during that period.

"From woolen goods, on which is to be laid a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool, there would be a further increase of revenue to the extent of $16,000,000 if the importation should continue as large as it has been since the new tariff on woolen goods went into operation last January; but I assume that when this duty shall be laid, being specific, its effect will be to cut off, to some extent, the importations of foreign manufactures of wool coming into this market, which have already seriously injured that industry in this country. Nevertheless, supposing such an effect should result from the passage of this bill, with a reduction even to the extent of one third of our current imports of woolen goods, we should get about $12,000,000 additional revenue from this source. It must be remembered that in 1892 we imported only $36,000,000 of woolen goods, while in the present calendar year the importations will exceed $60,000,000, and that on an undervaluation, because the duty now is exclusively *ad valorem*, which has unquestionably resulted in the importation of goods that on a fair basis of valuation would come nearer to $90,000,000. Now, we shall get from the imposition of the proposed duty on wool an increased revenue of $12,000,000, and we shall get at least $12,000,000 more upon goods, making $24,000,000 increase of revenue from these two sources; and if we obtain $15,000,000 from the horizontal increase on the other schedules, that, added to the $24,000,000, will make $39,000,000. In addition to that, it is estimated that there will come about $1,000,000 increase of revenue in consequence of the transfer of certain lumber from the free list to the protected list at a rate of duty only 60 per cent. of that which was imposed by the act of 1890.

"So, Mr. Speaker, it is well-nigh certain that this measure, if enacted into law, would give us additional revenue of not far from $40,000,000 during the year following its enactment, and it is just this $40,000,000 that we need to make our revenue equal to or slightly more than our expenditures, to restore confidence and to give to the business of the country the moral influence of a government that is solvent, that is paying its bills from its revenue, and that has a credit second to that of no government upon the face of the earth."

Mr. Crisp said in part:

"Mr. Speaker, I shall occupy but little of the time that has been assigned to this side for the discussion of this bill. I shall not attempt to follow my friend from Maine along the devious path which he has trodden. I shall not undertake to reply to his first argument, that this is a bill purely for revenue, and then to his last argument, that this is a bill to protect the wool industry. Those inconsistencies answer each other. But, sir, I do desire to call attention to certain facts which controvert the position assumed by the gentleman. The gentleman from Maine says that this extraordinary spectacle, this extraordinary haste, this extraordinary bill, is all caused and all justified by a message of the President of the United States. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that in making that statement the gentleman from Maine does not practice his habitual candor. If this bill is intended to be responsive to any suggestion from the President of the United States, then the action proposed ought to be in line with the suggestion made. The excuse the gentleman from Maine gives for the hurried manner in which this bill is presented and proposed to be rushed through is that there is a deficiency of revenue, and that therefore the Government can not live without some such legislation. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report made to the House the other day, says:

"'The cash balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1895, was $177,406,386.62, being $98,072,420.30 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and $77,406,386.62 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people.'

"This great fiscal officer, charged with the duty of making estimates and setting before us the condition of the Treasury, says that there is absolutely no necessity for imposing additional burdens in the shape of taxation upon the people. But the gentleman from Maine cites what he calls a deficiency, and claims that this demonstrates the necessity for an immediate increase of revenue.

"Mr. Speaker, that gentleman knows—no man knows better—that there is in the Treasury to-day over and beyond the gold reserve largely more free money by three times over than any deficiency that can occur during the fiscal year. It is not a question, Mr. Speaker, of borrowing money to meet expenditures—the money is already borrowed: the money is in the Treasury—but it is a question whether you will use an asset which you now have, or whether you will run posthaste to impose additional burdens upon the people in order to pile up money in the Treasury of the United States.

"Now, let us understand this matter. There has been a deficiency. Why? What law caused it? I listened in vain to the gentleman from Maine to hear some confession that the deficiency and the withdrawal of gold began under what is known as the McKinley law. Not one breath did we hear indicating there had been any financial disturbance under that celebrated law. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the receipts under the McKinley law had fallen until during the four months next preceding March 1, 1893, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $4,094,021.30. That was before the inauguration of the new Administration, and, of course, it was years before the passage of what is known as the Wilson tariff bill.

"The first deficiency, therefore, we find arose under what is known as the McKinley law. That law was then peculiarly the pet of the Republican party. In that day there was none on that side to criticise or arraign the supremacy of the gentleman whose name had been given to that bill. It was the typical Republican idea of imposing taxation—that is, to reduce the receipts going into the Treasury by increasing the receipts going into the pockets of the protected manufacturer, to put at the water's edge of our country a tax collector with rates so prohibitory that no goods could come in in competition with goods made at home, thus reducing the revenue coming into the Treasury and thus

increasing the profits of the domestic manufacturer by putting a burden upon his competitor. That is the Republican idea, and that was the idea embodied in the McKinley bill. Under that bill, Mr. Speaker, the revenues fell.

"My friend from Maine, so far as I could understand him at this distance, stated that there were no withdrawals of gold until after the advent of the Democratic Administration. I will not say that I apprehended his statement correctly, but that is what I understood him to say—that the withdrawals of gold did not begin until after the inauguration of the present President of the United States. What is the fact? During the nine months next preceding March, 1893—the date when the Democratic President was inaugurated—the withdrawals of gold were $58.746,000. That was under the McKinley law and under a Republican President. You gentlemen recollect very well the apprehension that existed in the Treasury Department as the time for the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland approached—the apprehension that there might be a necessity to issue bonds before that event took place. You recollect the stories that went through the press—I do not vouch for them—that already in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing they were preparing bonds to be issued to build up the gold reserve.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, there is no additional taxation needed. We have that information from the Secretary of the Treasury. We ought to be candid with each other. Suppose you passed this bill; suppose it increases taxation $40,000,000, and that $40,000,000 goes into the Treasury each year. How will that help the existing condition? The President's message to which my friend from Maine has referred does not appeal for more revenue. It appeals for a particular kind of money. If you agree with him that that particular kind of money ought to be piled up in the Treasury, then you ought to provide some method by which it may be accumulated. The method now suggested, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be wholly inadequate to prevent or remedy that condition of things which alone prompts the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to appeal to Congress for relief. They ask for a particular kind of relief, and you offer them a supposed measure of relief which you know they do not want."

Mr. Payne said:

"The gentleman from Georgia says that there was a deficiency of revenue under the tariff act of 1890. Mr. Speaker, the tariff act of 1890 produced sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government down to the 1st day of November, 1892. Not only that, it put into the Treasury a surplus of over $38,000,000. I can not stop to describe the other benefits that are known and read of by all men that followed from the tariff act of 1890 into every nook and corner of the United States.

"In November, 1892, there was a deficiency in the revenue. There was not quite enough to meet the expenditures. But the gentleman from Georgia seems to have forgotten what also occurred in 1892, when the Democracy was placed in power in the White House and in both ends of the Capitol, and their destructive hand was cast like a shadow over every industry in this broad land. It was that shadow that brought a deficiency of revenue in November, 1892. It was followed by their acquisition of power, on the inauguration of their President in March, 1893, and by the events which followed, until the Wilson-Gorman bill was written upon the statute books; and from the very day and hour that you placed that bill upon the statute books there has been a deficiency in the revenue of the Government. It is true, that for two months the Treasury Department figured out a surplus; but it is equally true that in each of the months that followed there was an excess of expenditures over the expenditures of the month preceding of $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. Your deficit in the revenue brought further distrust among the people.

"When we assembled in the summer of 1893, the President of the United States informed us that all that was necessary to bring prosperity to this country was the repeal of the so-called Sherman silver act. The Republican party united with a few of you who voted for it on the other side and repealed that silver act: but we told you then that if you wanted to bring prosperity back to the country you should follow it by the further declaration that you would not have any tariff legislation; that you would not interfere with the industries of this country. And we predicted to you then that if you persisted in your agitation, that if you persisted in the passage of your bill, evils would come upon the country; and they have come since that time and have followed as surely as night follows the day. We have had this run upon the Treasury. Now, the gentleman from Georgia says that there is $175,000,000 in the Treasury—$100,000,000 of redemption fund and $75,000,000 more—and that is true; but you have borrowed $181.000,000 since you came into power; and if you had not borrowed a dollar of that money the $175,000.000 would be gone and the Treasury bankrupt by a sum of over $6,000,000. Do you want to continue that state of things? Do you want to deal with syndicates that charged a premium of $10,000,000 upon a $60,000,000 loan?

"We propose a business method. We propose that the income shall equal the outgo. Now it lacks nearly $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 per annum. We offer it to you. We offer it to you in the shape of your own tariff bill, with a horizontal increase of 15 per cent.

"How can any of you refuse to vote for it? Why, you often cry that you favor a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. This is your kind of a tariff. We give it to you as a temporary measure. We give it to you to increase the revenue. We give it to your President and your Secretary of the Treasury to help lift the business of the country and the Treasury out of the bankrupt condition which seems to be the result of every Democratic administration that ever had full control of the country from the time of Monroe's inauguration down to the time of Grover Cleveland."

Mr. Bell spoke in favor of the double standard of gold and silver as a remedial measure, and Mr. Meiklejohn said that if amendments had been permitted to the bill, he would have proposed one on the imposition of duties on sugar which were not touched upon in the bill.

Mr. Dockery said in part:

"Mr. Speaker, the adverse business conditions prevailing in 1892, under the McKinley law, contributed largely to the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Harrison. Gentlemen will remember the cyclone of disapproval which swept over this country from Maine to California. Why, even the eminent Speaker of this House, with his distinguished colleagues from Maine, only escaped the wreck made by that cyclone because they 'got over the bridge' before it went down in November, 1892; and the bridge went down largely because of adverse trade conditions. It was the paralysis prevailing in business circles which compelled the Republican party to extend $25,000,000 of maturing Government bonds and take $54,000,000 of trust funds belonging to holders of national bank notes and cover them into the general Treasury. All this occurred long before the election of Mr. Cleveland.

"We find that the original outflow of gold from

the Treasury of the United States was the effect of untoward trade conditions and of the passage of the Sherman act, which, under the Treasury construction, resulted in an issue of $150,000,000 of gold obligations, with no gold in the Treasury to redeem them."

In the course of his speech Mr. Grosvenor said:

"First, let me point out to the gentleman from Georgia, who has attempted a comparison between the two administrations, that it is an unfortunate suggestion of his that we should now institute a comparative statement between the two administrations. During the administration of Benjamin Harrison we paid off nearly $250,000,000 of the national debt and destroyed the bonds, and put an end to the necessity to relieve the country of that burden. Under Mr. Cleveland's administration we have already increased the national debt, first, by $162,500,000 of bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, added to an additional floating debt or deficit, which present the sum total of about $200,000,000, and within the next ten days it is safe to predict that the sum will be increased by another $100,000,000 of bonds. All these are the true elements of comparison which the gentleman from Georgia has entirely omitted to refer to."

Mr. Turner said in the course of his speech:

"We have more money in the Treasury than we need; why, then, should we want to put more of the same kind of money there? I have here a statement from the Treasury showing the form in which our customs duties have been paid during the last few days. From this statement it appears that not a cent of gold has been paid into the Treasury, not a gold certificate has been paid into the Treasury, not a cent of anything has been paid into the Treasury under our customs laws but greenbacks and Sherman notes. Why, I ask, should gentlemen seek by another tax levy to pile up in the Treasury forty millions more of this same kind of money, which will no more relieve the situation than the money of which we have already a surplus of over seventy millions.

"But, sir, gentlemen to commend this bill claim for it magnanimity on their part. They assume that they are coming to the relief of this Administration. The Administration declines it.

"Mr. Speaker, there lies behind this measure a motive which is not apparent on its face or in the avowals made by its friends and champions on the other side. My friend from Tennessee adverted briefly to the motive which directs this measure. It is proposed by this measure to put the tariff question behind for the session. What has come over the 'grand old party' that its chieftains dare not meet responsibilities on their own account? What is it that has induced them to tent on our abandoned camp grounds? This is a bill which treats in a special way, with a sort of popgun policy, one or two articles; and you ought to send by express an apology to William M. Springer, among the savages in the Indian Territory. You denounced that great Democratic statesman, William R. Morrison, for a horizontal bill, as has been said here; yet you have to-day simply adopted his policy, and you ought to send a resolution of thanks to him for having instituted a policy which you are copying here in a great emergency.

"And, sir, as was also stated by my friend who preceded me, this is a bill which is claimed by the gentlemen advocating it to be a bill 'for revenue only.' In view of the history of this country since 1876, you ought to apologize to the Democratic party and the whole world. I again ask you what has come over the spirit of the 'grand old party'? When I first came to Congress I heard one of the gentlemen, now supported by his friends for the highest office in the gift of the American people, declare that he was for a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. He afterward gave to the tariff which was constructed strictly on that principle the benefit of his name. You say you can not afford to enter now on general legislation. Why can you not follow his lead? He was once a doughty champion in your cause.

"If, as the gentlemen from Pennsylvania has said, the existing law is wicked and iniquitous, why did you not in two or three sentences provide that the existing law be repealed and the McKinley act reinstated? It would have taken but a few words, and it would have brought into the ranks all the followers of protection. But you do not do that. You see fit not to adopt the policies of your own distinguished men. You repudiate their leadership. You go back on all your own traditions, and you misapply and pervert devices of ours that we have long since repudiated. If you did not see fit to repeal the Wilson act and re-enact the McKinley law, why did not my good friend from Maine, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, offer here a bill to tax beer $1 a barrel more—a proposition which he favored during the last Congress? On this one item alone he could have raised nearly all the money which he now expects to raise by a tax on the necessaries of the American people; and it would not in any degree have disturbed the business of the country.

"Why is it, Mr. Speaker, that after distinguished Democrats have been by Republican orators here and elsewhere accused of dreadful crimes and combinations in connection with the sugar-trust scheme in the present law, the gentlemen on the other side have simply passed over that so-called iniquitous feature without touching it up or touching it down? They have simply followed their denunciation of that scheme by letting it severely alone. Senators were put under investigation on account of it, and the President also came in for some share of abuse in this connection; but this bill stays its hand at the sugar schedule!

"Why is it, if the Wilson tariff act is bad, that this bill does not attempt to correct its wickedness? Where is the courage of that great party? Even during the last Congress, as during all my service here, there sat on that side a man from whom a stern look was like the frown of offended majesty. There was on that side a courageous hand the mere motion of which could put down or put up every member on that side. That same hypnotic hand, once so potent in action, now silences associates and represses their ardor while it wields the gavel of this House. I think it is wise in him. I think he will rejoice still more at the end of two years from now than he did at the end of the last four years if he can congratulate himself on having suppressed a reagitation of the tariff during his primacy in this Congress. But the country will take up this battle."

Mr. Arnold said:

"But the gentlemen on the other side say there is no deficiency and no need of revenues. I refer them to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, page 52, wherein he states that the expenditures exceed the receipts from July 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1895, over $130,000,000. How the gentleman from Georgia can arrive at the conclusion that there is no deficit it is difficult to understand, and it can only be explained by believing that he calculates from the Treasury reports with the same peculiar system of mathematics which he applies to the silver question—namely, that the one half of 100 cents is $1. For months and months and many months the deficit has been millions per month, and this is known to all people who read. Your

Wilson-Gorman bill of the Fifty-third Congress is not one of 'tariff for revenue only,' but a tariff for deficit only. So your revenue and financial measures are absolute failures, and you are continuing in that pathway, which has all along been strewn with the wrecks of your failures and with the evidences of your incompetency. All this now being history, you on the other side should thank and support us when we propose to help you in your extremity of threatened bankruptcy.

"And the financial methods of the Cleveland administration are as discreditable as the revenue law it placed upon the statute books. Think of its selling $62,000,000 of 4-per-cent. gold bonds at $1.04 to a syndicate which made $10,000,000 profit in the transaction. Mr. Speaker, up in my State, in Philadelphia, Mayor Warwick issued and sold to his own people $1,250,000 of bonds at 3 per cent. interest, at par, and no syndicate or other person got one penny in commission. And the Pennsylvania Railroad Company negotiated lately a large loan at 3½ per cent. interest at par. All this was accomplished by competent business management, while this great nation must pay 4 per cent., and in addition give $10,000,000 to negotiate $62,000,000. And with this fact in his possession the gentleman from Tennessee a few moments ago compared the present Secretary of the Treasury to Alexander Hamilton, the most versatile genius our country has ever produced. Shades of Hamilton, what profanation! 'Pygmies are pygmies still on mountain tops, and pyramids are pyramids in vales.'"

Mr. Dolliver said:

"I do not propose to enter into a controversy on the subject of protection. Everybody must judge that for himself; but I do say that my Democratic friend from Georgia ought to be very careful about attributing any very great amount of American prosperity to the operation of the law of 1894. If the American people can be persuaded of that it will do more to popularize perfidy and dishonor than anything that has ever happened in this world.

"My friend asks the Republican majority why we do not bring in a general tariff law, and he refers to the leadership of this House as wanting in courage; but the leadership of this House can always be relied on not to 'fight as one that beateth the air.' But we know, and everybody knows, that a Republican tariff law can not be enacted by this Congress. We do not know that the President of the United States would not sign the present bill. Does my friend speak by some commission when he says that the Administration declines this relief? We have the best reason for knowing that this law will please the Chief Magistrate. We had a letter from the President in the last session of Congress which contains evidence that he will sign this law, restoring a reasonable revenue duty upon wool; and if my friend will listen to me I will read exactly what he says. He says:

"'In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this most Democratic of all tariff principles and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists.'

"The present law leaves a duty upon iron ore and coal substantially equivalent to 60 per cent. of the law of 1890.

"With all his eloquence and all his ability the gentleman from Georgia can not explain how this great agricultural interest of the country was put on the free list, while 60 per cent. of the McKinley rate was retained upon iron ore and coal. So I say that there is no man who knows the heart of the President as it has been revealed to us in these delicate communications we have had from the throne. Who is authorized to say that he will put the signature of his executive disapproval upon this bill for the relief of the Treasury?

"To-day we come and offer to the uneasy Treasury of the United States an increment of revenue of $40,000,000 annually, and then we propose to clothe the Secretary with discretion to make a legal, salutary use of the national credit to protect the solvency of the Government and to maintain the value and parity of all the outstanding currency of the United States. There can be no permanent disaster in a country like this. As my friend from Iowa has said, a country with assets and integrity is always safe in the business world. There is one thing that we ought all to be agreed upon, whatever else we are divided about, and that is that the Treasury of the United States should no longer be left at the mercy of the organized avarice of the world without money to pay or power to borrow or means for increasing the public revenue."

The question was taken, 228 voting yea, 83 nay, and 44 not voting.

The bill was read twice by its title in the Senate, Dec. 27, and referred to the Committee on Finance. It was reported back Feb. 4, 1896, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, nine tenths fine, as provided by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the Government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coined value; and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the Treasury.

"SEC. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than $10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of $10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

"SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option

of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

It was also proposed to amend the title, making it read: "An Act to provide for the free coinage of silver, and for other purposes."

A motion by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to report the original bill and the amendment as separate propositions was objected to and brought up again Feb. 6, when Senator Morgan, of Alabama, offered an amendment adding the following to the resolution:

"And with the further instruction, that the committee report the following as an amendment to the House bill No. 2749:

"'That there shall be deducted from the customs duties that are or may be imposed by law upon articles imported from other countries into the United States for consumption 10 per cent. of such duties when such imports are made in vessels of the United States or in vessels of the country in which such imported articles were produced: *Provided*, That the country in which such articles are produced shall by law provide so that silver bullion the product of mines in the United States shall be admitted to coinage in the mints thereof on equal terms with gold bullion, and shall be received, without discount or discrimination, in payment for all customs dues on articles imported into such country, as full legal-tender money.'"

Senator Stewart offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish the Senate an estimate of the probable increase of the revenue if bill H. R. 2749, entitled 'A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of Government and provide against a deficiency,' should become a law; and what would be the duty per pound in United States money on the different grades of imported wool according to the present market price; and is the proposed duty on wool provided for in said bill sufficient to compensate for or correspond with the increased duties proposed on woolen goods.

On Feb. 13 Senator Morrill, of Vermont, moved to take up the bill; but the motion was defeated by a vote of 21 for to 29 against, 39 not voting.

Feb. 19 Senator Carter, of Montana, offered a resolution to recommit the bill to the committee, with the request that it be read for information and lie on the table. Feb. 25 Senator Morrill again moved to take up the bill for consideration, when the motion was lost by a vote of 22 in favor to 33 opposed, 34 not voting.

After the announcement of the vote, Senator Morrill said:

"Mr. President, permit me to say that when on the 13th of this month I made the motion to take up the tariff bill, and it was lost by a vote of 21 to 29, I then thought the bill was hopelessly defeated, but I felt that it was my duty in so important a matter to give an opportunity for any change of mind on the part of the voters.

"Now, it is perfectly obvious that the Republican party is in a minority in this Senate. The bill on Feb. 13 was defeated by 5 Populist and 4 silver Republican votes. I do not think there has been any change so far as the vote now discloses since that occasion. I think that the Republicans on the Committee on Finance will be willing to welcome any decent bill to add something to the revenue of the Treasury Department, whether it is in conformity to their views or not as to the principle of tariff, and will be ready to support any such bill which we have an opportunity to support before the session shall close. But so far as this bill is concerned, I wish to say that I do not think that it will become me to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, replied, accusing Senator Morrill of attempting to read out of the party those Republicans who voted against the consideration of the bill, and the Republican metropolitan press of reading out of the party those who voted for the free-coinage amendment to the bond bill; and charging that the revenue bill was brought in, not to be passed, but for the purpose of political advantage.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, said:

"Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Finance I disclaim all partisan feeling in respect to the bill which the Senator from Vermont moves to bring before the Senate. That bill does not belong to any party; it is not the representative of any party. The only merit in the bill is that it proposes to furnish $40,000,000 of revenue for the support of the Government, enough to meet the current expenses of the Government. I do not think any one can claim that that bill is a Republican measure, or that it is to be voted for by any one on that ground, or that it has any merit whatever except the fact that it would relieve the Treasury from the deficiency now occurring and accruing and increasing every day. It is a bill prepared for an occasion, not a political one. The gentleman who prepared that bill in the House of Representatives did it in order to secure revenue for the support of the Government. I say now, Mr. President, I shall vote for any tax whatever which may be proposed by anybody, whether Democrat, Populist, or Republican, which shall supply sufficient revenue for the support of the Government.

"It is a disgrace to our civilization, it is a disgrace to the country itself that we are now expending $30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the Government, and that Congress, now in session, with both Houses fully armed with power to furnish the revenue, is idle and refuses to act.

"Every man within the sound of my voice knows that we need more revenue. Here is a statement showing that since the 1st day of last July, and up to the present month of February, 1896, there has already been a deficiency in the current revenues of $20,696,000, and that before the end of the fiscal year at the same ratio the amount of the deficiency will be $30,000,000.

"If such a condition should occur in Great Britain or in any other country where they have a parliamentary law, it would dethrone any party in power, and an immediate effort would be made either to increase the income tax or to provide some other form of taxation to meet the current expenses. Yet now and every day and every hour since the passage of the present law, and even before, in view of its passage, we have been running in debt and increasing our debts. There is no occasion for it.

"A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people of the United States. Any tax whatever, the most obnoxious that could be collected, would be supported by the people of the United States rather than to see the funded debt increased. Already $263,000,000 of bonds have been issued during the present Administration. The issuance of the great body of those bonds was made necessary by a deficiency of revenue, and as for the remainder, it was caused by the doubt whether, under this process of financiering, we should be able to maintain the standard of our money in this country.

"My honorable friend the Senator from Vermont has done all he could to pass the bill.

He has reported it and called it up twice, and now he has had a vote. I shall not analyze that vote, or say anything about why Senators of any party voted this way or that way. It is sufficient for us to know that our duty is not yet performed, and if the Senator from Vermont does not, I will, at the proper time and under proper circumstances, move to take up the bill and then see what the defects are.

"Every Senator here appreciates the necessity for increased revenue. Every Senator knows that the hopes and expectations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury as made in their reports have been erroneous, not from any willful design on their part, but because they did not see the natural tendency of a course of measures which every day left the Government more and more in debt, and every month the necessity——"

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, asked Senator Sherman why he did not advise the Treasury Department to coin the $55,000,000 of seigniorage and the balance of the silver lying idle in the Treasury and use it for the purposes of the Treasury, "as they are in duty bound to do under the third section of what is called the Sherman act."

Senator Sherman replied:

"The Senator from Tennessee wishes to divert me to the question of the free coinage of silver. That has been tried and tested, and if ever that question met its final solution it was in the House of Representatives, freshly elected by the people, where, by a majority of almost 2 to 1, the judgment of the House of Representatives, the representatives of the people from equal and exact districts throughout the country, pronounced their denunciation of the most foolish and dangerous policy of departing from the now lawful standards of money in the country.

"Sir, it is not enough for the Senator to say to me that the Senate could provide a remedy by providing for the free coinage of silver, when the fact is that 10 States whose 20 Senators voted for the free coinage of silver contain a less population than two thirds of that of the State of Ohio. The Senate does not represent the people. It represents the States, and rightfully so, and I do not complain about it. But in the House of Representatives the people are represented according to their numbers in every portion of the United States. Let me prophesy to my honorable friend that his remedy will never be so strong in the future as it has been in the past. In my judgment the sober conviction of the people of the United States will settle down in favor of having the best standard that can be found, or that is yet known as the standard of value, with ample paper money always maintained at par with gold, to circulate in all parts of the country freely and without danger of its breaking up.

"Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than I intended to say. I will merely add that I shall not consider my duty in the Senate discharged during the present session until some action is taken according to the wishes of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, not their form of action, but until we give them as the executive department of the Government sufficient money, collected from the people of the United States, to carry on the expenses of the Government. If we go home to our constituents without performing that duty, every man who can be held responsible for that condition will be severely dealt with, as I believe, by the people of the United States."

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, speaking against the bill, said, in part:

"Mr. President, I can not afford to hold my peace and allow the false pretense that this bill is designed to produce revenue, or that there is any necessity for a bill to produce revenue, to go unheeded. The most oppressive and the most wicked part of the bond sales is the impounding of the people's money in the Treasury Department. Financial journals in this country declare that that is one of the modes of retiring greenbacks, and the favorite mode. There will be in the Treasury when the last loan shall have been paid in nearly $300,000,000 of cash balance. A deficiency of $30,000,000 a year will not draw down the cash balance in the Treasury to where it ought to be in less than four years. It will take four years for the people to get back into circulation the money which has been unlawfully taken from them by these bond sales. It will take four years to reduce this unhealthy surplus in the Treasury, it matters not how it has got there. It is a sham, a pretext. Any one who seeks to put more money there wants to impound the greenbacks to a greater extent. Additional taxation, when there is about $300,000,000 in the Treasury, when there is a cash balance which at the present rate of deficiency can not be drawn down to a reasonable limit in less than four years, it seems to me, is outrageous, and I hope that Congress will not adjourn until it takes some means of relieving the Treasury of the surplus that has been taken away from the people.

"The gold standard and the policy of impounding what little money is left has distressed the country, and when it is said that the country is anxious for more taxation, that the country is rich and abounding in money and anxious for further taxation, I deny it. I deny that in all the history of this country there was ever such general distress as prevails to-day after twenty-five years of peace and abundant harvests. I deny that with the money impounded as it is now, with contracting circulating medium, the resources of this country can be made available. The wealth of the United States is not in its debts, but it consists in its productive power. There has not been 33⅓ per cent. of that productive power made available for the last three years because of want of money. Falling prices paralyze industry, and here we have a proposition to put $40,000,000 a year more in the Treasury and contract the currency that much more.

"This an emergency bill! This bill that is not for legislation, but for agitation; a bill to keep the tariff question open; a bill to run only two years; a bill to disturb business interests; a bill to set the country quarreling about the tariff for the purpose of burying other issues upon which the prosperity of the human race depends!

"I wonder if there is any truth in what we constantly hear? It comes to me in letters every day that there is an arrangement whereby this bill, if it can go to the Executive without amendment, is to be signed by the President. I have received hundreds of letters saying, 'Do not amend it; the President is going to sign it as it is.' I wonder if the partnership between Cleveland Democracy and gold Republicanism is perfected and satisfactory? Is this a scheme between the gold forces at both ends of the Capitol to get a bill through to retire the greenbacks?

"It has been forty years since the Republican party came into existence. It has served its day. It has betrayed its cause. It has become an enemy of the people. It started as a friend of the people. It started in favor of free labor; in favor of free men. It has now become a party of slavery, a party of bonded slavery, a party which if its principles can succeed, according to the desire of the Senator from Vermont, will relegate the people to the same condition of feudal slavery and serfdom from which mankind emerged by the discovery of gold and silver in Mexico and South America. The same causes produce like effects, and it is to be presumed that the Republican party

mean to enslave the people of the United States, because they are using the only means by which slavery can be produced, the only means by which any great nation was ever reduced to serfdom. They are depriving the people of their money, and they propose to do it. In this very bill they propose to add to the grievance under the pretext of raising revenue. Under the pretext of raising revenue and increasing taxation they want to take from the people more of the means by which they can pay taxes, reducing them faster than the gold standard will do it if legitimately operated. We tell you that the people will not indorse the union of the Republican and Democratic parties for the purpose of oppression and wrong. They will not do it."

A discussion upon the position of the Republican party on the question of bimetallism followed between Senator Allen, of Nebraska, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, on one side, and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, on the other.

Senator Frye, of Maine, said:

"Mr. President, I have been instructing my constituents, business men, for the last month and a half that there was not the slightest possibility of the House tariff bill becoming a law. I think I have known for a month that it was dead. After the two votes, one of a fortnight ago and the other of to-day, there is not a Senator here who does not know that it is as dead as Julius Cæsar, and that there is no resurrection whatever for it. The business men of this country ought to know it now, and they ought to conduct their business with a view to the fact that it is dead. When the Democratic party of the Senate and the Populistic party of the Senate both announce that they by their votes will not support this tariff bill, that they will not consider it, it is utterly hopeless for any Republican to undertake to obtain its consideration.

"Suppose, as the Senator from Ohio suggested, it should be taken up and could be amended, there is not a Senator here who does not know that more than 600 amendments would be offered to it, and Senators know perfectly well that more than three months' time would be consumed in its consideration, and that the business of the country would be held on the ragged edge for the whole of that period. Business has had blows enough during the last two or three years. Congress should not inflict any more upon it.

"I trust, sir, this bill will not be heard from again, and that no Republican Senator, no friend of protection, will ask the Senate to give it any further consideration. Let it be dead, and let the responsibility lie where it belongs."

On Feb. 26 Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced an amendment to the bill, adding three sections providing for silver coinage, and making the title read: "A bill to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States, and for other purposes." In introducing the amendment he said, in part:

"I took occasion yesterday to ask the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Connecticut, who are representative Republicans, if there were any circumstances under which they would agree to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and they both emphatically said there were no circumstances under which they would agree to that. I asked them if they were willing to take this House bill 2749, providing for a temporary increase of the revenues to meet the expenses of the Government with a free-silver amendment—taking the protective features of the bill together with a free-coinage amendment—and they said no. I asked them, at the suggestion of the Senator from Alabama, if they were willing to take the McKinley bill, which now seems to be the shibboleth of the Republican faith, with a free-coinage amendment attached to it, and they said no.

"Mr. President, I do not believe in this House bill 2749, and I want to announce to the Senate and to the country that I do not commit myself to its policy or to the rate of taxation it imposes. But to show the venerable Senator from Vermont, the honorable chairman of the Finance Committee, that he has strength enough to carry this bill through here, I want to say to him if he can unite the Republican party upon this measure with a free-coinage amendment—not a free-coinage substitute, but a free-coinage amendment—by which the tariff therein provided shall become a law and silver shall be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, the Populist party have votes enough to give you in this chamber to make both those provisions a law."

The amendment consisted of the four sections offered by the Finance Committee, as given above, which were added to the bill as passed by the House.

Senator Baker, of Kansas, asked Senator Allen if he would pledge himself and his party to vote for the tariff bill with a proviso for the free coinage of American silver only. Mr. Allen answered that he would not so vote, but declined to answer for his party, and asked if Mr. Baker would vote for the bill as introduced by him with the free-coinage amendment, to which Senator Baker replied that he would not, "because it provides for the free coinage of all the silver of the world at the ratio of 16 to 1, and would put us down as simply silver monometallists."

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table.

The same day the resolution of Senator Carter, of Montana, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance was laid before the Senate. Before he spoke on the resolution Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, adding these words:

"And said Committee on Finance is instructed to report an amendment to the said H. R. bill 2749, in the way of an additional section, in substance as follows:

"'SEC. 5. That so much of section 182½ of Schedule E of the act which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which provides as follows: "And upon all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugars which have been discolored, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of one eighth of 1 cent per pound, in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the collection of said additional duty, from and after the passage of this act, is hereby discontinued.'"

Referring to charges of party disloyalty made against himself and 4 other Senators, Senator Carter said in the course of his speech in support of his resolution:

"Before the convening of Congress it was very generally understood throughout the country that the President would announce in his annual message an existing need for additional revenue to meet a deficiency and to provide against its recurrence. Republicans were generally united in a determination to meet this demand of the Executive by tariff legislation along Republican lines. To the surprise of every one the President did not make the anticipated demand in his annual message, but in various ways has directly and indirectly announced to Congress that the executive department is not in need of additional revenue to conduct the Government, and it has been steadily maintained by the friends of the Administration, in and out of Con-

gress, that additional revenue is wholly unnecessary. Notwithstanding this declaration, a tariff bill was formulated wholly at variance with all past professions of the Republican party on the tariff question. It is admitted everywhere that the House bill is not and was not intended to be an expression by the party of its views. It has been and is now distinctly asserted that it is not a Republican measure. It is a measure to meet an alleged emergency which the chief executive officer of the nation, chosen by a majority of the people in 1892, stoutly asserts does not exist at all. The party, then, is in the attitude of forcing uncalled-for relief upon a reluctant Democratic administration.

"Aside from this unenviable attitude and the manifest embarrassment that must come to the party in the future in consequence of it, the method employed is seriously objectionable. It builds upon existing law as a foundation. The Wilson tariff bill has been everywhere condemned by Republicans as notoriously inequitable and unjust. It assumed to protect the manufacturers and cast the producers of so-called raw material throughout the country into open competition with cheap labor everywhere. The pending bill now proposes to make this injustice more glaring. The Wilson bill was framed upon a theory favoring *ad valorem* in preference to specific duties. On high authority it is asserted that an *ad valorem* tariff has been repudiated by the principal commercial nations in their tariff systems; by Austria, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and Spain, 10 nations which, with tariffs on 3,957 articles, have only 10 on the *ad valorem* basis and the remainder specific. When and where did this obsolete and discarded cloak for fraud and evasion become sacred in Republican eyes? An *ad valorem* tariff has been condemned so emphatically by the Republican party on all occasions that it stands no better with the party than does the Wilson bill. The pending bill makes a 15-per-cent. horizontal raise on 12 schedules of the Wilson bill. When and where did the Republican party become committed to the horizontal movement in tariff legislation? The Wilson bill, the *ad valorem* tariff, and the horizontal scheme have each in turn been emphatically condemned by Republican platforms, orators, and papers, and never commended anywhere by Republican authority. How then, sir, could it become treasonable for a Republican to oppose all three of these elements combined? Well-settled convictions, supported by practically one half the electors of this country, should not be lightly sacrificed on the altar of supposed expediency.

"But, assuming that the Administration requires funds, which it avers it does not, and that in the name of patriotism we must sacrifice ancient and time-honored principles and convictions, let us endeavor while making the sacrifice to be reasonably just. This bill is not understood by the country correctly. I submit that the general belief obtains that it provides a slight duty for wool and lumber, and then increases the existing duties 15 per cent., except as to sugar. Even Senators and members of the House generally accept this view of the bill. I freely admit such was my general understanding until brought to a critical analysis of its provisions in regard to wool.

"It will be observed that while the first paragraph allows 60 per cent. of the duty imposed on first and second class, and restores the *ad valorem* duty of from 32 to 50 per cent. on third-class wool by the McKinley act, it expressly retains all the limitations and conditions of that act. Experience has clearly demonstrated the fact that the conditions and limitations thus expressly retained were so faulty and unjust in practice that the protection intended was reduced about one half; that where the McKinley act provided 12 cents per pound on a given grade of wool the conditions and limitations reduced the figure in actual practice to about 6 cents per pound.

"The retained 'conditions and limitations' would reduce the proposed tariff to a trifle more than one fourth of the nominal rate of duty fixed by the McKinley act.

"Turn to section 2 of the bill and mark well the manner in which the manufacturer of woolens is taken care of. You will find no 15 per cent. horizontal increase here. It must be borne in mind that the woolen goods referred to in the first subdivision of the section are subject to *ad valorem* duties ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. and averaging about 40 per cent. under existing law. To the existing duty the bill proposes to add 60 per cent. of the specific square-yard duty imposed on each of the articles by the McKinley act. In the second subdivision of the section it will be observed that per centum is wholly omitted and the entire specific square-yard duty imposed by the McKinley act on carpets and other articles is added to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by existing law.

"I do not assert that these provisions will increase the duties on manufactured woolens beyond the rates fixed by the act of 1890, but I do assert and call attention to the fact that the proviso in section 4, intended to preclude such result under the operations of that section, does not apply to the section under consideration. Nor do I assert that unreasonable or even adequate protection will be afforded woolen manufacturers by the doubling up of duties in the manner provided. I do, however, emphatically maintain that the bill displays manifest partiality for the manufacturer.

"Entertaining these views, I can not vote for the bill as presented. Amendment in the open Senate would be wanting in that careful consideration for the revenue-producing quality of the measure which is the only possible justification for its existence. The motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance without instructions will leave that honorable body at liberty to prepare and present to the Senate a fair and just bill which every Republican can conscientiously support. The veto message of the President on a true Republican measure would raise an issue; while his veto message on the pending bill would raise a laugh at the expense of the Republican party."

Senator Carter then spoke upon bimetallism, with a review of measures to show that its advocates had been loyal to Republican principles.

"In the plain view of these facts, the drift of the Republican party in this Eastern section of the country toward Clevelandism and the gold standard is to me an appalling spectacle. In the name of all the Republican party means to human civilization, let Republicans in and out of Congress take counsel of their own party platform and traditions and cease blind devotion to the false god who deals in mysterious phrases. Upon our own platform of protection and bimetallism honestly and fairly carried into law we may securely rest the present and the future prosperity and greatness of this republic; under that platform honestly carried out the clearing house of Christendom would be inside of a decade transferred from London to New York; internal activity would be so far stimulated and vitalized that our exports would exceed our imports, giving unto us the power to proclaim a money system of our own, based upon gold and silver as money of final redemption. In conformity with that platform, the departed greatness of our merchant marine would be restored; our navy would

be increased to a strength second to no naval police force in the world; the Nicaragua Canal would be constructed; the trade of Central and South America, China, Japan, and India would be transferred to our shores from the shores of the British Isles; in short, all that the Republican party stands for and means for good government and vigorous administration can be secured under an honest construction and a fair administration in accordance with the the Republican platform of 1892."

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts asked two questions: Whether Senator Carter would say that the interpretation put upon that platform by Mr. Harrison was delusive, fraudulent, or misleading; and whether he was to be understood as saying that "if he fail to convince the majority of the American people, if he fail to convince the majority of his Republican associates that they are wrong and he is right, he proposes to say to them, 'You shall not pass any protective tariff unless you surrender your honest convictions, the opinions of the majority, and come over to us.' If a protective tariff bill be hereafter presented, fair and just to the whole country, based on Republican principles, providing for the industries of the Northwest and the new States, with a just tariff on wool, a just tariff on lead, and the other products of those States, and a just tariff on the fruits of California, do you mean to say to us, 'You shall not pass that tariff, if we can help it, unless you surrender your honest convictions on what is true bimetallism'?"

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hoar said:

"I desire to remind my honorable friend that this protection upon wool has been supported by the votes of New England against the votes of the wool-growing States themselves. When Ohio halted between two opinions, when California gave her vote for free trade, when Texas sent her representatives here to champion in this and the other House the policy which struck down one of their own most important industries, the manufacturing interests of New England have stood firm and stanch in its support. When the wool schedule was on its passage two years ago I rose in my place here and asked the representatives from the wool-growing States if they could suggest any one thing which the New England Senators had failed to do which would help to save the tariff on wool, or which they could then do to avert the destruction of that protection. I asked that question of the then Senator from Montana, the predecessor of my honorable friend, and the other representatives of the wool-growing States, and one after another, the Senator from Montana, the Senator from Colorado, and one or two other Senators, with a candor which became them, replied that there was nothing of which they complained of New England in that particular.

"I do not justify the views of the Eastern press of my honorable friend and his companions, but I think that if the Senator reads the papers in his own section of the country he will find that they are not far behindhand. I have myself had the honor of being hanged in effigy in a bimetallist State for advocating in secret session on a treaty what I thought were the true principles of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. I have had my mail packed with abusive and scurrilous articles against me, insignificant and humble as I am on this question and on this floor, whose scurrilous vituperation would have set Dean Swift crazy and made him turn green with envy. I wonder how posterity will think of the great, useful life of John Sherman if they read the account of him in the Western press as the thief, the trickster, the man who defrauded the American people by stealth by getting silver demonetized, and who was so anxious to keep it a secret that he only had the bill printed thirteen times! That chorus comes up from the whole West against the old and honored leaders of the Republican party, the men who carried this country through war and calamity. It is a very trifling matter, after all. Nobody yet was ever hurt by a little talk, a little abuse, a little printer's ink.

"But this is the one question about which the serious people of my part of the country are concerned, the question whether we are acting in good faith and on an equality.

"Now, I say to you, vote me down on this question of free coinage of silver or any policy that seems to you to be inconsistent with your opinions upon it, and, sorry and mortified and humiliated as I shall be, I shall walk straight up in half an hour afterward and vote for any measure which the Senator from Idaho or the Senator from Colorado or the Senator from Montana may show me is to the interest of his State; and if out of revenge, out of anger, out of a desire to force my miserable little notions against the judgment of the majority of my associates, the majority of the representatives of the American people, I did not do it, I should not dare to go back to New England and face my constituents. I should be hurled out of power, if I did that thing, with an indignation and scorn and contempt which would make miserable the rest of my life and the life of all my posterity for generations to come.

"Some persons have understood the gentlemen who stand with my honorable friend from Nevada to say something different from that, and say that, 'unless you will surrender and swallow your convictions on this matter of bimetallism and undertake to have the United States do this thing alone, you shall not have, if we can help it, the protective tariff or any other measure which will benefit you more than it benefits us.'

"I should like the further information whether we are to understand the Senator from Montana as occupying that attitude, or whether, if it shall turn out that he fails to convince the majority of the American people that he is right in this matter of silver, he is going to say, 'I shall destroy every interest of the American people that I can strike at.'"

In answer to the first question Mr. Carter said:

"The interpretation of the platform by President Harrison, who proved by his action to be conscientiously and honestly disposed to give full and free expression to it and to the administration of the law, coming from that source, was reasonably satisfactory to our people as furnishing a beacon light for hope.

"If, upon the other hand, the interpretation of the platform is to be considered in the light of a majority party action on this floor since then, I say we could not accept the interpretation. They seem to assume that the Minneapolis platform commanded them to wipe the last vestige of legislation favorable to silver from the statutes. With that construction of the platform we are at war now and shall continue to be at war."

In reply to the second question he said:

"Mr. President, the question is further propounded, if defeated in an honest effort made to secure legislation in conformity with this particular principle of the party platform, shall gentlemen from west of the Missouri river who affiliate with the party now and contemplate doing so in the future absolutely refuse then and there to further co-operate with the party on its pronounced principle of adherence to protection? In reply to that, I say that the Republicans who believe in the platform as construed in our portion of the country will be the very last to desert the ship. If gentlemen elect to accept the gold theories of Mr. Cleveland and

walk away from our party, we will gaze upon them in sorrow."

Mr. Hoar said:

"If the Senator will allow me a word there, I wish to say that, so far as I know, there is not a Republican in either House of Congress from the East, and there is not, so far as I know, in the State of Massachusetts, or in the 6 New England States, 2 per cent. of the entire Republican party who hold the theories of Grover Cleveland, as I understand them. There are no gold monometallists there.

"He thinks that a double standard of value, that undertaking to have by any assent of anybody or everybody two metals which may fluctuate somewhat in their reference to one another, is an absurdity and an impossibility. The Republicans of the Eastern States deny that proposition. They believe that there can be a double standard of value, just as when the astronomer wishes to get a clock whose pendulum shall be so accurate in its length and in its beat that the most delicate measurements, upon which depend great astronomical calculations, shall not be disturbed by atmospheric influences, he puts rods of three metals which pass through the disk of the pendulum and by which it is suspended so that the fluctuation caused by the atmospheric influences on one will be corrected by the atmospheric influences on another.

"That is the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton; it is the doctrine of the Constitution; it is the doctrine of every one of the fathers, without an exception; it is our doctrine, and the American doctrine to-day. There is where we all agree; where the Senator from Colorado and I agree, I suppose, if I understand him, though I do not know that he will consent to agree with me on any subject whatever. But where we differ is this: We believe that to do that thing by one nation alone is impossible; that you drive out the more valuable metal and you have monometallism not only of the cheaper metal, in which all transactions will sooner or later discharge themselves, but you have a standard of value that is a fluctuating, a disturbing, and a degenerating measure, so that no transaction expressed in money is a record of what it is to be in the future. Whether we are right or wrong, there is where our difference comes in; and the Senator has no more right to turn on me and say I agree with Grover Cleveland, or I am a monometallist, than I have to turn on him and say he is a silver monometallist. I take his statement of his opinions as he utters them, not as I translate them, and I demand of him, if he does me the honor to allude to my opinions at all, that he shall take my statements of opinions as I utter them and translate them. There is where these two parties differ in the Republican party as they do in the Democratic party; and what I want to know is, if any Senator says on either side of that difference, 'If you do not come to my views, whether you believe them or not, and vote with me, whether you like it or not, I will not do anything else that is for the interest of the country in regard to which we agree.'"

Senator Teller, of Colorado, spoke in reference to his share in drawing up the Minneapolis platform, which had been brought up by Senator Gear, of Iowa, and on the true meaning of bimetallism as follow:

"Bimetallism means the free access of both metals to the mint on equal terms, and I now here challenge the Senate, I challenge the country to find that prior to 1892 any person had ever suggested that any other definition could be given to bimetallism. Dr. Giffen, the great statistician of England, a gold man, equal in his adherence and devotion to gold even to the Senator from Vermont or the Senator from Ohio, has declared over and over again that there can be no bimetallism without the coinage of both metals on equal terms; that that is what it means.

"Any man who asserts that it means anything else is either ignorant or means to deceive. He either has not studied the question and does not know, or, having studied the question, he does not mean to tell the truth. He who says that bimetallism means maintaining silver as subsidiary coin writes himself down in opposition to the entire thought of the intelligent and educated world on this subject."

Senator Sherman said:

"My idea of bimetallism is that both metals shall be adopted and used in this country as far as possible and to the extent that they can be maintained at a parity with each other. In order to bring about that condition, as a matter of course the silver dollars and the silver coins must be maintained at a parity with gold.

"We maintain the parity of the two metals by limiting the supply of the cheaper one. We buy the bullion from the people of the United States or in the markets of the world, and we coin it into money upon the old basis of 16 to 1. But in order that we may maintain the silver coins at a parity with gold we limit the amount and only make it an act of the Government which maintains those coins, of less market value, at a parity with gold.

"I know that the free coinage of silver is quite a plausible idea, but the effect would be merely to cheat the creditor of one half of his debt. The United States of America has contracted debts upon the basis of gold to the amount now, under the present Administration, of $750,000,000. Suppose we should have the free coinage of silver, and gold were demonetized practically or excluded from circulation, because none but the cheaper metal will circulate, we would cheat the creditors of the Government out of one half of their investment.

"There is a narrow difference between those of us who believe in what I call bimetallism and those who believe in the free coinage of silver. If you open the doors of your mints to all the silver that may come to us from all parts of the world, now estimated to amount to $3,800,000,000, how long will it be before the silver of other countries will flow in here and pass for more than it is worth and I think revolutionize the whole monetary system of our country? I believe, therefore, that if we maintain the two metals as we ought to do, at full use as money, it must be under such circumstances and conditions that there will be no difference in their value as money."

Senator Teller said:

"The question here is, what did the Republican platform mean by bimetallism? If it did not mean that we should go to bimetallism to-day it meant at least that we believe in bimetallism and that under any construction which could be put on it we should go there as speedily as we could. The question now is whether we who believe in bimetallism as bimetallism is defined by the economic writers of the age are recreant to Republican principles or whether we can be driven out of our party because we do not agree with this most astonishing, unheard-of, and unusual bimetallic definition of the Senator from Ohio, which it seems that the Republican party is about to accept. That is the question, Mr. President; it is not the question whether we can maintain free coinage or not. If the Senator from Ohio and the Senators who agree with him have got wiser than the convention they had better wait until they go to St. Louis, and change the platform. The question is, did we not declare for bimetallism? Did we not say we are in favor of it? Does not that give us the right to insist upon having bimetallism and still keep within the party?"

Senator Sherman said:

"The convention to which the Senator refers always assumed the same kind of bimetallism that I have alluded to. They always insisted as a condition that the money coined from silver should be maintained by the Government at a parity with gold. That has been declared over and over again, and it is not necessary even to repeat it now."

Senator Teller replied:

"That is not a correct statement. That convention never suggested a bimetallism so ridiculous as I have read to the Senate. I believe if that had been suggested in the convention it would have been laughed out of the convention. The Senator can not put the Republican party on that kind of bimetallism. Why did we want to say anything about it if that was the kind of bimetallism? Everybody knew that you could not get along without subsidiary silver money, and that is all that the Senator is now contending for; and he is contending that when you have subsidiary silver money you have got bimetallism. Does he mean to say that Great Britain has got bimetallism, does he mean to say that Germany has got bimetallism because they use subsidiary silver money? Mr. President, he knows better. Everybody knows better. Bimetallism means, as I have stated, the use of the two metals as legal-tender money upon equal terms.

"When you make silver subordinate to gold it is no more standard money than a national bank note. A man must be ignorant of the philosophy of money or unwilling to admit the truth and the logic of his position when he claims that because you use silver with gold and subordinate to gold you have bimetallism. What we contend for is silver as standard money; silver that shall measure values as gold measures values; that the double sum of silver and gold in the world shall determine prices."

March 13, Senator Palmer, of Illinois, submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate*, First. That it is the policy of the United States to maintain the existing legal and commercial standard of value.

"Second. That the unlimited coinage by the United States of silver dollars of 412½ grains of standard silver with forced legal-tender quality for all debts, public and private, would subvert the existing legal and commercial standard of value by establishing a standard of value based upon silver coinage only."

The House bill to increase revenue was laid before the Senate again the same day, and Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, spoke, confining his remarks to the free-coinage substitute reported by the Finance Committee. Reviewing the operations of the Treasury, he said in part:

"Secretary Foster redeemed not one solitary Treasury note in silver. Secretary Carlisle has redeemed more than $19,377,000 of the Treasury notes with standard silver dollars, and has retired and canceled them, and no harm has come. Had every ounce of the silver bullion in the Treasury been coined into standard silver dollars, and every Treasury note redeemed and canceled, no harm would have come. Secretary Foster redeemed in gold from the 14th day of October, 1891, to the expiration of his term, over $34,000,000 of the Treasury notes, and Secretary Carlisle up to October last had redeemed over $43,000,000. Over $41,000,000 of them were presented at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. It was simply a meek surrender to the gold gamblers, as a convenience to them to get gold upon which to speculate There is no law upon the statute book requiring the Treasury to maintain $100,000,000 gold reserve. Secretary Carlisle has so decided. All the funds in the Treasury are deposited in the general cash.

"Now, let us look as to what has been done by reason of this meek and unjust and improper surrender of the option of the Government to pay in silver as well as in gold. To maintain this imaginary gold reserve of $100,000,000, the executive administration, January, 1894, sold $50,000,000 of 5-per-cent. ten-year bonds for over $58,000,000 of gold, and put the gold in the Treasury and proclaimed its purpose to continue to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in gold whenever demanded.

"From January, 1894, to November, 1894, $103,000,000 of gold was taken out of the Treasury, and in November, 1894, the Government issued and sold $50,000,000 more of ten-year 5-per-cent. bonds for more than $58,000,000 of gold, and put the gold in the Treasury and used the Treasury notes to pay current expenses. More raids were made. It had only whetted the appetites of the bond lovers and the gold-standard advocates to get more bonds and to fasten the gold standard by permanent legislation, naming gold as the money of final payment. Between the sale of bonds in November, 1894, and Jan. 28, 1895—only about two months—$69,000,000 of gold was taken from the Treasury. On Jan. 28, 1895, the President gave to Congress the message I have quoted, recommending the issue of $500,000,000 of bonds payable in gold. In February, 1895, Congress having refused to authorize the issue of any gold bonds, the executive administration issued and sold more than $62,000,000 of thirty-year 4-per-cent. bonds for a little over $65,000,000 under the now famous, if not otherwise, Rothschild-Belmont-Morgan syndicate contract to guard our Treasury. Sixty-two million dollars of United States thirty-year bonds were sold at the rate of $104.50. They have since sold in the open market at over $123.

"A magnificent speculation called patriotism. Think of it! Peans of praise sung to the Belmonts and the Rothschilds and the Morgans for their patriotism in buying American bonds at $104.50 on the $100, and then selling them for $122 for every $100 of bonds. But the raids were renewed, and only recently $100,000,000 more of thirty-year 4-per-cent. bonds were sold for $111,000,000 and a little over, as reported, a total increase of our bonded interest-bearing debt of more than $262,000,000 in time of profound peace. To do what? To maintain the gold reserve and to show our patriotism.

"What is this proposed remedy, Mr. President? We have seen it. It is a miserable makeshift. It simply substitutes for a noninterest-bearing debt, for the full legal-tender greenbacks and Treasury notes—mere demand obligations, whose debt quality has been absorbed in their money function, and which are to-day money used by the people in the daily transactions—an equal amount of interest-bearing gold bonds. It contracts the legal-tender currency of the country to that amount, reduces the selling price of all the products of the soil, the mine, and the factory, and is in violation of that cardinal principle of every honest republican government that when in debt it should maintain in circulation the largest possible amount of its indebtedness in the shape of noninterest-bearing obligations that the people of the country will keep in circulation without depreciation.

"What is further proposed in the proposition of the President? To surrender to the national banks the absolute control of the paper circulation. It proposes to give to the banks the right to deposit bonds, draw interest upon the bonds thus deposited in the Treasury, and then receive from the Treas-

ury dollar for dollar of legal-tender money and loan it to the people at interest—double interest interest upon the bonds paid by the Government and interest upon the loans paid by the money borrowers. The banks invest their capital and receive interest upon it, get an equal amount of money, and then receive interest upon that from the borrowers. In 1895 we paid to the national banks over $8,000,000 in interest on their bonds, and they were loaning to the people an amount equal to 90 per cent. of those bonds and receiving the highest rate of interest the people would pay.

"That is not all of this proposed remedy for our financial ills. It proposes to give the national banks entire control of the paper currency. Suppose they issue only $350,000,000 of notes and then loan them to the people for fifty years, say, at only 5 per cent. interest; the money borrowers will pay in interest $17,500,000 annually, $875,000,000 of interest in the fifty years.

"Now, Mr. President, the question arises, can the national banks maintain gold redemption? If the whole United States can not maintain a gold reserve, can the national banks do it? It is a pertinent question. To retire the United States notes is to transfer the whole of the demand for gold on the banks, their notes then being redeemable only in gold. Now, if they can maintain the gold redemption of their circulation, it will prove conclusively, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that there has existed and now exists a combine, to say the least of it, to raid the gold reserve, force the issue of bonds, vest in them the absolute control of our currency, and then, when clothed with this absolute power to manage and direct the currency of the country, redeem it or not, just as they choose, and just as they did in 1893, when they refused to honor drafts in money to their customers and country banks, and resorted to $38,000,000 of clearing-house certificates in the city of New York.

"Mr. President, it is easy to criticise a policy, but what should have been done instead of this disastrous, costly policy, paralyzing to the business of the country? The answer is plain. The executive branch, in obedience to the legislative will and to existing law, should have reserved the option to redeem in silver dollars as well as gold; should have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury into standard silver dollars; should have redeemed and canceled every one of the Treasury notes and retired them, as the law required, when redeemed in silver dollars; should have redeemed the greenbacks in silver dollars as well as gold, and to-day we would not have one solitary dollar of Treasury notes outstanding. Every one of them would have been redeemed and canceled. In lieu of them, we would have had outstanding an equal amount of standard silver dollars and $53,000,000 of surplus added to the balance in the Treasury, which would have prevented the issue of any bonds to replete the Treasury exhaustion, and not one dollar of the $262,000,000 bonded indebtedness would be in existence to-day."

Senator Cockrell cited the votes in Congress from the Forty-fifth Congress down, and the declarations of Democratic platforms to show that the party had been in favor of free coinage. He discussed the prediction that the double standard would drive all the gold from the country and contract the currency, and the question of overproduction of silver. On this latter subject he said: "These are the recorded facts and figures of history, and they conclusively prove, first, that there is no silver bullion in the world stored away; second, that the annual production of silver is wholly consumed year by year and more too; and third, that as in the past so it will be in the future, the annual product of silver will be consumed in the world. It must be so. Why? No nation can do with gold only. No nation can ever get along with gold as its only metallic money. You can not make your dollars and half dollars out of it. You have to use silver, and every gold nation on earth to-day is using silver as a limited legal tender and as small money. That silver must be annually added to. It rapidly disappears. It is abraded and worn. It is lost. It has to be supplied annually, and some nations have a fixed law prescribing an annual increase of silver coin in proportion to the population, and the annual increased consumption is equal to the annual product. Then the gold nations can not do without silver, because silver is the money of the world to-day, in which 90 per cent. of the individual transactions are had. England can not part with her silver; Germany can not; France can not. None of the nations of the world can, and they must add to their coinage every year."

Senator Hoar asked: "What does the Senator from Missouri understand to be the motive of all those European nations, then, in limiting the coinage of silver?"

Mr. Cockrell: "Simply because their governments are in the hands of the aristocratic, the wealthy classes, and they want to increase the purchasing power of the dollars named in their bonds and securities and to depress the selling price of all the products of the world that they have to buy."

Mr. Hoar: "But my question is not exactly answered. If, as the Senator understands, opening the mints to the free coinage of silver will not decrease the purchasing power of gold at all, but it will remain the same——"

Mr. Cockrell: "I do not say it will not decrease the purchasing power of gold. I say it will. I did not say it will not."

Mr. Hoar: "I thought the Senator claimed that the standard money of the country would remain of equal value——"

Mr. Cockrell: "It would."

Mr. Hoar: "If we opened the mints to the coinage of silver?"

Mr. Cockrell: "It would, by silver going up and gold coming down."

Mr. Hoar: "Very well. Then those moneyed men and aristocrats have not increased the purchasing power of the dollar of the country or have not affected it by closing their mints——"

Mr. Cockrell: "They would if they were to open their mints to the coinage of silver. They did affect it by stopping the coinage of silver. They doubled the purchasing power of every dollar of their securities by demonetizing silver, and they want to hold to it. If you will read Mr. Rothschild's statement before the Berlin conference, at which the distinguished Senator from Iowa was present, you will see he says: 'The low prices of wheat and other products is not a curse; it is not injurious to us.' Certainly not."

Mr. Hoar: "I understand the Senator to claim that the quantity of silver used in different countries as money would not be changed, that none of the silver of other countries would come here any more than there is now, by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver; that they would keep their silver as they have it now, and we would keep ours as we have it now; that there would be no change. I do not see, if that doctrine be true, what difference the limiting of the coinage of silver by the great European nations has made to anybody. That is my trouble."

Mr. Cockrell: "The limiting of it is in the fact that they have got it as a minor coin, a legal tender for not exceeding $10, and the Rothschilds are never bothered with silver. They do not have ten-

dollar transactions, as Mr. Alfred de Rothschild said in the Berlin conference. He said: 'Why, we can not have full legal-tender silver. My house transacts business amounting to several million dollars at a time, and we could not have silver dollars.' Oh, no, that kind of money must not be made for that race and that class of bankers."

Mr. Hoar: "Perhaps that is very good sarcasm on Baron Rothschild, if he be a baron, but it does not quite answer my inquiry. I understand the Senator to say that if we opened our mints to the free coinage of silver there would be no temptation whatever to bring the silver from any part of the earth here; that it would remain as now performing its functions. To be sure, there is a limited coinage there, but it would remain just where it is now. The limited coinage of silver in all those countries is the equal of gold at a ratio, as the Senator has just stated. I can not understand, if that proposition be true, how it is that the limitation of the coinage of silver in those countries or in this country makes any difference to any mortal man."

Mr. Cockrell: "It makes all the difference in the world, as I have said."

Mr. Hoar: "The silver in this country now, under our limited coinage of silver, our $500,000,000 or $600,000,000, is equal to gold."

Mr. Cockrell: "Oh, no."

Mr. Hoar: It is quite as good."

Mr. Cockrell: "Oh, no."

Mr. Hoar: "Certainly. It is true that in the panic several years ago silver was 3 per cent. above gold in value."

Mr. Cockrell: "Certainly it was, and Secretary Carlisle refused to receive gold for it at that time."

Mr. Hoar: "I understand. I am not talking about the bullion values; I am talking about the money values."

Mr. Cockrell: "That is it exactly."

Mr. Hoar: "The silver in this country which we have coined is equal in money value to gold to-day. It is equal in the other countries in money value to gold, where it is coined, the limited amount, and the silver of the world exists, that in money and that in the arts, with that value. Now, I am not asking about whether the fact be so or not, but I take the Senator's statement. He says for us to open our mints to silver would not change that."

Mr. Cockrell: "It would not cause that silver to come to our mints."

Mr. Hoar: "It would not cause it to come to this country. Therefore it would leave the silver of the world exactly where it is—unaffected. If that be so, what earthly difference does it make whether the existing condition shall continue or not?"

Mr. Cockrell: "There are two things. Silver is a limited legal tender there, and in that capacity it is not a measure of value."

Mr. Hoar: "If the Senator will pardon me, the coined silver is a full legal tender there as it is here."

Mr. Cockrell: "No; I beg pardon. There are two kinds of coined silver."

Mr. Hoar: "It is of full legal value."

Mr. Cockrell: "There is the limited legal tender, $619,909,000. That is limited in legal tender, anywhere from $2 up to $10—40 shillings in England. That does not pay any of the debts and obligations. Silver is not the standard and measure of value. The standard and measure of value in England is gold. In Germany it is the gold standard. In other nations it has been the gold standard. The amount of gold is the measure of value of the products of the world, and silver is not estimated in it. Therefore gold has doubled in its increased purchasing power, and silver does not affect prices. Gold does affect prices, and its scarcity decreases prices."

Mr. Teller: "Will the Senator from Missouri allow me to suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that the silver in this country would perform exactly the same function if it was paper that it does now?"

Mr. Hoar: "Undoubtedly."

Mr. Cockrell: "Precisely. It is not treated as money of final payment at all."

Mr. Teller: "It would not measure value."

Mr. Hoar: "That is transferring the question to another thing. My question was to test the soundness or correctness of the Senator's argument, which has been so very interesting and so very powerful and clear. I will state my proposition. It does not make any difference whether the gold is the standard or not with reference to this proposition. The Senator says there is in Germany and in France and in England a certain amount of silver. Being a limited amount—whether in terms it is a legal tender in small sums or large—in fact, the coined silver of those countries is equal in its existing value—not bullion value, but the value after it is coined to gold."

Mr. Gray: "In exchangeable value."

Mr. Hoar: "In exchangeable value. You can at any time take silver dollars or their equivalent in this country, in England, or elsewhere, and exchange them for corresponding gold coin on equal terms. So far that is agreed. The Senator says if you were to open the mints of this country to the unlimited coinage of silver, instead of limiting it to the limited amount of circulation here, there would not any more silver come to this country than there is now; that the same amount of silver would remain over there, because there is no temptation to bring it here. Then the silver of the world would be in exactly the same condition."

Mr. Teller: "No; not in the same condition."

Mr. Hoar: "Abroad they would have it in the same condition. The silver of the world would maintain in those countries precisely the same relation to gold that it has now, and the silver here would have the same relation to gold that it has now."

Mr. Cockrell: "Oh, no."

Mr. Hoar: "Now, what earthly advantage is there in those countries to the gold men, to these Rothschild demons, in maintaining their limited coinage, if taking away the limit does not change the relation between coined silver and coined gold and does not make a flow of the silver of the world to one country, to the country where the coinage is unlimited from the countries where it is limited? What earthly difference does it make? That is my proposition."

Mr. Cockrell: "Mr. President, I have explained fully that the silver money of the world where it is will remain there and will not come if we restore the free and unlimited coinage. It is limited in its power there. There are $679,909,000 of limited legal-tender silver. It is coined at the ratio of about 14½ to 1. There is much less silver in it, from 5 to 10 cents less silver, and it will not come here. The amount of the silver as full legal tender there is limited. There is no free coinage. It is limited in amount. It is the full equal of gold there; they are using it as such; they will not part with it; they must have it in the character in which it is used now, and they must add to it."

Mr. Hoar: "Should we have any more silver coined here than we have now?"

Mr. Cockrell: "I think we should have more coined here."

Mr. Hoar: "Where would it come from?"

Mr. Cockrell: "I think perhaps not so much

would go into the arts and manufactures, and there would probably be a stimulated production of silver in our own country. The silver product has fallen off in the past few years, but it would not come in an amount sufficient to flood the country or be more than we could consume as we have done in the last twenty years."

Mr. Hoar: "As I understood the Senator a little while ago, he said that he did not think the amount of silver in the arts would be diminished?"

Mr. Cockrell: "I said that that which is already used in the arts would not come to us."

Mr. Hoar: "Does the Senator suppose that some would come from other countries to be used in the arts?"

Mr. Cockrell: "I suppose that there would but little come."

Mr. Hoar: "Practically——"

Mr. Cockrell: "Practically it would go back to just what it was before."

Mr. Hoar: "It would make no substantial difference."

Mr. Cockrell: "But just for the time being. I say the mere fact of our opening our mints might for a short time bring some silver to us that would not otherwise come, but there would be no flood, no deluge, no danger from it; no more would come than we could assimilate and absorb as money of final payment and redemption and the equal of gold."

Mr. Hoar: "Does the Senator understand that by having the unlimited coinage of silver in this country there would be an increased silver product occasioned by the stimulus for the mining of silver which would have an effect on the proportionate value in its relation to gold?"

Mr. Cockrell: "No; I do not think it would have any effect on the value. There would be a little increased product, but not an unlimited one, because it never has been and never could be produced in unlimited quantities."

Mr. Hoar: "Then my original question is, what earthly difference does it make whether we maintain or do not maintain free coinage?"

Mr. Teller: "If the Senator from Missouri will pardon me a moment, I should like to state to the Senator from Massachusetts the contention of the bimetallists. It is that the standard money, which is gold now everywhere (for silver in this country, whatever may be its relation to gold, is a subordinate money), determines the prices of products the world over. I saw that recently disputed in the "New York Tribune," and I went to-day to look up what old Blackstone said on the subject, and he lays that down as early as his time as an unquestioned law of money. We say if that is true, when you open the mints to silver and make silver and gold equal in their money functions and money privileges you have done exactly what you would have done if you had transmuted by some process all of that silver into gold. As I have heard the Senator from Delaware say, it is the potentiality of all the silver bullion in the world to perform the functions of gold. That is what makes it."

In the further course of his speech Mr. Cockrell said:

"I want now, for the benefit of my good friend from Massachusetts, to show how the English are benefited by the single gold standard. I quote from the "London Statist," a gold-standard authority, I understand, a reliable statistical paper. It said in one of its recent issues:

"'The cash value of our imports in 1895 was £416,687,000, but at the 1890 level of prices the value would have been no less than £507,100,000. The benefit to this country, therefore, from the fall in prices of foreign and colonial produce in 1895 compared with 1890 thus amounted to the enormous sum of £90,400,000.'

"Four hundred and fifty million dollars of benefit by the decreased prices of commodities the English people had to buy between 1890 and 1895. But the paper goes on and says:

"'On the other hand, our exports in 1895 were of the cash value of only £226,169,000, whereas at the prices of 1890 the value would have been £267,600,000, thus entailing a loss of £41,500,000, due to the fall in prices. On balance, therefore, the fall in prices in 1895 compared with 1890 gave a profit to this country amounting to about $49,000,000.'

"About $250,000,000 they made by the decreased price in the commodities they had to buy. England thus in the last five years bagged $250,000,000 net of the substance of other nations (chiefly of the American people) because of the decline of prices during the past five years. It was able to do this, first, because it is a creditor country, and, second, because, while its exports were manufactures, the stuff it bought in other lands was chiefly raw material. The manufacturer can always, in a measure, protect himself from shrinkage, because if he must sell cheap he can also buy his raw material cheap. The loss falls heaviest upon the producer of primary substances, like the farmer, who begins the work of production and can not recoup his losses by moving back upon any other producer. England can not feed her people; but she has compelled us to give them food below the real value; she grows no cotton, but she has forced our planters to supply her mills with the staple at half price; she mines no silver, but she has bought for use in her Eastern trade American silver after driving down the price from $1.29 an ounce to 65 cents. How did she contrive thus to filch from our people their substance? By inducing us to adopt her gold standard and enlisting in behalf of the maintenance of that robber system the American press, the American bankers, and a great body of American citizens who do not perceive the true character of the conspiracy.

"I quote from Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, a delegate from England to the Brussels conference in 1892, to show the effect of law upon the price of the metals. He said:

"'Gentlemen, I need hardly remind you that the stock of silver in the world is estimated at some thousands of millions, and if this conference were to break up without arriving at any definite result there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity which it would be frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic would ensue the far-spreading effects of which it would be impossible to foretell.'

"I want it recorded in the annals of our country that one gold advocate has made one prediction that has been fulfilled, and the only one that has ever been fulfilled. He predicted in 1892 the crisis which was then approaching if that conference should adjourn without rehabilitating silver. It did adjourn without rehabilitating silver, and the results have followed just as he said."

March 16, Senator Pugh, of Alabama, asked that the bill and amendment be laid before the Senate in order to enable him to speak upon the amendment. In the course of his address, which was finished March 17, he said:

"In this connection, I will call attention to a most remarkable state of things. Three years ago there was not a Democratic voter in Alabama or a Democratic newspaper who would not have resented any prediction that at any time in the future, under any circumstances, they would be found opposing the restoration of silver to free coinage and supporting the single gold standard. There was uni-

versal agreement and the most perfect harmony upon the question of finance prevailing in the Democratic party of Alabama and all the Southern States. While this is conceded to be an undeniable fact, it is claimed that those Democrats who now oppose free coinage and advocate the gold standard had the right to change, and it was their duty to change their opinions when additional information and additional reflection satisfied them that they had been in error, and seeing they were wrong they gave up silver and took to gold. This is all conceded, but how long will it be before they will make another change? How old must their opinions become before the authors of them can be accepted as standard authority on finance? For fifteen or twenty years, while the new Democratic converts to the single gold standard were advocating and struggling for free silver coinage in the Democratic party, the Republicans in Congress and their public speakers and newspapers in the country were flooding the country with every one of the identical facts and arguments these new converts are now parading and urging as the grounds for their conversion to the gold standard in the last two years.

"The whole theory of bimetallism is founded absolutely on the unrestricted right of free and unlimited coinage and indiscriminate use of both metals. Free and unlimited coinage into money of both metals is an unalterable law of bimetallism. What is the unquestioned cause of the wide difference in the bullion value of gold and silver? It is that gold bullion can be now taken to the mints of the United States by its owners and coined into money. If any person owns 22·33 grains of pure gold he can take it to any mint and have it coined into a standard dollar with one tenth alloy, making 25·8 grains of standard gold worth 100 cents. This right that the owners of gold bullion have to take it to the mints and have it coined into money free of expense makes the gold bullion as valuable to its owners as it is when coined into money. Stop the coinage of gold and take away the right of its owners to have it coined into money free of charge, and how much would gold bullion be worth as mere merchandise with all the demand for it as money taken away by law? Without the right to be coined into money there would be no demand for it except by jewelers and manufacturers for use in the arts, but when gold bullion can be coined into money as soon as it is turned out of the mint the whole world joins in the scramble to get it.

"When at any time in the history of any country in the world, where gold and silver had the same equal right of free and unlimited coinage at a fixed ratio, has silver bullion or silver money been worth less than gold, or had less purchasing power than gold in the markets of the world? And to-day in gold-using countries where silver is excluded from coinage over 2,000,000,000 of legal-tender silver coins are in circulation side by side with gold, and having less silver in the coins than in the silver dollars of the United States; and, also, in the face of the undeniable fact that silver was never dropped out of the coinage laws of any country in the world because silver bullion or silver money was worth less than gold as bullion or money.

"If the conventions of the two national parties refuse to pledge themselves to the restoration of silver to free coinage, and declare in favor of continuing gold as the only standard of value and the only redemption basis of currency, they will be compelled to pledge themselves to repealing the law requiring greenbacks to be reissued when redeemed, and leaving the national banks the sole power of supplying the people a currency and regulating thereby the prices of labor, property, and productions in the United States. It is a significant fact that the same Democratic party that elected Tilden President also elected the members of the Congress that passed the Bland-Allison silver law in 1878, and at the same session, within a few days of each other, passed the act requiring greenbacks to be reissued when redeemed; and, most remarkable to relate, a Democratic President asks that same Democratic party to join him in repealing both these laws, to destroy both silver and greenbacks, and thereby strangle its own offspring.

"If Congress can ever be induced to repeal the law requiring the reissue of greenbacks when redeemed, and authority granted to the President and Secretary to issue 3-per-cent. bonds payable in gold without limit, in amount to sustain the gold standard, and retire and cancel the greenbacks and Sherman coin notes, amounting to about $500,000,000, thereby contracting the currency over one third of the entire amount in existence, and over one half the present amount in circulation, such a panic would follow as would drive this country into revolution, and the only suggestion of any remedy to mitigate the evils of such unprecedented contraction is to trust to the national banks to fill up the vacuum created by the destruction of greenbacks and Sherman notes with the bills of national banks, to be issued at their will and pleasure to the amount of $500,000,000, to be added to their present circulation of $207,000,000, making over $700,000,000 of national bank bills.

"Who is reckless enough to express the belief that the national banks can be trusted to issue such an amount of their bills to fill up the vacuum created by the destruction of the greenbacks and Sherman notes? If the banks could be compelled to issue their bills to the amount of $700,000,000, how could the banks float that amount of currency redeemable in gold? It would be impossible, and the banks will take no such risk. The national bank bills would instantly take the place of the greenbacks and be absorbed by gold sharks and gamblers to draw gold out of the banks just as they now do so with greenbacks out of the Treasury. No, Mr. President, the gold system of finance can not be made to operate successfully in this country without inevitable disaster and ruin. It is bound to work its own destruction."

Senator Carter's resolution to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance was again read April 9 at the request of Senator Mantle, of Montana, who spoke at length upon it. A large part of his address was devoted to the tariff provisions of the Dingley bill. In reference to the silver States, he said in part:

"I have grown up from childhood among the people of the West, in what are now known as the silver States. I think I may therefore justly say that I know something of their character, something of their lives, their hopes, and their ambitions. And it is for this reason that I feel impelled to say a few words in their defense and to repel the unjust and indiscriminate charges of lawlessness, of selfishness, and lack of patriotism which it seems to be the fashion just now upon the part of the metropolitan press of the East to bring against them, as well as their representatives upon this floor—charges which I deeply regret to note have recently found expression to some extent through the Chief Executive of the nation, and that, too, in a notable Christian gathering, which, it would seem to me, over and above all others, should have been found exercising that rare virtue of charity which was the distinguishing trait of Him in whose name and for whose cause they were gathered together, rather, than to have made it the occasion for a wholesale, uncharitable, and untruthful arraignment of a great mass of their fellow-citizens who are bound

to them by every tie of kindred, of religion, and of citizenship.

"But, Mr. President, these ill-natured charges against the Western States, and particularly against what are known as the silver States, are not true. I believe I may truthfully say that they have their origin in the fact that the representatives of those States in this body hold financial opinions and have seen fit to cast their votes in opposition to the views and the wishes of the present Administration and its Republican sympathizers and supporters. I assert without fear of successful contradiction that in every attribute of good citizenship, in industry and sobriety, in respect for law and property, in obedience to constituted authority, in reverence for religious forms, and in point of public spirit the citizens of the silver States will easily take rank with those of any other State in this Union. Further than this, Mr. President, I assert that within a radius of 5 miles of Carnegie Hall, in the city of New York, where the Presbyterian Home Mission Society recently held its meeting to beg funds with which to convert the wicked people of the 'badly regulated municipalities' and 'undesirable States' of the West, there is twenty times more of squalid poverty, of pauperism, of ignorance, of crime and criminals, than can be found in all the silver-producing States of the West combined."

The speaker followed with a comparison of statistics of illiteracy, pauperism, debt, and money expended on education, between five Eastern and five Western States, much to the disadvantage of the former; and, further, compared the population of certain silver States with the smaller Eastern States, and referred to the failure to elect Senators in Delaware and Kentucky in connection with the fact that "two years ago the States of Montana and Wyoming were held up to public scorn and ridicule by the Eastern press as being totally incapable of self-government because their Legislatures had failed to elect Senators."

"There is probably no section of our country," he said, "that derives so little direct benefit from the protective system as the silver States. They are producers solely of what are called 'raw materials' and purchasers of finished products. They are also large and increasing producers of gold, and as gold is constantly appreciating in purchasing power, it may be openly questioned whether they would not be the greatest gainers by a policy which would permit them to buy their manufactured commodities in the open markets of the world, unrestricted by tariff or other legislation. But up to this time the Republicans of those States have not permitted themselves to be swayed by selfish considerations in the discussion of the tariff question. They have always taken the broad ground that the protective system was correct in principle, and that it meant the greatest good to the greatest number. But with the policy of protection they have also united the policy of bimetallism, believing that that, too, was a cardinal principle of Republican faith. Upon this platform of protection and bimetallism they have won their political battles in the past and held their States in the Republican column."

The subject was again debated May 22, when the Senate bill for the regulation of bond issues was under discussion, and June 2 Senator Morrill spoke upon the Dingley bill.

Bill authorizing Issue of Bonds.—Another measure for the relief of the Treasury was reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means, entitled "A bill to maintain and protect the coin reserve fund and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue."

A resolution offered by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, Dec. 27, that the vote on the bill should be taken the following day at 3 o'clock without delay or other motion, separate votes being taken on the sections if demanded, was debated and passed by a vote of 196 yeas to 102 nays, 57 not voting.

The bill was as follows:

"A bill (H. R. 2904) to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That in addition to the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled 'An Act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, coupon, or registered bonds of the United States, to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest per annum, payable semiannually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, after five years from their date, and payable in fifteen years after their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes, and for no other purpose: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify an act approved May 31, 1878, entitled 'An Act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes.' Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the Treasury Deparment and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

"SEC. 2. That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, payable in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of $20, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the Treasury Department and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States and at such post offices as he may select. And such certificates shall have the like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section and for no other."

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, said in explanation of the intent of the bill;

"Mr. Speaker, the pending bill contains two simple propositions, Section 2 (reversing the order in which the sections are placed in the bill) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, to be paid within three years, bearing 3 per cent. interest—to be used for one purpose and one purpose only—to meet temporary deficiencies in revenue—temporary deficiencies—deficiencies that may occur not only now, but at any future time, for this second section is to be permanent law.

"I have only to say in respect to that section that it is in substance the exchequer-bill system which prevails under many governments, and is intended to be a form of loan for temporary purposes, of a popular nature, that can be paid out even by the Secretary of the Treasury for current objects of

expenditure. The committee have provided that these certificates of indebtedness shall be used only for that purpose. Our object in so limiting their use is to separate as far as possible in the accounts the cash in the Treasury available for current expenses and the reserve that is retained for redemption purposes.

"One great difficulty we have had in maintaining the redemption fund in the past, as I suggested yesterday, arises from the fact that the reserve or redemption fund has been used not exclusively for the purpose for which it was established, but in part to meet the deficiency in the revenue; and therefore it seemed to the Committee on Ways and Means desirable that there should be two forms of obligations—one temporary in the form of certificates of indebtedness to meet merely temporary deficiencies, and to be set aside and to be devoted to that purpose entirely; and another to maintain the redemption fund, with a provision that the proceeds of that obligation should be set aside as a reserve and so maintained, in order that if we are to continue to use circulating notes of the Government as currency—as we have been doing for thirty years—we may maintain the same financial condition that a bank does in permanently maintaining its reserve and not allowing it to be encroached upon for merely current expenditures.

"This section, as I have said, is intended to present a remedy not simply for present exigencies, but for any possible exigencies that may arise in the future, and in the judgment of the Committee on Ways and means it ought to be on the statute books without reference to the existing situation.

"Passing now, Mr. Speaker, to section 1 of the bill, it simply proposes to add another description of bonds to those already authorized by existing law for the maintenance of the redemption fund. Under the resumption act of 1875 two descriptions of bonds are authorized, namely, ten-year bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, and thirty-year bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. These are the only two descriptions of bonds authorized and that have been issued under the resumption act.

"Under that act the Secretary of the Treasury during the past two years has issued one hundred millions of 5-per-cent. ten-year bonds and sixty-two and one third millions of 4-per-cent. thirty-year bonds, realizing from the sale about $182,000,000 in gold. He has the authority to continue to issue such bonds for the purpose of maintaining the redemption fund under the resumption act to-day. He has been exercising that authority, and has indicated in his report that if there is no further authority given to him—no other description of bonds authorized—if the exigency arises, which it will, evidently, in a very short time, he will proceed to issue, sell, and dispose of additional bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent., with thirty years to run, or bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., with ten years to run. With that authority on the statute books to-day, this bill simply provides for the authorization of the issuance of another description of bonds for the same purpose, and that is a 3-per-cent. bond, redeemable five years after date and payable after fifteen years from date.

"The only practical question involved, then, in this first section of the bill is simply this, shall we, in the interest of the Treasury—in the interest of economy—authorize the issuance of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, to wit, 3 per cent., when we know that if we have no legislation the Secretary of the Treasury will proceed to issue either a ten-year 5-per-cent. bond or a thirty-year 4-per-cent. bond?

"Now, it seems to me that in this situation, as practical men representing the interests of the taxpayers of this country, when the simple question is presented whether or not we will issue the lower-rate bonds, in the face of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to issue a higher rate of bonds, we ought to act as legislators here precisely as we would act in our own business, and to that extent defend and protect the interests of the people, and authorize the lower-rate bond.

"There are two points of legislation presented in the first section of the bill that relate not only to the proposed issuance of 3-per-cent. bonds, but which also relate to any other issue that may be made hereafter under the resumption act of 1875 of either of the other descriptions of bonds that I have referred to. The first provision is that whatever bonds are sold, or offered for sale, whether they are the bonds authorized under the resumption act of 1875 or those to be authorized by the bill now pending, they shall be first offered to the people of the United States by advertisement, and that our own people shall have an opportunity to purchase such bonds if they so desire. It seems to me that some such provision ought to accompany this legislation, and not only that it should accompany this legislation, but it ought to also apply to the resumption act of 1875. The loans, whether issued under the resumption act or under this bill, should be of a character; for I believe that when a 3-per-cent. bond of this character shall be offered, as is proposed by this bill, to the people of the United States, they will respond from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

"Second. There is another provision of legislation in this first section, and that is that the proceeds of the bonds thus sold under this act and under the resumption act of 1875 shall be devoted, as was intended when the act was passed, and as ought to be made clear, exclusively to redemption purposes.

"It was supposed that in using that language it would not be understood that it authorized in any way the retirement and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes; but to make that clear, to put it beyond dispute, carrying out precisely the object that the committee had when they first drafted this bill, the committee have placed in the bill itself, immediately after this direction that the proceeds shall be used for this one purpose, a proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or to modify the act of May 31, 1878, which forbids the further retirement and cancellation of United States legal-tender notes.

"If the second section of this bill should become a law, then only the proceeds of the certificates of indebtedness can be used to meet deficiencies of revenue, and the proceeds of bonds sold for the redemption fund can not be used to meet such deficiencies. When there is no deficiency few greenbacks will be presented for redemption, and those that are so presented can be used, just as they were from 1879 to 1893, to redeem and pay the interest-bearing debt. The intention, of course, is not to have any permanent deficiency of revenue. The second section is intended to apply only to temporary conditions which may arise and which do arise in all governments; it is not intended to apply to a permanent, chronic deficiency that shall run two years and a half, as the present one has done. The purpose is simply to do what other governments do under like circumstances. The intention is to avoid deficiencies by providing revenue. That is the normal condition of every government. That is the policy which is contemplated by the legislation which we have already inaugurated in this House. But accidentally, through some unforeseen condition, there may be for a short time, when Congress is not in session, a deficiency of revenue, and at such a time the Secretary of the

Treasury should have the means of laying hold upon some form of obligation that he can issue for the purpose of obtaining funds to meet that temporary condition. That is the intention of the second section.

"Further, it is intended that obligations that are issued for the purpose of meeting temporary deficiencies of revenue shall run for only a short period; hence we limit the amount to $50,000,000. It is expected that such obligations will be paid by surplus revenue within a brief period, for the section provides that these certificates of indebtedness must be paid within three years. It is precisely the same thing that is done, for example, by Great Britain under certain conditions. She authorizes the issue of exchequer bills, which are almost exactly the same as what are here denominated certificates of indebtedness. Those bills are issued, under the British system, not for permanent loans, but to meet any temporary deficiency of revenue that may occur, and are paid in a comparatively short time from surplus revenues which Parliament is expected to provide."

Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, asked why the certificates of indebtedness were to be redeemed in "lawful money" and the bonds in "coin"?

Mr. Dingley answered:

"Because we require a coin fund for redemption purposes; the law so provides. But current obligations of the Treasury we can pay in any kind of lawful money that may exist at the time.

"There has been no bond issued by this Government up to this hour but that provides that it shall be paid, both principal and interest, in coin, and we are simply meeting the conditions of pre-existing legislation. We have heretofore contracted these obligations, and we propose to meet them as an honorable people. But as to temporary deficiencies of revenue, where there has been no such previous obligation, they can always be paid in lawful money. How is the gentleman paid his salary as a member of this House? In lawful money, whatever that may be. But whenever you undertake to make a loan, and especially to borrow coin, you can not expect to obtain it unless you are ready to pay in the same kind of money that you borrow. We have always borrowed gold, and hence coin as used in our bonds means the same kind of coin that we have borrowed. It is because we have preserved good faith with our creditors that we have been able, up to within two years, to borrow on so favorable terms."

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, asked if the gentleman thought the bill guarded sufficiently against the legal-tender notes, after they are redeemed according to the provisions of the first section, being paid out to meet current expenses.

Mr. Dingley said:

"Of course, if the Secretary of the Treasury desires to so use them and finds that there is a necessity, there is no absolute provision otherwise in this bill. But the suggestion here, and it is a suggestion which is exceedingly important, is that the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt the policy of separating the two funds and shall use the greenbacks or any other forms of currency precisely as they were used from 1879 up to 1893. At one time during President Cleveland's first administration there was in the Treasury of the United States $130,000,000 of greenbacks. They were the result in large part of deposits of United States legal-tender notes by banks retiring their circulation or going into liquidation. Those were gradually drawn out, but it took several years, and it was not until the act of July 12, 1890, was passed that those funds were turned into the Treasury. The same policy that prevailed from 1879 to 1893, provided we can have revenue sufficient to meet expenditures, will be repeated by the operations of the bill which is now before the House.

"The only question really for us now is whether, in the interest of the people of this country, we shall not authorize the issue of a lower-rate bond, and thus have the lower-rate bond sold in preference to the higher-rate bond, with the provision that when sold it shall be first offered to the people of this country, and the further provision that the proceeds shall be separated from ordinary cash in the Treasury and maintained as a reserve. That is all there is in this bill."

Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, asked:

"You have told us that it would be a great saving of interest to the people if we could negotiate a 3-per-cent. bond instead of a 4-per-cent. bond. Now, that argument is significant if true, but I ask the gentleman from Maine if it is not true that when a 3-per-cent. bond can be sold at par, a 5- or a 4-per-cent. bond will sell at a rate of premium that will be less than 3 per cent.? In other words, when a bond runs for ten years, is it not worth more than one that runs for five?"

Mr. Dingley: "Undoubtedly. What I say is this, that when you offer a bond to the people of the country—to the plain people, who do not stop to make calculations as to premiums—you will find that a large proportion of them would prefer to purchase a 3-per-cent. bond at par rather than a 4-per-cent. bond on which they will have to pay a premium. People do not like to pay a premium on their investments. But when they can get a 3-per-cent. bond at its face, the plain people of this country will take that in preference to paying what would be less than the equivalent for a 4- and 5-per-cent. bond at a premium. That is the practical working of it."

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, in speaking in opposition to the bill, said:

"I now venture to suggest to my friends on the other side that either they have not been entirely candid or they themselves do not understand this measure. It is said that out of abundant caution a proviso was added to the first section to prevent the retirement of the legal-tender notes. Gentlemen who are the friends of all these notes may find themselves unwittingly entrapped. There is in the first section of the bill a provision to this effect:

"'And the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof'—that is, of these bond sales—'for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes, and for no other purpose.'

"And to that is added this morning a proviso, which I will now read:

"'*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act approved May 31, 1878, entitled "An Act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes."'

"Now, in the first place, Mr. Speaker, what is to become of the United States legal-tender notes into which this gold reserve may glide by the process of redemption?

"My friend from Maine in the outset of his remarks, which I failed to hear distinctly, seemed to hold that by the operation of this bill the Treasury will have to open two accounts and segregate the proceeds of this redemption into a separate fund and a separate account. I deny it. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, in this bill which would have this effect. It would in no way change the Treasury policy in this respect. The proceeds of these bonds, when they reach the Treasury in the form of gold or coin and are converted into legal-tender notes by redemption, will take their place side by side with such legal-tender notes as are

already there for any lawful purposes to which the Treasury can devote them. This provision, therefore, is not even a suggestion to the Treasury, as the gentleman has said. 'The proceeds thereof' are the gold procured on the bonds, and not the notes that may be redeemed with the gold.

"But I take a step further. The proviso just quoted, out of abundance of caution, to save the power to reissue legal-tender notes thus accumulated, takes care of that class of these notes which are specified in the act of May 31, 1878, commonly called United States notes, or greenbacks. Let me read it again:

"'*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act approved May 31, 1878, entitled "An Act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes."'

"What, then, becomes of the Sherman notes under the act of 1890, the power to reissue which depends not on the act of 1878, but on the provisions of the Sherman act of 1890? There is no reference whatever to this latter act. Hence this bill may be construed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with strict law to authorize the retirement of the Sherman notes.

"But first let me say to gentlemen on the other side that, while they may claim that this measure is a response to the demands of the Treasury and of the Executive, they are sailing under false pretenses.

"In the first place, the bill does not contain a single provision or a single policy which the Administration or the Treasury recommends. If gentlemen mean to meet the emergency which the Administration depicts in urgent messages, why do they not at least allow some of us the poor privilege of offering such provisions as the Administration desires? Yet we are cut off from that opportunity.

"The Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States believe—and there are some of us who believe the same way—that there ought to be provision made for the retirement of all our paper money, so called. Gentlemen on the other side, who have now the laboring oar, felt that way at one time, but now they will not even allow us the opportunity to offer such a provision in response to the demand of a Democratic administration. It is also a part of the policy recommended by the Administration that these bonds which are to be offered on the market shall be made payable in that sort of coin which it receives for the protection of our legal-tender money; but we are not allowed to offer that amendment.

"Not a single one of these bonds, whether exchequer certificates or 3-per-cent. bonds payable in coin, can be sold at par in any market in this country or anywhere else, in my opinion. Why, sir, on the 26th of the present month United States fours maturing in 1925 were bid for at 116, which, when ciphered out, makes a rate of income of over 3 per cent.—three and one tenth and a fraction. With the market in that condition, with a bond already on the market which is bid for at a rate which would produce a larger rate of interest than the bond you offer, having a much longer time to run, do you suppose you can hold up a 3-per-cent. bond at par which is itself an addition to the supply of our bonds? I believe that you can not dispose of these obligations in a popular way, as this bill presupposes, in amounts of $20 and multiples thereof.

"In the next place, there is at this time a large surplus in the Treasury available for the current expenses of the Government. I regret to have to say that that large surplus itself is a peril. Let us suppose, if you please, that our friends on the other side should, by some inscrutable providence, realize their hopes next year, and that they should come into power with a large surplus in the Treasury and an added revenue under the bill which they have just passed. I ask (if we may judge by experience), would they not repeat the budget of the Fifty-first Congress and so make exchequer bills necessary? The power to spend, coupled with the power to supply deficiencies with these certificates, would be dangerous in the hands of a party devoted to large expenditures."

Mr. Johnson, of California, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to state the reasons why I, as a Republican, oppose this bill. I went over my district in California recently, and upon every stump in that district I proclaimed the undying hostility of the Republican party to the issuance of bonds in the time of peace. I proclaimed the undying hostility of the Republican party to the action of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing bonds in time of profound peace to defray deficiencies in the revenues, caused by their own conduct in making contracts with a bond syndicate that would not bear investigation by a hostile Congress. And I regard this bill as giving the lie to everything we said before the elections in reference to the issuing of bonds; and for one I can never by any act or vote of mine condone what I believe to be an error not merely of the heart, but of the head; not merely of general policy, but an error arising almost to the dignity of an offense against the commonwealth, of allowing the bonds of the United States Government to be taken and controlled in the manner they were by the Treasury of the United States and a bond syndicate in a time of profound peace.

"This bill, in my judgment, stamps the seal of approval by the Republican party upon the action of these officers and upon the issuance of these bonds in the manner I have stated. It continues in force the laws which now authorize the selling of bonds at 4 per cent. and at 5 per cent., and in addition to that gives authority to the Treasury to issue bonds at 3 per cent.

"I am opposed to it also because it does attempt to retire the greenbacks—because it does retire the greenbacks, as I look at the law. I am one of those who believe the greenbacks to be the best currency we have ever had in the United States. I am old enough to remember the days before the war, and I remember that then when you went out of your own town, your own county, or your own State, into any other county or State in the nation, you were obliged to take a Thompson's 'Bank Note Reporter' with you and change it every week in order to know whether you were getting good money or bad.

"Now, the greenback goes current in any State of this American Union, and it ought to be protected and not injured in the house of its friends, for we Republicans originated it. I believe this bill will retire the greenbacks because of the second section of the bill, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to issue short-term certificates with which to pay the necessary expenses of the Government. If he issues those certificates to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and at the same time if he issues bonds and redeems the greenbacks, as he has a right to do, emphasized and almost demanded by this bill, what is to become of the greenbacks? He will not need them to defray the expenses of the Government, because he will have these short-term certificates, and the greenbacks will remain locked up in the Treasury vaults of the nation, and the currency will be contracted to that extent and nothing given in lieu.

"Now, to-day we are called upon to undo all the work we did yesterday. To-day we are called upon to contradict everything that we said, everything

that we did, and every vote that we cast yesterday. We were told yesterday by speeches upon the Republican side that the tariff bill which we then passed would give the necessary revenue to carry on the Government, that it made $44,000,000 in addition to that which we now receive. We were told by the distinguished gentlemen upon the Democratic side that we did not need the bill, that we have $70,000,000 already in the Treasury to pay the expenses of the Government. But we passed the bill, and now we were either wrong yesterday, and the Democrats were right, or we are wrong to-day in attempting to pass this bill: for, after having passed the tariff bill to give $44,000,000 more of revenue, we now propose to pass a bond bill to give them $50,000,000 of certificates, and God knows how many hundred millions of dollars of short-time bonds, to build up a Treasury that we said yesterday—and voted also—a horizontal raise would fill up inside of a few months."

The debate was continued through the 27th and until three o'clock on the 28th, long addresses being made by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee; Mr. Swanson, of Virginia; Mr. Lacey, of Iowa; Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota; Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama; Mr. Terry, of Arkansas; Mr. Wellington, of Maryland; Mr. Wilson, of Idaho; Mr. Bowers, of California; Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gibson, of Tennessee; Mr. De Armond, of Missouri; Mr. Northway, of Ohio; Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri; Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado; Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania; Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Mr. Cannon, of Illinois; Mr. Bartlett, of New York; Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota; Mr. Bailey, of Texas; Mr. Payne, of New York; Mr. Russell, of Connecticut; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia; Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

When the question was taken there were 171 yeas and 136 nays, 48 not voting.

In the Senate the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance and reported back Jan. 7 with an amendment and recommendation that it should pass as amended. The report was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, nine tenths fine, as provided by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under the authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the Government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the Treasury.

"SEC. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than $10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of $10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

"SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called 'greenbacks,' when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, spoke upon the bill Jan. 10. In regard to the issuance of bonds proposed by the bill he said in part:

"It is claimed, I believe, that this bill was framed and passed through the House in response to the wishes of the President of the United States. It is also said that the bill is entirely unsatisfactory to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, from the fact that the bonds provided for are not specifically payable in gold. It seems that the President considers the Treasury in an unsatisfactory, if not in a critical, condition. The majority of the Finance Committee of this body believe that the financial condition of the people generally is anything but what it should be, and we regard it as the first duty binding on the consciences of members of Congress to undertake to provide a remedy for the widespread distress now existing through the country, especially if it is in any sense the result of congressional action. If a condition of reasonable prosperity can be restored among the masses of the people there will be no difficulty whatever about the condition of the Treasury. The present deficiency results, in our opinion, from the much greater evil of the unsatisfactory condition of the people. The bill amended as proposed by us will, we firmly believe, bring this relief, and for that reason we urgently urge its passage by the Senate.

"It would seem that the advocates of a single gold standard regard the issue of bonds as a panacea for every ill, that with them it is a remedy ready in every emergency. No matter what financial difficulty is to be met, an issue of bonds is at once and promptly proposed. Those who think as I do, on the contrary, look upon them as an unmitigated evil, especially as they have been and are now about to be issued. An issue of bonds is doubtless a boon to that small class of persons who have large incomes, which they have not the knowledge, industry, or courage to use profitably, who long for investments upon which they may draw interest without any greater labor than clipping coupons; but to no other class is an issue of bonds desirable.

"It is true that the Government is not collecting as much revenue just at this time as is needed, and some steps should be taken to provide for the deficiency. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, in his official report, shows that this deficiency will be temporary and not continue beyond a few months.

"The amendment proposed by the committee, if enacted into law, will amply provide for this, for the issue of about 50,000,000 silver certificates against the seigniorage now held in bars in the Treasury is one of its features, while the deficiency estimated by Mr. Carlisle is far below that sum. A sale of bonds, as proposed by the House, could accomplish no good result, and, in my opinion, would be productive of much evil.

"The issue of bonds can not alter existing conditions, and the causes which have brought about the

taining this gold clause. Until every one of these notes and mortgages are paid there will be a greater strain all over the country on gold than on silver, which, of course, will have the inevitable result of artificially increasing the price of gold. Therefore if we pass a free-coinage bill here to-day gold and silver can not come to a parity until every one of these gold obligations are paid, unless the strain on gold is offset by a like and equal strain on silver, unless the Secretary of the Treasury and the President will observe and carry out the letter and spirit of the law."

Mr. Butler said further:

"Are not ninety-nine people out of a hundred in this country to-day suffering from the present evil conditions brought on us by bad legislation and mismanagement of Government affairs? Who brought about these evil conditions? It is not God's fault that this country is in distress. He has not visited us with plagues, famines, or pestilence, but has he not blessed us with sunshine and showers? Has he not blessed the American freeman with health and strength to labor and to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before?

"It is not the fault of the people, for have they not used in an extraordinary degree the opportunities that have been placed before them? Each year they have worked harder than the year before. Each year they have created more wealth per head. In fact they have created so much wealth that the gold bugs and the monopolists have raised the cry that the people are ruining the country by creating too much wealth—by making an overproduction of wealth. In short, Heaven has given us the opportunity to make ourselves rich and prosperous: we have used that opportunity and created enough wealth to make this country blossom like a rose and to surround every man who will work with comforts commensurate with his wants.

"Then what has brought this distress to the country? What has thrown our laborers out of employment and turned them into tramps on the highways of the nation? What has brought starvation and poverty to the door of every farmer in the land? What has ruined millions of merchants and business men? I stand here to-day and charge—and defy contradiction—that it has been brought upon us solely by infamous laws enacted in this Capitol and by a still more infamous execution or defiance of law by the administration at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The same thing has gone on whether the Republican party was in charge or the Democratic party in charge. The people are not to be blamed except in one particular, and that is in allowing themselves to be cajoled or fooled or aroused by partisan prejudice into voting for and keeping in power their faithless agents who have robbed them. The great majority of voters in this country are opening their eyes to this infamy and to this betrayal of trust. The great majority of the people are throwing off their party yoke which they have worn so faithfully and so disastrously. They are anxious to get together under one banner and drive from power these gold conspirators.

"The greatest hindrance to-day in the way of this, the men who are to-day the most to blame for keeping apart the people who would come together and right their wrongs and re-establish the Government of Lincoln, Jefferson, and Jackson, are some of the men who claim to stand by the people and for good government, the men who claim to oppose the gold standard and the rule of monopoly, but yet who sacrifice every principle of good government, who sacrifice the interests of the people for party success that they may remain in power and continue to draw their salaries. It is the duty of such men, placed in positions of trust by a confiding constituency, to put patriotism above party when the interest of the nation is at stake, and to point out to their people at home the sure way to relief. They ought to do it even if their advice resulted in crushing their own parties, for is not the country greater than party? Is not the welfare of the people more important than the success of any party? It is criminal for the people's representatives to try to hide the real issues and allow the people to be robbed in order that a party may triumph, in order that a few politicians may hold office."

Jan. 15, Senator Pugh, of Alabama, introduced a concurrent resolution, explaining that it was an exact copy of what is known as the Stanley Matthews resolution, which passed both houses of Congress in 1878 by a two-thirds vote.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas by the act entitled 'An Act to strengthen the public credit,' approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver; and

"Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled 'An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard of value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

"Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled 'An Act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved Jan. 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt'; and

"Whereas at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved Jan. 18, 1837, entitled 'An Act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,"' to be a legal tender of payment, according to the nominal value, for any sums whatever; Therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein)*, That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The amendment to the coin redemption bill was further debated Jan. 16, by Senator Peffer, of Kansas, and Jan. 22, by Senator Teller, of Colorado; Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and others.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, spoke on the subject Jan. 23, and the following day Senator Baker, of Kansas, spoke on an amendment which he had

obligations that will amount to $1,000,000,000 in the next three years, at the rate at which it has progressed in the last two years. This, added to the remaining war debt, including the greenbacks, aggregating more than $1,000,000,000, will throw the country back to a worse condition than we were in at the close of the civil war. Does this dreadful prospect, this certain fate, alarm the bondholding princes of the houses of Rothschild and Belmont? They rejoice, indeed, in the return of the old *régime*, the new phase of the feudal power and the vassalage of the people!

"The threats of the President that the wheel that carries the endless chain shall continue to revolve and the renewed diligence of the Secretary of the Treasury in grinding out bonds bring dismay to the people, who are ready to cry out, 'Tax us, tax us to buy gold to destroy the paper money on which our industries depend. We will make bricks for you without straw; but do not turn our children over to the gold princes as feudatories, to become their vassals and slaves when their fathers have passed away.'

"The present condition of our country as to indebtedness, finance, and taxation is a state of prostration, almost of despair, in which the will of the people, the votes of the representatives in Congress, and the injunctions and mandates of the Constitution are all in turn silenced and nullified by the will of a single man. What one man has done to shelter wealth from taxation by a judicial sentence will never be forgot while a record remains of the eloquent expressions of the Senator from Missouri.

"The President declares that our coin contracts are only and exclusively gold contracts, and vetoed a bill demanded by the people to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury because his approval of such a measure would be an admission that silver is a money metal.

"He demands that Congress shall change all our coin bonds and other contracts into gold contracts by express statute so that when they mature our children shall have no excuse for demanding from the bondholding princes the right to pay them in silver. We have that right, and the President demands that we shall surrender it on pain of having the wheel to run with increasing velocity that drags the endless chain through the heart of the country. One word—an honest, sincere, and just word, the word of truth—uttered by the President would relieve the country of these terrors. That word would be, 'The rights of the people, as they are expressed in their obligations, must and shall be preserved.'"

Consideration of the bill was again resumed Jan. 14, when Senator Butler, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment to the amendment, proposing to strike out section 4 and to insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 4. That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited; and that the Secretary of the Treasury when redeeming United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and when liquidating either the interest or principal of any of the Government's coin obligations is hereby directed to make such payment in gold coin whenever the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold is less than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, and to continue to pay in such gold coin until the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold shall be equal to the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver; but when the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold shall be greater than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, he shall pay the interest and the principal of said coin obligations as they become due in silver coin, and continue to pay the same in silver coin until the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver shall be equal to the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold, and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be reissued, as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

In support of his amendment Senator Butler said:

"The provisions of this section are perfectly simple and plain. It simply directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in express terms, with no option, to do what everybody thought he or any patriot would do in exercising the option of the Government in paying our coin obligations. The law expressly declares that he shall use this option to keep gold and silver at a parity. If that law means anything it means that whenever, for any cause, there is a greater strain on gold—that is, a greater demand for gold than for silver—that then he shall use the Government's option to pay our coin obligations in silver, and, on the other hand, whenever silver is scarce, whenever there is a greater demand for silver and the price goes up, that then he shall equalize the demand for the two metals by paying our coin obligations in gold and continue the strain on gold until the two metals come back to a parity.

"I will answer here a question asked me by a distinguished citizen a few days ago. He asked why I insisted on putting this provision on the bond bill along with a provision reported by the committee providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That gentleman, whose name I shall not call, rather chided me, and said: 'You and every other advocate of free silver all over the world have been claiming that the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold would bring silver to a parity with gold—that is, have claimed that 412½ grains of silver would always practically be worth as much as 25·8 grains of gold.' That is true, provided that there are no other laws or conditions created by law to artificially disturb this parity.

"I will illustrate. We can coin gold and silver on equal terms, but the Secretary of the Treasury can send silver to a premium or gold to a premium, just as he chooses, by an improper use of the option which is vested in him by law of paying out gold or silver on our coin obligations. This option was vested in him so that he could keep the two metals at a parity, but if he cares nothing for his oath of office, or for the interests of the people, or the credit of this Government, he can use this option to cause a disparity between the two metals. So far he has used his option for the profits of the gold trust, against the interests of the American people, and to the detriment of the credit of our Government.

"There is another reason, and I wish to call particular attention to it. In the Bland-Allison act of 1878 there was inserted a clause, known as the exception clause, making it lawful for a private individual, corporation, or company to take notes or mortgages stipulating payment in gold only. This was a very unwise and unjust provision. It was slipped into that act in the interest of the monopolists, the gold combine, and the creditor class, and was done to depreciate silver and to appreciate gold. Under this law—which, by the way, was inserted into a bill which claimed to restore silver as money—there have been thousands and millions of dollars of mortgages and notes taken in this country requiring payment in gold. There is practically not a town or hamlet in the whole United States to which the banks have not sent orders to the business men calling upon them to take gold mortgages and gold notes only.

"That is the case in the State of the Senator from Mississippi; it is so in my State; it is so all over the country. There are probably a thousand million dollars to-day due under mortgages con-

while their produce of the metal was rapidly increasing, then it was that they sought partnership in the booty of protection and went into the councils of the 'confederacy of rapine,' demanding help to throw on the shoulders of the American people the burden of making a market and holding up the price for the produce of silver mining.

"I turn now to the consideration of the nature of the claim for free coinage which actuates the second class of promoters, debtors who hope thereby to discharge their debts with dollars of far less value than those they owe.

"Here, also, as throughout this argument, my purpose is to point out how abhorrent to Democratic principles is every motive, every suggestion of reason or basis for such a measure, while, at the same time is shown its insupportability by every just standard of public judgment, and, as well, its futility to advance the ends proposed.

"Their postulate, plainly stated, is that the Government of this country shall debase the standard of its coin, making it a legal tender for a double value, simply that debtors may have the help of Government to defraud their creditors of what their promises and the law entitles them. Let ingenuity and sophistry say what they may, such a proposal can never enter into the judgment of the world, except as a measure of wrong and outrage. It has sometimes been the trick of kings to cheat their subjects, but never without the execration of mankind, not more for its immorality than for its evil consequences.

"What does it mean, sir, in its best aspect? What one thing but this: that by law there shall be taken from one class to be given to another; that upon them to whom debts are due there shall be laid an enormous penalty, in hope that some of the gain of it may help the debtors. The Congress of the United States is invoked to enact a law that every man who happens to have his property in credits shall yield up one half or whatever the proportion of his substance. For what? For any end of government? No; but that other men who happen to owe the debts shall escape one half of their rightful obligations.

"No sophistry can sweeten this to my mind or mitigate the horrors of its injustice. It means nothing less than the use of public power in destruction of the very objects for which government was instituted among men. If this may be done avowedly there remains no rule but the will of a temporary majority, unrestrained by law or justice."

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, spoke at length in favor of the silver-coinage amendment, as did also Senator Pasco, of Florida.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance, as follows:

"Amend the bill by adding after the words 'seventy-eight,' in line 11 of page 5 of the bill, the following:

"'But it is the declared policy of the United States to maintain the parity between the gold coinage of $25\frac{8}{10}$ of standard gold and the dollar of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains of standard silver, authorized to be coined by the first section of this act, and to maintain the equal power of the said silver dollars of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains of standard silver and the gold dollar of $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains of standard gold in the markets and in the payment of debts. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to exercise the discretion given to him by the fourth section of this act, so as, in his judgment, to best advance and promote the policy hereinbefore declared.'"

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, spoke in opposition to the committee's amendment, summing up his argument as follows:

"First, that value only originates from the estimation that parties to an exchange of commodities place upon the commodities offered in exchange.

"Second, that metallic money is a commodity and is subject in every exchange to this estimate.

"Third, that the estimate, being subjective and mental, can not be made by governmental statute.

"Fourth, that when two metals are attempted to be held by a legal tie, one or the other will become underrated by the commercial ratio, which is the estimate placed upon it by exchangers, and therefore will leave circulation.

"Fifth, that consequently bimetallism is really monometallism.

"Sixth, that in case the United States adopted 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio is 32 to 1, gold would leave circulation, and we would be on a silver basis.

"Seventh, that no man can contemplate this result without a shudder at the fearful loss, ruin, and disorder that would ensue."

Senator White, of California, spoke in favor of the committee's substitute, and Feb. 1 Senator Morrill, of Vermont, followed with an argument on the other side, discussion following by Senators Teller, Gray, Daniel, Lindsay, Butler, Jones, Allen, Cockrell, Stewart, Dubois, Bacon, and others.

Senator Butler's amendment to the amendment was voted upon and rejected by a vote of 13 yeas to 60 nays, 16 not voting.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, offered an amendment proposing to add at the close of section 4 the following:

"*Provided*, That after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall be deprived of the power to issue the bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the Government unless Congress shall first declare the necessity therefor, any act of Congress now in force to the contrary notwithstanding."

This was rejected by a vote of 21 to 54—not voting, 14.

Senator Morrill offered the following amendment:

"Add at the end of the first section of the committee amendment the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That the seigniorage upon all coinage of silver under this act shall be retained by the United States equal in amount to the difference between the coining value and the commercial value of silver bullion when presented at the mint."

Senator Squire, of Washington, spoke in favor of the amendment. He said:

"I believe the expansion to be derived from the adoption of the amendment of the honorable Senator from Vermont would give to the people additional money, and additional silver money. It will simply preserve in the Treasury an amount of silver that shall be equal to the difference between the coin value and the bullion value, while the silver coin representing the entire gold value of the full amount of silver bullion received would be issued as money, thus increasing the primary money of the country. In other words, it would be conforming somewhat to the amendments proposed some years ago by the honorable Senator from Missouri and others, increasing the ratio from 16 to 20 or 24, or some other practicable ratio, without changing the size and weight of the coin, as he proposed to do. That is what it would amount to; and I believe we ought, if possible, to get such legislation as will afford some measure of relief to the people of the United States, and I do not think there will be any injustice in it to the mine owners. I think they would get an additional market for their product, and the people of the United States, who create this additional value, under present existing circum-

stances, would have the benefit of the difference and not the mine owners."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, said:

"Mr. President, I am in favor of this amendment, but I do not rise for the purpose of discussing it at this moment. As all debate is to end at 2 o'clock, I desire to explain at this time an amendment which I propose to offer to this bill when it comes out of Committee of the Whole and into the Senate, an amendment which has already been laid before the Senate, and on which there has been some slight discussion. The bill that came from the House of Representatives, as I said before, it is quite obvious can not pass the Senate. The silver substitute reported by the majority of the Finance Committee, to which I am utterly opposed as a measure utterly disastrous to business and leading directly to silver monometallism, can not pass the House of Representatives. We know that it is merely to go into conference and end there. The amendment I intend to offer does not bear on the question of gold or silver or the redemption of greenbacks; and as this free-silver substitute is an amendment to a bond bill, it is attempted to make provision for a popular loan, to be paid for in lawful money as needed for the purpose of coast defenses.

"The Secretary of War has informed the country that it would take twenty years, at the present rate of progress, to supply the guns necessary for coast defenses; that it will take seventy years, at the present rate of progress, to supply the positions to put those guns on. The highest military authorities say that with a lump appropriation for a comprehensive plan we can have our coasts defended adequately and as they ought to be inside of three years; and it should be done in a simple, economical, intelligent method.

"The amendment which I propose to offer bears simply on the creation of a popular loan in order to put that money into the Treasury. No one would undertake to raise $80,000,000 or $100,000,000, which is needed for coast defenses, from revenue at once. It can not be done. The only way is a loan.

"I desire to offer the amendment at this time. If the silver substitute is to perish in conference, as we know, and the bond bill is to perish in conference, there seems to be no good reason why out of the wreck we should not at least save a measure which will provide for coast defenses to be established by law hereafter under such acts as Congress may see fit to pass.

"I merely desire to give this explanation of the amendment which I propose to offer, because I can see that the debate will be cut off before the bill reaches the Senate."

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, moved to lay the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance on the the table. The Senate refused by a vote of 34 yeas to 43 nays, 12 not voting. The question then recurring to Senator Morrill's amendment, it was lost by a vote of 33 to 44—not voting, 12.

Action on other amendments having been cut off by an agreement entered into the day before, that the question should be put to vote at two o'clock, the vote was taken upon the substitute reported by the committee, and it passed—yeas, 43; nays, 34; not voting, 12.

Following is the vote upon the bill as amended:

YEAS—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Mantle, Mitchell of Oregon, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, White, Wilson—42.

NAYS—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chandler, Davis, Elkins, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Sherman, Thurston, Vilas, Wetmore—35.

NOT VOTING—Aldrich, Blackburn, Brice, Cullom, Dubois, Gordon, Hansbrough, Morgan, Quay, Sewell, Smith, Wolcott—12.

So the bill was passed.

Its title was amended so as to read: "A bill to restore the coinage of silver dollars and for other purposes."

In the House the bill as amended was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means Feb. 3, from which it was reported back with the recommendation that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendment and insist upon the bill as it originally passed the House. The minority report recommended concurrence. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for its consideration Feb. 5, and after long debate the vote was taken Feb. 14, on concurring in the Senate amendment with the result:

YEAS—Abbott, Aitken, Allen of Mississippi, Allen of Utah, Bailey, Baker of Kansas, Bankhead, Barham, Bartlett of Georgia, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Black of Georgia, Bowers, Broderick, Clardy, Cockrell, Cooper of Texas, Cox, Crisp, Culberson, Curtis of Kansas, De Armond, Dinsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Downing, Ellis, Gamble, Hartman, Hermann, Hilborn, Hutcheson, Hyde, Johnson of California, Jones, Kem, Kendall, Latimer, Layton, Lester, Linney, Little, Livingston, Lockhart, Loud, Maddox, Maguire, Marsh, McClure, McCullough, McKenney, McLachlan, McLaurin, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Mondell, Money, Moses, Neill, Newlands, Ogden, Otey, Pearson, Richardson, Robbins, Robertson of Louisiana, Sayers, Shafroth, Shaw, Shuford, Skinner, Spencer, Stokes, Strait, Strowd of North Carolina, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Towne, Tyler, Underwood, Walker of Virginia, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson of Idaho, Wilson of South Carolina, Woodard, Yoakum—90.

NAYS—Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold of Rhode Island, Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker of Maryland, Baker of New Hampshire, Barney, Bartholdt, Bartlett of New York, Beach, Bennett, Berry, Bingham, Bishop, Blue, Boatner, Boutelle, Brewster, Bromwell, Brosius, Brown, Brumm, Bull, Burrell, Burton of Missouri, Burton of Ohio, Calderhead, Cannon, Catchings, Chickering, Clark of Iowa, Clark of Missouri, Cobb of Missouri, Codding, Coffin, Colson, Connolly, Cook of Wisconsin, Cooke of Illinois, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Wisconsin, Corliss, Cousins, Crowther, Crump, Curtis of Iowa, Curtis of New York, Dalzell, Danford, Daniels, Denny, De Witt, Dingley, Dolliver, Dovener, Draper, Elliott of South Carolina, Erdman, Evans, Fairchild, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillet of New York, Gillett of Massachusetts, Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hadley, Hager, Hall, Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Heiner of Pennsylvania, Hemenway, Henderson, Hendrick, Henry of Connecticut, Hepburn, Hicks, Hill, Hitt, Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Hulick, Huling, Hull, Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Joy, Kerr, Kiefer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Lawson, Lefever, Leighty, Leisenring, Lewis, Long, Loudenslager, Low, Mahany, Mahon, McCall of Massachusetts, McCall of Tennessee, McCleary of Minnesota, McClellan, McCormick, McCreary of Kentucky, Mercer, Meyer, Miles, Miller of West Virginia, Minor of Wisconsin, Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway, Odell, Otjen, Over-

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"The laws we now have on the statute books will, with the revival of business, provide ample revenue. The change needed is not in the revenue laws, but in the financial condition of the people at large. Whatever embarrassments the Government may now have to encounter are the result of the depressed condition of all branches of business and the unsatisfactory condition of the people generally. If we can devise a means of relieving these, there will be no difficulty about the condition of the Government or of the revenues.

"There is, however, one commodity which, when affected in its value, necessarily affects all other things in the world, in all countries, and among all civilized people, to wit, money. Suppose money to be doubled in value suddenly, it would take then just one half as much of it to buy any given article as it would have taken before the rise in its value; what would before have cost $1 would then cost 50 cents, because the 50 cents is worth as much as the dollar was before. This rise in the value of money, then, would find its expression, its visible manifestation, in a fall of general prices to 50 per cent. of their former scale, while money would remain nominally just as it was before; and the superficial observer might think, and a modern gold bug would be sure to think, that this change in prices had resulted from overproduction and improvements in methods of production and transportation, and not in the change in the value of money.

"It is often the case that there are two causes operating at the same time and in opposite directions, and that these counteract each other to some extent. For instance, suppose the value of money doubled as already suggested; this would tend to divide the price of cotton, for instance; but suppose at the same time, as was the fact last year, that there should be produced one half of an ordinary crop of cotton. Under normal conditions this falling off in the crop would tend to double the price, while the increased value of money would tend to reduce it 50 per cent. These two causes operating in different directions against each other would have a tendency to keep cotton at its old value. It would not fall by reason of the scarcity of money; it would not advance by reason of the shortness of crop, but remain at the old price. But the two causes operating in directly opposite directions with exactly equal force would paralyze each other, leaving the price of cotton where it had been before. The two evils of an increase in the value of money and a short crop would both be borne by the community, though the effects of both might be hidden. This was practically the condition during the fall of 1895."

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'No man knows what is the approximate amount of the stocks and bonds of our corporations that are held abroad. We know that it includes every variety of stocks and bonds created in this country, and their name is legion.

"We know that bonds of our corporations are seldom sent abroad for hypothecation unless they are accompanied with equal amounts of the stocks to be held as collateral. These stocks are voted in the corporate proceedings and draw dividends if any are declared.

"The foreign money that comes here under such conditions comes as an investment, and if the investors came with it they would consent to collect their dividends in the money earned by their companies. Then we would have no trouble in paying them. But they do not come here and use our greenbacks, Sherman notes, and silver certificates as the resident stockholders use them, and we are required to repudiate our coin contracts to raise gold to keep them in a good humor and to maintain our respectability in their eyes and in the eyes of the snobs at home who worship them and barter their wealth for titles for their daughters which the Constitution forbids their fathers to receive.

"It is these feudal princes, at home and abroad, now united in the control of the empire of gold monopoly and owing their highest allegiance to the Shylocks of Europe, that object to any plan for breaking the endless chain that has become such a terror to this Administration.

"If the wheel that carries this chain continues to revolve, the Treasury crank by which it is kept in motion will grind out an increase of our bonded

obligations that will amount to $1,000,000,000 in the next three years, at the rate at which it has progressed in the last two years. This, added to the remaining war debt, including the greenbacks, aggregating more than $1,000,000,000, will throw the country back to a worse condition than we were in at the close of the civil war. Does this dreadful prospect, this certain fate, alarm the bondholding princes of the houses of Rothschild and Belmont? They rejoice, indeed, in the return of the old *régime*, the new phase of the feudal power and the vassalage of the people!

"The threats of the President that the wheel that carries the endless chain shall continue to revolve and the renewed diligence of the Secretary of the Treasury in grinding out bonds bring dismay to the people, who are ready to cry out, 'Tax us, tax us to buy gold to destroy the paper money on which our industries depend. We will make bricks for you without straw; but do not turn our children over to the gold princes as feudatories, to become their vassals and slaves when their fathers have passed away.'

"The present condition of our country as to indebtedness, finance, and taxation is a state of prostration, almost of despair, in which the will of the people, the votes of the representatives in Congress, and the injunctions and mandates of the Constitution are all in turn silenced and nullified by the will of a single man. What one man has done to shelter wealth from taxation by a judicial sentence will never be forgot while a record remains of the eloquent expressions of the Senator from Missouri.

"The President declares that our coin contracts are only and exclusively gold contracts, and vetoed a bill demanded by the people to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury because his approval of such a measure would be an admission that silver is a money metal.

"He demands that Congress shall change all our coin bonds and other contracts into gold contracts by express statute so that when they mature our children shall have no excuse for demanding from the bondholding princes the right to pay them in silver. We have that right, and the President demands that we shall surrender it on pain of having the wheel to run with increasing velocity that drags the endless chain through the heart of the country. One word—an honest, sincere, and just word, the word of truth—uttered by the President would relieve the country of these terrors. That word would be, 'The rights of the people, as they are expressed in their obligations, must and shall be preserved.'"

Consideration of the bill was again resumed Jan. 14, when Senator Butler, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment to the amendment, proposing to strike out section 4 and to insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 4. That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited; and that the Secretary of the Treasury when redeeming United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and when liquidating either the interest or principal of any of the Government's coin obligations is hereby directed to make such payment in gold coin whenever the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold is less than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, and to continue to pay in such gold coin until the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold shall be equal to the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver; but when the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold shall be greater than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, he shall pay the interest and the principal of said coin obligations as they become due in silver coin, and continue to pay the same in silver coin until the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver shall be equal to the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold, and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be reissued, as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

In support of his amendment Senator Butler said:

"The provisions of this section are perfectly simple and plain. It simply directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in express terms, with no option, to do what everybody thought he or any patriot would do in exercising the option of the Government in paying our coin obligations. The law expressly declares that he shall use this option to keep gold and silver at a parity. If that law means anything it means that whenever, for any cause, there is a greater strain on gold—that is, a greater demand for gold than for silver—that then he shall use the Government's option to pay our coin obligations in silver, and, on the other hand, whenever silver is scarce, whenever there is a greater demand for silver and the price goes up, that then he shall equalize the demand for the two metals by paying our coin obligations in gold and continue the strain on gold until the two metals come back to a parity.

"I will answer here a question asked me by a distinguished citizen a few days ago. He asked why I insisted on putting this provision on the bond bill along with a provision reported by the committee providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That gentleman, whose name I shall not call, rather chided me, and said: 'You and every other advocate of free silver all over the world have been claiming that the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold would bring silver to a parity with gold—that is, have claimed that 412½ grains of silver would always practically be worth as much as 25·8 grains of gold.' That is true, provided that there are no other laws or conditions created by law to artificially disturb this parity.

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present situation will speedily bring about like results and another sale of bonds will soon be just as necessary as this, and this "endless chain" of bond sales might continue until a thousand millions had been sold, and yet we would be no nearer a solution of the difficulties which encompass us than we are now. In fact, the President in his last annual message to Congress says, after issuing 160,000,000 bonds, that, at that time (the beginning of this session), to use his language, 'we are nearly where we started'; and we will continue to be 'nearly where we started' under the system proposed by the House of Representatives or the President.

"There was a time when, with a much smaller population and much less wealth than we now have, we had no difficulties in the Treasury—no deficiency of revenue, and what was of much more consequence, no distress among the people. If the causes which produce the present difficulties with the people can be removed we certainly will return to the old condition of prosperity and happiness. It would seem that there should be no difficulty in finding out what changes have occurred and in ascertaining beyond question the cause of our present troubles. There must be something radically wrong somewhere if the richest and freest nation on the globe is in such a condition of absolute helplessness and dependence as the President of the United States seems to consider us now.

"In this country the people are the source not only of all power, but also of all wealth and prosperity. When they are prosperous, business will flourish, all branches of commerce will be active, and no financial difficulties will come to the Treasury except as the result of insufficient revenue laws; but no revenue system, no matter how wisely or judiciously framed, can provide revenue unless there is commerce and active business. A time of industrial depression and commercial stagnation must be and ought to be a time of embarrassment for the Government.

"The laws we now have on the statute books will, with the revival of business, provide ample revenue. The change needed is not in the revenue laws, but in the financial condition of the people at large. Whatever embarrassments the Government may now have to encounter are the result of the depressed condition of all branches of business and the unsatisfactory condition of the people generally. If we can devise a means of relieving these, there will be no difficulty about the condition of the Government or of the revenues.

"There is, however, one commodity which, when affected in its value, necessarily affects all other things in the world, in all countries, and among all civilized people, to wit, money. Suppose money to be doubled in value suddenly, it would take then just one half as much of it to buy any given article as it would have taken before the rise in its value; what would before have cost $1 would then cost 50 cents, because the 50 cents is worth as much as the dollar was before. This rise in the value of money, then, would find its expression, its visible manifestation, in a fall of general prices to 50 per cent. of their former scale, while money would remain nominally just as it was before; and the superficial observer might think, and a modern gold bug would be sure to think, that this change in prices had resulted from overproduction and improvements in methods of production and transportation, and not in the change in the value of money.

"It is often the case that there are two causes operating at the same time and in opposite directions, and that these counteract each other to some extent. For instance, suppose the value of money doubled as already suggested; this would tend to divide the price of cotton, for instance; but suppose at the same time, as was the fact last year, that there should be produced one half of an ordinary crop of cotton. Under normal conditions this falling off in the crop would tend to double the price, while the increased value of money would tend to reduce it 50 per cent. These two causes operating in different directions against each other would have a tendency to keep cotton at its old value. It would not fall by reason of the scarcity of money; it would not advance by reason of the shortness of crop, but remain at the old price. But the two causes operating in directly opposite directions with exactly equal force would paralyze each other, leaving the price of cotton where it had been before. The two evils of an increase in the value of money and a short crop would both be borne by the community, though the effects of both might be hidden. This was practically the condition during the fall of 1895."

The remainder of the address was devoted to the consideration of the proposed amendment—the subject of silver coinage.

The bill came up for further discussion Jan. 13, when Senator Morgan, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the amendment. He said in part:

"The Senator from Ohio says that the balances of trade are against us and must be paid in gold. If that is so, it is not because we produce or export less in recent years than we did formerly. It is because the gold policy in Europe, which is but the policy of the feudal age repeated in different form, has deprived those people of the ability to consume our surplus productions except at pauper rates. But, whatever is the cause, is it the business of this Government to furnish gold to pay balances of trade? When did that sort of paternalism become a part of the creed or practice of the Democratic party? When England and France find that gold is leaving them to pay foreign balances of trade, they raise the rate of interest and stop the outflow. We tax the people to raise gold to facilitate the outflow and refuse to pay our debts in silver according to the contract, because the foreign creditors of our merchants demand gold of them.

'No man knows what is the approximate amount of the stocks and bonds of our corporations that are held abroad. We know that it includes every variety of stocks and bonds created in this country, and their name is legion.

"We know that bonds of our corporations are seldom sent abroad for hypothecation unless they are accompanied with equal amounts of the stocks to be held as collateral. These stocks are voted in the corporate proceedings and draw dividends if any are declared.

"The foreign money that comes here under such conditions comes as an investment, and if the investors came with it they would consent to collect their dividends in the money earned by their companies. Then we would have no trouble in paying them. But they do not come here and use our greenbacks, Sherman notes, and silver certificates as the resident stockholders use them, and we are required to repudiate our coin contracts to raise gold to keep them in a good humor and to maintain our respectability in their eyes and in the eyes of the snobs at home who worship them and barter their wealth for titles for their daughters which the Constitution forbids their fathers to receive.

"It is these feudal princes, at home and abroad, now united in the control of the empire of gold monopoly and owing their highest allegiance to the Shylocks of Europe, that object to any plan for breaking the endless chain that has become such a terror to this Administration.

"If the wheel that carries this chain continues to revolve, the Treasury crank by which it is kept in motion will grind out an increase of our bonded

obligations that will amount to $1,000,000,000 in the next three years, at the rate at which it has progressed in the last two years. This, added to the remaining war debt, including the greenbacks, aggregating more than $1,000,000,000, will throw the country back to a worse condition than we were in at the close of the civil war. Does this dreadful prospect, this certain fate, alarm the bondholding princes of the houses of Rothschild and Belmont? They rejoice, indeed, in the return of the old *régime*, the new phase of the feudal power and the vassalage of the people!

"The threats of the President that the wheel that carries the endless chain shall continue to revolve and the renewed diligence of the Secretary of the Treasury in grinding out bonds bring dismay to the people, who are ready to cry out, 'Tax us, tax us to buy gold to destroy the paper money on which our industries depend. We will make bricks for you without straw; but do not turn our children over to the gold princes as feudatories, to become their vassals and slaves when their fathers have passed away.'

"The present condition of our country as to indebtedness, finance, and taxation is a state of prostration, almost of despair, in which the will of the people, the votes of the representatives in Congress, and the injunctions and mandates of the Constitution are all in turn silenced and nullified by the will of a single man. What one man has done to shelter wealth from taxation by a judicial sentence will never be forgot while a record remains of the eloquent expressions of the Senator from Missouri.

"The President declares that our coin contracts are only and exclusively gold contracts, and vetoed a bill demanded by the people to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury because his approval of such a measure would be an admission that silver is a money metal.

"He demands that Congress shall change all our coin bonds and other contracts into gold contracts by express statute so that when they mature our children shall have no excuse for demanding from the bondholding princes the right to pay them in silver. We have that right, and the President demands that we shall surrender it on pain of having the wheel to run with increasing velocity that drags the endless chain through the heart of the country. One word—an honest, sincere, and just word, the word of truth—uttered by the President would relieve the country of these terrors. That word would be, 'The rights of the people, as they are expressed in their obligations, must and shall be preserved.'"

Consideration of the bill was again resumed Jan. 14, when Senator Butler, of North Carolina, submitted an amendment to the amendment, proposing to strike out section 4 and to insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 4. That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited; and that the Secretary of the Treasury when redeeming United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and when liquidating either the interest or principal of any of the Government's coin obligations is hereby directed to make such payment in gold coin whenever the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold is less than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, and to continue to pay in such gold coin until the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold shall be equal to the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver; but when the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold shall be greater than the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver, he shall pay the interest and the principal of said coin obligations as they become due in silver coin, and continue to pay the same in silver coin until the market value of 412½ grains of standard silver shall be equal to the market value of 25·8 grains of standard gold, and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be reissued, as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

In support of his amendment Senator Butler said:

"The provisions of this section are perfectly simple and plain. It simply directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in express terms, with no option, to do what everybody thought he or any patriot would do in exercising the option of the Government in paying our coin obligations. The law expressly declares that he shall use this option to keep gold and silver at a parity. If that law means anything it means that whenever, for any cause, there is a greater strain on gold—that is, a greater demand for gold than for silver—that then he shall use the Government's option to pay our coin obligations in silver, and, on the other hand, whenever silver is scarce, whenever there is a greater demand for silver and the price goes up, that then he shall equalize the demand for the two metals by paying our coin obligations in gold and continue the strain on gold until the two metals come back to a parity.

"I will answer here a question asked me by a distinguished citizen a few days ago. He asked why I insisted on putting this provision on the bond bill along with a provision reported by the committee providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That gentleman, whose name I shall not call, rather chided me, and said: 'You and every other advocate of free silver all over the world have been claiming that the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold would bring silver to a parity with gold—that is, have claimed that 412½ grains of silver would always practically be worth as much as 25·8 grains of gold.' That is true, provided that there are no other laws or conditions created by law to artificially disturb this parity.

"I will illustrate. We can coin gold and silver on equal terms, but the Secretary of the Treasury can send silver to a premium or gold to a premium, just as he chooses, by an improper use of the option which is vested in him by law of paying out gold or silver on our coin obligations. This option was vested in him so that he could keep the two metals at a parity, but if he cares nothing for his oath of office, or for the interests of the people, or the credit of this Government, he can use this option to cause a disparity between the two metals. So far he has used his option for the profits of the gold trust, against the interests of the American people, and to the detriment of the credit of our Government.

"There is another reason, and I wish to call particular attention to it. In the Bland-Allison act of 1878 there was inserted a clause, known as the exception clause, making it lawful for a private individual, corporation, or company to take notes or mortgages stipulating payment in gold only. This was a very unwise and unjust provision. It was slipped into that act in the interest of the monopolists, the gold combine, and the creditor class, and was done to depreciate silver and to appreciate gold. Under this law—which, by the way, was inserted into a bill which claimed to restore silver as money—there have been thousands and millions of dollars of mortgages and notes taken in this country requiring payment in gold. There is practically not a town or hamlet in the whole United States to which the banks have not sent orders to the business men calling upon them to take gold mortgages and gold notes only.

"That is the case in the State of the Senator from Mississippi; it is so in my State; it is so all over the country. There are probably a thousand million dollars to-day due under mortgages con-

trality on the 13th of May following, before it had received official information that war existed, except as a blockade of certain insurgent ports. The French Government acted in concert with Great Britain, but delayed the official announcement until June. The Spanish Government issued its proclamation of belligerency June 17, and the first battle of our war was not fought until July 21, or known at Madrid until August.

"In this great instance the outbreak of insurrection and the recognition of belligerency were simultaneous. The United States protested against the precipitancy of the act, and have never admitted its justice or legality. Neither in 1869 nor in 1895 did the President enforce the precedent against Spain in regard to the insurrection in Cuba. Not even in 1875, when the insurgents held possession of a great part of the island and seacoast, with no restraint but the blockade, did the United States recognize their belligerency.

"Yet belligerency is a question of fact, and if declared at all it should be declared whenever the true character of neutrality requires it or the exigencies of law need it. The nature of such action may be political or legal, or both. As a political act, impartiality requires that belligerency should be recognized whenever, existing in fact, its denial is equivalent to taking part with one of the belligerents against the other. In such cases the unrecognized belligerent has just ground for complaint. The moral support of the neutral government is given wholly to its opponent. That the Cuban insurgents were belligerents in fact as early as 1869 was expressly stated by Mr. Fish when he explained the meaning he attached to his phrase regarding 'the civil war now ravaging the island.' The word 'war' in such conditions necessarily implies the fact of belligerency. President Cleveland, in his annual message of last month, informs us that the present war is more active than the preceding one.

"Nevertheless, our Government has still refrained from what Mr. Fish called 'any public recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents.' No legal necessity arose to require it, and the political exigency was not absolute. Yet, after the victory of Bayamo, in the month of July last, when the insurgents defeated and nearly captured the Captain General, Martinez Campos, and gained military possession of the whole eastern half of the island, the fact of their belligerency was established; and if further evidence was needed it was fully given by the subsequent victory at Coliseo, on Dec. 24, when the insurgents drove the Captain General back to Havana and gained military control of the western provinces.

"If the Government of the United States still refrained from recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents after this conclusive proof of the fact, the reason doubtless was that in the absence of any legal complications the question became wholly political, and that its true solution must lie not in a recognition of belligerency, but in a recognition of independence.

"In 1875, when the situation was very far from being as serious as it is now, President Grant, after long consideration of the difficulties involved in public action, decided against the recognition of belligerency as an act which might be delusive to the insurgents, and would certainly be regarded as unfriendly by Spain. He decided upon a middle course. The documents above quoted show that he proposed to the Spanish Government a sort of intervention which should establish the independence of Cuba by a friendly agreement. In doing so he not only necessarily recognized both parties to the conflict as on an equal plane, but he also warned Spain that if such mediation should not be accepted, direct intervention would probably be a necessity on the part of the United States.

"Spain preferred to promise to the insurgents terms so favorable as to cause for a time the cessation of hostilities. Since then twenty years have passed. The insurrection, far from having ceased, has taken the proportions of a war almost as destructive to our own citizens as to the contending parties. The independence of Cuba was then regarded by the President of the United States as the object of his intervention, and has now become far more inevitable than it was then. Evidently the Government of the United States can do no less than to take up the subject precisely where President Grant left it, and to resume the friendly mediation which he actually began, with all the consequences which would follow its rejection."

The committee reported, Feb. 5, a substitute for the majority resolutions given above. It read:

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Debate began Feb. 20, when speeches in favor of the resolution were made by Senators Call, Cameron, Lodge, and Morgan.

Senator Call, of Florida, after reviewing the history of revolt in Cuba in recent years and giving reports from the United States consul at Santiago as to the status of the insurrection, said:

"And the statements from this consul go on up to the present time, showing almost every day a battle between the insurgent forces and the armed and regular forces of Spain, and they exhibit the fact that in all these cases he reports victories on the part of the insurgent forces, contrary to the reports which we see in the newspapers of Spanish engagements, and he reports that the people of Cuba are unanimous that in these different contests they have maintained by force of arms their superiority and their control of the island. These facts are to be found in this diplomatic correspondence of the consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba.

"Mr. President, if this be so—and that is the information we have from a reliable authority, from our own consular agent, giving dates, giving numbers, and giving the circumstances that surround the case and confirming his statements—I ask the question: Spain having acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy, and England having acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy in its very inception, we having acknowledged the sovereign right of the new Government of France in the very first days of its existence, having these examples before our eyes of the action of our own Government in recognizing the independence of the revolted Spanish colonies, what reason can we now give for withholding our recognition of the independence of Cuba, when we see that blood is running from the cruel and brutal outrages committed upon the people of Cuba for the purpose of suppressing by cruelty, and not by force of arms, what? Their aspirations for freedom under the lessons we have taught and the advice we have given to them.

"What grounds of public policy are there to be considered in this matter? Can Spain preserve her dominion of Cuba? We have said for many years that she can not. Is it to her interest that she should continue this terrible war? Is it to our

interest, as a matter of policy, that Cuba should be destroyed, and that reprisals of blood and murder, the shooting of prisoners captured in war, and the killing of people who were found away from their homes shall be continued? I call attention to the recent order of the Spanish general, with power of life and death over every human being in that island, for the summary shooting of all Cubans found away from their homes without a pass or a license or a permit, his proclamation of death to be inflicted by his subordinates upon suspicion alone of any kind of complicity, of any kind of sympathy, with the rebellion and the attempt to establish the independence of Cuba.

"Mr. President, this is the result of our action. We proclaim that if there be any shipment of arms for the purpose of aiding the insurgents they shall be arrested by our people. We proclaim the utmost rigor, not only in the detention of vessels and expeditions which may be openly ascertained and proclaimed to be for the purpose of aiding the insurgents, but in every possible method of inquisition where they sail for another country, for another port, and have on board munitions of war of any kind, we take all the circumstances surrounding the case to prove that their destination is to the island of Cuba, and we are waging this war ourselves against the Cuban people by these acts of extreme and severe exercise of the power to prevent aid and sympathy and active assistance to them."

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who presented the minority resolution, said:

"For my own part I regard the question of belligerency as a false issue—a mistake, into which the friends of Cuba should not fall. If Spain wishes to impede or delay effective action on our part, she will encourage us to waste our energy and our initiative in struggling with the legal difficulties that involve this question of belligerency, which, when stripped of all its popular notions, is at most an empty, or perhaps a mischievous, legal form.

"I object to it, in the first place, for the same reasons which caused Gen. Grant to reject it in 1875, because it is offensive to Spain and delusive to Cuba. The contest is no longer one of belligerency but one of independence.

"In the second place, I object to it because it concedes to Spain the belligerent right of searching our ships on the high seas, and seizing them whenever they have anything on board which can be considered contraband of war. You will observe that the resolution proposed by the majority does not mention the rights of belligerency on the high seas, but it confers them nevertheless.

"I object to it, in the third place, because it imposes belligerent duties as well as belligerent rights and relieves Spain of all further responsibility for the destruction of American property in Cuba by transferring that responsibility to the insurgents. The insurgents hitherto have been alone obliged to destroy property for military objects, and the belligerent duty will work to their injury alone.

"For my own part, I wish the Government to act. I want to see the chronic misery of Cuba ended. I know that the course I favor was the fixed policy of the Republican party of the United States and of the American people. The course I prefer is, as I believe, the true expression of public feeling, which is unanimous in demanding action in favor of freedom. I do not wish or intend to antagonize the action of the committee in its assertion of the fact that the Cubans are belligerents—a fact which hardly needs discussion. The true question is whether the Government had best satisfy itself with the assertion of that fact or do more."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, said:

"Our immediate pecuniary interests in the island are very great. They are being destroyed. Free Cuba would mean a great market to the United States; it would mean an opportunity for American capital, invited there by signal exemptions; it would mean an opportunity for the development of that splendid island.

"Those, Mr. President, are some of the more material interests involved in this question, but we have also a broader political interest in the fate of Cuba. The great island lies there across the Gulf of Mexico. She commands the Gulf, she commands the channel through which all our coastwise traffic between the Gulf and our Northern and Eastern States passes. She lies right athwart the line which leads to the Nicaragua Canal. Cuba in our hands or in friendly hands, in the hands of its own people, attached to us by ties of interest and gratitude, is a bulwark to the commerce, to the safety, and to the peace of the United States.

"Spain may ruin the island. She can never hold it or govern it again. Cuba now is not fighting merely for independence. Those men are fighting, every one of them, with a price on their heads and a rope around their necks. They have shown that they could fight well. They are now fighting the battle of despair. That is the condition to-day in that island. And here we stand motionless, a great and powerful country, not six hours away from these scenes of useless bloodshed and destruction."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said in the course of his address:

"Why is it that every time an outbreak has occurred in Cuba the first thing which has been done by the President of the United States was to issue a most radical proclamation, warning our people and forbidding them in the strongest possible manner from going into the island of Cuba and from violating our laws intended to prevent them from doing so? What has caused this? It has been, on every occasion, some wrong done by Spain to the Cuban people, the recognition of which we could not shut out from our own consciences and our own hearts. We have stood here as a guard, as a picket post, as an outline of defense of the monarchy of Spain through the medium of these laws and the proclamations of Presidents of the United States for very nearly a century, during which time five great insurrections or revolts have occurred in Cuba.

"What has it cost us thus to guard a people whose resentments have been so justly excited, but are reluctant to interfere with foreigners or with foreign governments? What has it cost us to keep in check and hold down the Cuban refugees who have come to the United States from time to time, driven out of the islands by the stress of persecution? Think of the lives of American citizens that have been sacrificed! think of the men who have been leaned up against adobe walls before sunrise in the morning and shot to death by Spain because, following their sympathies, they felt that they could go to Cuba and give a helping hand to their relatives, their own kindred, in Cuba, who went there, as Lopez did, for the purpose of relieving their own relatives from these barbarities!

"What has it cost us? In money, Mr. President, a very large sum; in blood, a very great treasure; in anguish of feeling, an unutterable thing; in national distress, great discomfort; in our commercial relations with Cuba, and even with other parts of the earth, immense losses; in the honor of our flag, frequent searches and visitations, outrageous wrong, which we have put up with for the time being rather than to resent, because we preferred peace to war, although there might have been an occasion when we should have been entirely justified in going to war. That is what it has cost us; that is what it is costing us now. The record of our losses and

of our sufferings and of our wrongs, wrongs to our own people which have been inflicted upon them through the cruelties of Spanish dominion in Cuba, is a record which, if it were written up consecutively, would astonish the world."

Senator Platt asked:

"Does the Senator understand that the passage of the pending concurrent resolution by the two Houses without its sanction by the President amounts to anything? Does he understand that it amounts to a recognition of belligerent rights?"

Senator Morgan said:

"I think it does, if the concurrent resolution is adopted. I do not deny the delicacy of that question, nor do I deny the fact that we have never settled it by a statute in the United States. That question is left open simply as a constitutional question, and the measure of the rights of Congress and of the President of the United States in respect to it is found only in the Constitution. What the proper interpretation of that instrument is as bearing upon the particular right or matter that the Senator from Connecticut suggests is something not really necessary in this debate, because the form of the resolution is not such as to evoke the question.

"Nevertheless, if it becomes necessary, or if the Senate of the United States desires to pass a resolution of the actual recognition of the independence of Cuba on this occasion, then we would have to give consideration necessarily to the question whether a recognition by a concurrent vote of the two Houses would be a full recognition or whether the President of the United States must participate in the act before it becomes a full recognition.

"I will refer the Senator again to the language of this resolution, which has been very carefully drawn. If he will refer to that language I think he will discover that the action of the House and Senate, if the resolution shall be adopted just as it is, amounts to an absolute and irrevocable declaration in favor of belligerency and neutrality, and in favor of the Republic of Cuba."

Mr. Platt: "Then the question arises whether the two Houses can do that?"

Mr. Morgan: "Then that would be a question as to whether the two Houses in passing a bill have the right to instruct the President of the United States as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to see that its will in regard to war is executed, and that would throw it back to where I suggested when I first set out—to a question which, not being regulated by statute, as it ought to be regulated by statute, is a question which must look for its solution alone to the Constitution of the United States; and there is no other source of law or power and no regulator in that case except the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Platt: "I wish to say that I think there is, to say the least, very great doubt as to whether the action of the two Houses alone can change in any sense our relation with other countries."

Mr. Morgan: "Perhaps the Senator from Connecticut will be prepared to admit that there is still greater doubt as to whether the action of the President of the United States, Congress being in session, can change the relation of the people of the United States to Spain. There might be still greater doubt. It is a question, after all, that has to be settled, I will remark again, by a proper consideration of the bearing of the Constitution of the United States upon it; and there is no other law that controls it."

Mr. Frye: "What is the Senator's own opinion?"

Mr. Morgan: "My opinion is that Congress has the perfect, independent, absolute right to make this recognition of belligerency or a declaration of independence, and if it is necessary to enforce it by any military movement at sea or on land, it has the right to command the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to go on the field if it is necessary and in person to see to the execution of that order. That is my opinion."

The subject was debated further Feb. 24. Senator White, of California, offered a resolution as a substitute, expressing sympathy with the Cubans and trust that the executive department would recognize their belligerency as soon as the facts should warrant, and on Feb. 26 Senator White spoke on his resolution, in reference to leaving the declaration to the President. He spoke of the right of the Executive to withhold information, and said:

"The executive right to withhold delicate diplomatic correspondence is incidental to the Presidential office. Can it be that the Constitution has placed upon Congress the burden of deciding and the duty to determine issues concerning belligerent or other relations to foreign powers and has not at the same time compelled the President to give us everything within his knowledge? Can it be that we are to pass upon a part of the case and not upon the whole? Can it be that under the law we are deprived of material evidence and yet are expected to render final and determinative judgment upon an imperfect record—a fraction of the aggregate proof? I say not. The President has before him all information. He reviews a complete history. Plainly, he is in a better condition to judge of the true state of affairs than are we. He has the means to secure all relevant information.

"Having in charge the diplomatic relations of the Government, he is, or should be, better advised than the Senate or the House of Representatives.

"Mr. President, I refer to this controversy not because of its bearing upon this isolated case, but to show that under the governmental scheme pursuant to which we are acting, it is improbable that it ever was the intention to place the power to recognize either belligerency or independence in such a condition that a conflict could arise between Congress and the Executive for the settlement of which no adequate remedy is provided."

Senator Morgan asked:

"Will the Senator from California insist or argue that the President of the United States in his discretion may withhold information from Congress, and then when he withholds the information he can act upon it himself without informing us of it, and conclusively bind this Government either to a declaration of belligerency or any other condition he wishes to impose upon us?"

Senator White said:

"Not so broadly as that, but the President of the United States has the power to withhold information. This the Senator does not deny. From the beginning of this Government the Executive has recognized or refused to recognize belligerency, and his determination has passed unchallenged. No one has heretofore disputed executive authority to accord belligerency. There is not a case, and I do not think the Senator from Alabama can discover an instance, where the belligerency of a country has been recognized by Congress despite the Executive.

"During the efforts of the South American republics to gain their freedom the President recognized belligerency, and for many years thereafter consistently refused to acknowledge the independence of the revolted territory.

"This recognition of belligerency was always executive. Subsequently Congress ratified presidential liberality, but such action was a mere affirmation of that which was already conclusive. No one ever disputed the adequacy of presidential action.

The ratification by Congress was indirect. So in the case of Texas and Mexico. While President Jackson refused to recognize the independence of Texas for years, still belligerency was recognized openly and clearly by the act of the Executive."

Continuing, Senator White said:

"Mr. President, our wishes are for Cuban freedom, but can we accomplish this by mere naked declaration? Senators have condemned Spain and have criticised her policies with severity, but all this is futile. We should appreciate the truth that we can not peaceably, or with due respect for international obligations, go further than sympathetic expression. If the President determines to announce that the Cubans in revolt are entitled to the rights of war they will still be subject to sections 5283–5286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This would be true if Cuban independence were recognized by us, and must remain true while war lasts. Our declaration of neutrality itself implies that we will vigorously enforce the law as against all parties to the contest. We are in honor bound to do so. It is well to keep these facts before us. All should remember that in no way can we relieve the people of Cuba from the effect of our neutrality laws unless we boldly deny Spain's right and take charge of the issue and declare war."

Senator Vest, of Missouri, said:

"I should like to know from the Senator from California—for that is the practical question—whether he believes that Spain can suppress that insurrection and whether he does not believe that the cause of Spain to-day with a view to that end is desperate?"

Senator White answered in part:

"Mr. President, I do not know. I sincerely hope that the people of Cuba will be successful in establishing a government of their own choice, but I do not know whether they will or not. The information which I have upon the subject is of a character not satisfactory to my mind. The Senator may believe the situation as to Spain to be desperate, but when we find Spanish power surrounding this island, when we find her in possession, apparently secure, of the centers of population, when we find that not a single port, not a single avenue of trade is in the control of the insurgents, that they have not a ship upon the ocean, that they have no commercial or international representation, I am far from believing that a point has been reached to justify a recognition of independence."

Senator Vest said:

"If my friend will permit me, it seems to me manifestly unjust in the determination of that which is the vital question in this whole controversy, and all the balance is leather and prunella, to ignore the one fact to which he does not allude, and that is that these same people, the Cubans, without having a ship upon the ocean, without being in possession of a single important port, successfully resisted the Spanish power for ten long years, and then only laid down their arms upon certain conditions—one of which was the abolition of slavery in the island—which were immediately violated by the Spanish Government.

"Now, if they could for ten years maintain themselves by force of arms against the Spanish dynasty without ships, without munitions of war except those that they manufactured themselves, why can they not now maintain the same sort of struggle until Spain is forced to admit, as she did before, that it is impossible to put down the insurrection? All those things must be considered together, and I submit to my friend the Senator from California that if we content ourselves with simply an expression of sympathy we had better drop this question, for it will be a miserable farce from end to end."

He said further:

"I can not resist stating that if the Senator from California is correct as to his legal propositions, and I think he is so far as concerns the rights of belligerents or the effect of the recognition of belligerent rights, our action here will amount to nothing. If he is correct in regard to what should be done as to recognizing the independence of a country at war with another and attempting to assert its independence, then until the whole result has been achieved by that country itself we are powerless in the premises. That, sir, it seems to me, is a most astonishing proposition. We must wait, according to the Senator from California, until all vestige of Spanish power has been swept by force of arms from the island of Cuba before we can, without violating international law, recognize the independence of that struggling people.

"If the doctrine be correct that all vestige of military power on the part of the mother country or the country that seeks to put down the insurrection must be swept away before we can act, then our action is simply *brutum fulmen* and amounts to nothing. The people themselves have already struck the blow that made them free, and we can only accept results and say that the fiat of the god of battles has been put upon their endeavor to assert the right to govern themselves. If we as the great republic of the world mean to stand by these people who are imitating us and endeavoring to make a government for themselves like that of this country, we must help them in their hour of need, and if we do not go so far as to do it by arms, which is not advocated by anybody in this chamber or out of it, we can at least do so by stating to the world that we believe the attempt of the monarchy of Spain to suppress this insurrection, as they term it, this endeavor to form a republic upon the island of Cuba, is absolutely hopeless and desperate, as I believe under God it is to-day. There will never come the hour when Spain can reassert her dominion over the island of Cuba. It is impossible that she should do so, and I speak from the great teachings of history and experience.

"We, Mr. President, are confronted now with one overwhelming, overruling, absolute, and determinate question in this debate: Shall we, the great exemplar of republican institutions throughout the world, declare that in our opinion the people of Cuba are able to maintain their independence and have achieved it? Are we to wait until that island is desolated by fire and sword? Are we, a Christian and God-fearing people, to stand silent and dumb while the Spanish governor, called a general, declares that he intends to pen up the people of Cuba and butcher them into subjection to the Spanish throne? Sir, if we do it, God will curse us. If we do this thing and stand here until a desert has been made of that splendid island, you may be certain that the time will come when there will be retribution upon us as a people, because we have not been true to the task assigned us by Providence, because we have not cherished the legacy of self-government as bequeathed to us by our fathers."

Senator Gray, of Delaware, spoke in favor of Senator White's resolution. He said:

"That is as far as the Congress of the United States has ever gone in regard to the struggles of a people for an independent government—further than they went in the case of the revolted colonies of South America, further than they went in the case of Mexico, further than they have gone with Hungary or Greece, with whom the Government and the people of the United States so cordially and heartily sympathized during the pendency of their struggles."

The subject was again debated, Feb. 28, by Sena-

tors Lindsay, Sherman, Frye, Caffery, and others. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, offered a substitute for the pending resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved, etc.*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to issue a proclamation recognizing the Republic of Cuba as it exists under the constitution and form of government proclaimed at Jimaguaya, under President Cisneros, in the month of May, A. D. 1895, as a free and independent nation, and according the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of said republic all the rights and privileges accorded to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Government of Spain."

In the course of his address on his resolution Senator Allen said:

"Mr. President, I would go further in the interests of humanity than these resolutions propose to go. I would not only recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, but I would establish her as one of the republics of this earth. If need be, I would muster every man in the United States and every war vessel necessary to the accomplishment of the task, and I would erect on the ashes and ruins of Spain's control of that island a republic modeled after the institutions of our own. Sir, I would not only do that, but if I had it in my power, I would admit the minister of the Republic of Cuba, feeble as it may be, unimportant in the eyes of the world as it may be, to the diplomatic circles at this capital on an equality with the minister from Spain."

Senator White's amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 57 yeas to 12 nays, 20 not voting, and Senator Allen's by a vote of 52 to 17, 20 not voting. There was some discussion as to the propriety of securing action by the President by making it a joint instead of a concurrent resolution, but that was not done. The concurrent resolution, with the addition of an amendment submitted by Senator Cameron and accepted by unanimous consent, was passed Feb. 28. It was:

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"*Resolved further*, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The vote follows:

YEAS—Allen, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Brown, Burrows, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Elkins, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hawley, Hill, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Roach, Sherman, Shoup, Smith, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, White, Wilson—64.

NAYS—Caffery, Chilton, George, Hale, Morrill, Wetmore—6.

NOT VOTING—Aldrich, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brice, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hoar, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Palmer, Pettigrew, Platt, Pugh, Sewell, Tillman, Vilas, Voorhees, Walcott—19.

In the House, March 2, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, moved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of Senate concurrent resolutions in regard to the relations between the United States and Cuba, and that the House adopt as a substitute the following:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of Congress, a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

"*Resolved*, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba, and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

"*Resolved*, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European Governments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention, if necessary."

After debate by Mr. Hitt; Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky; Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Sulzer, of New York; Mr. Turner, of Georgia; Mr. Smith, of Michigan; Mr. Tucker, of Virginia; Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts; Mr. Thomas, of Michigan; Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and others, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Hitt were adopted by 362 yeas to 17 nays, 76 not voting. The following members voted nay: Atwood, Black of Georgia, Boutelle, Cobb of Alabama, Culberson, Elliott of South Carolina, Gillett of Massachusetts, Grout, Harrison, McCall of Massachusetts, Moody, Russell of Georgia, Simpkins, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Walker of Virginia, Wright.

The Senate and House agreed to a committee of conference, which reported, March 5, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution of the Senate (Con. Res. 19, part 5), having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective houses as follows:

"That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House, and agree to the same.

"JOHN SHERMAN,
"JOHN T. MORGAN,
"H. C. LODGE,
"*Managers on the part of the Senate.*
"ROBERT R. HITT,
"JAMES B. MCCREARY.
"ROBERT ADAMS, JR.
"*Managers on the part of the House.*"

The report was debated at great length in the Senate March 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, and 20. In his argument against the resolutions, Senator Hale, of Maine, said:

"The insurgents have no government except on paper. They have no legislature. It is not pretended that they have. They have no courts to administer justice. That is not claimed. They hold no ports. Their power is seated, as Gen. Grant described it in 1870, in the straggling bands that occupy straggling camps, and to the present day not only has the insurrection not won a battle, but it has hardly fought what deserves the name of

battle. It is, as suggested by the Senator from Connecticut, a case of clean, outright guerrilla warfare.

"I do not claim that everything goes on in the island of Cuba and in the conflicts there as it would go on under an Anglo-Saxon people. We are dealing with another race, and I now come to the piece of testimony showing the manner in which the insurgents are doing their fighting, if indeed it can be called legitimate fighting, struggling for liberty —if that is the phrase—taken from the "New York Journal." The heading is:

"'Maceo's great raid—The insurgent general has devastated the whole of Pinar del Rio.'

"That is the name of a province. The next heading is:

"'Thirteen towns burned—All the tobacco crops destroyed and people wandering about without clothing.'

"What is the next heading?

"'Spain beaten everywhere.'

"That is the method, Mr. President, that the insurgents are taking to beat Spain everywhere—'thirteen towns burned—all the tobacco crops destroyed'—'people wandering about without clothing.' Here is the report in full, with further heading:

"'The true story of the result of the raid made by Antonio Maceo into Pinar del Rio is beginning to crop out. So effectual was the work of the insurgent general that 13 towns held by the Spaniards have been destroyed and the rich tobacco lands throughout the province have been laid waste. Practically all of the island west of Havana is a wilderness. This news has heretofore been suppressed by the Spanish censors, and it is believed that matters are much worse than the news depicts.

'"HAVANA, *March 5.*

"'The reopening of telegraphic communication with the region of Pinar del Rio brings the first detailed information of affairs in that province for several weeks.'

"This is where the insurgents had been with their bands in possession of this territory for several weeks, and were at last driven out, when the Spanish troops occupied the territory, and then, as this Cuban organ says, for the first time light was let in on the situation. Now, let us see how these patriots in their struggle for freedom dealt with this province:

"'The condition of affairs disclosed is little less than appalling. The rich Vuelto Adajo tobacco district seems to have been put to the torch and is apparently reduced to a wilderness.

"'Whole towns have been obliterated or reduced to a heap of ashes, and their inhabitants are wandering helpless over the face of the country, without a place to lay their heads or wherewithal to be clothed, and many of them starving.

"'TOWNS DESTROYED.

"'The villages and towns of Cabañas, Bahia Honda, San Diego de Nuñez, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Los Palacios, Piso Real de San Diego, and San Diego de los Banos are known to be reduced to ashes, and reports of others will bring the number destroyed up to thirteen. All of these were important and thriving centers of population and business.

"'The last town which has succumbed to the insurgents' torch is San Juan y Martinez. The tobacco from this town is famous the world over to all connoisseurs for its matchless flavor. Its cultivation brought great wealth to the people of the district and gave material for a large commerce in the town and support to over 1,000 families.

"'San Juan de Martinez is, however, no more.'

"Mr. President, it is not even war; it is not even battle; it is incendiarism; it is the torch of destruction; it is pillage; it is murder; it is outrage. It is what Faulconbridge calls 'the wildest stroke of savagery.' If I vote alone, I shall vote for no resolution which gives aid and comfort to the red-handed foray of this guerrilla leader whose exploits are so exultantly chronicled as I have read them here."

Senator Hoar offered the following resolutions, March 9:

"*Resolved*, That the consideration of the report of the conference committee on the Senate concurrent resolution 19, relating to Cuba, be postponed until Monday, April 6, and that the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed before that time to report to the Senate the facts which, in their opinion, justify the passage of said resolution, together with the evidence thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested, so far as in his opinion may be compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all facts which may be in his possession relating to the existing conflict in the island of Cuba, and especially such as affect the interests and duty of the United States in the premises."

March 23 the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution of the Senate in regard to the insurrection in Cuba, and ask a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon."

Senator Platt submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) hereby expresses its earnest desire and hope that Cuba may soon become a free, independent, and republican government, and that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government to secure such result."

The next day Senator Mills, of Texas, spoke upon a resolution he had offered, as follows:

"A joint resolution (S. R. 109) directing the President of the United States to request the Government of Spain to grant to the people of Cuba the power of local self-government, and in case the Government of Spain shall refuse, to take possession of the island of Cuba and hold it until its inhabitants can institute such government as they may wish and organize and arm such forces as may be necessary to support it.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc.*, That the President of the United States is hereby directed to request the Government of Spain to authorize the people of Cuba, subject to the sovereignty of Spain, to institute such local government as they may wish, and invest it with such powers as they may think necessary to secure to the people of Cuba the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"SEC. 2. That in case Spain shall refuse to grant to the inhabitants of Cuba the rightful power of local self-government, then the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States, and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military forces as may be necessary to protect them from invasion."

April 3, Mr. Hitt presented the conference report to the House. After reciting the facts already given as to the Senate resolutions and the substitute offered by the House, and the acceptance of that substitute by the conference committee, he said:

"They [the members from the Senate] and many other Senators made an earnest effort to have them adopted by the Senate; but after weeks had passed away in debate which appeared likely to be indefinite in length, the Senate, on the motion of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who had urgently pressed those resolutions, nonconcurred and asked for another conference. We met them again, and they assured the House conferees that while they were as earnestly of opinion as ever that the resolutions which the House had adopted ought to pass, yet they could give no assurance that they would at any time pass the Senate, as there was manifestly an organized obstruction, which, under the antiquated rules of that body, where there is no means of stopping debate and bringing on a vote, might continue indefinitely. They asked us to now act in the same liberal spirit in which they had met us, to agree to the Senate resolutions, take them back to the House, and pass them. This would at once secure final and complete action and defeat the dilatory debate.

"Remembering the great majority by which the House had adopted our resolutions and considering the vote an instruction, we who were conferees for the House for a long time insisted upon the action of the House being adhered to. The first resolution, that which favors the recognition of the belligerency of those struggling in Cuba, is substantially the same as passed by the Senate and as passed by the House. The second, which relates to the 'independence' of Cuba, as stated in the Senate resolution, and to 'a government by the free choice of the people of Cuba,' as stated more cautiously in the House resolutions, aimed at the same thing, the tender of good offices to secure that purpose. The third House resolution, which related to the protection of American interests in Cuba, though wholly unobjectionable, though in accordance with international law, the usage of nations and the practice of our Government, so plainly that the only objection to it would seem to be that it was hardly necessary for Congress to make such a suggestion to the Executive—this resolution they asked us to drop.

"It would be in no worse position if it were dropped than if we persisted, and all of the resolutions would fail because there was no limitation on debate there. All of them would be talked to death if they once got back to the Senate, though there were not a dozen votes that could be mustered against them. Accordingly your conferees agreed to the two Senate resolutions. We now ask their adoption by the House.

"The second resolution differed from ours in that it proposed the tender of the good offices of this Government to secure the recognition of the independence of Cuba by Spain. It was said—I said it and others said it on this floor in the former debate—that the expression 'independence' seemed harsher than was necessary, and we said so to the conferees; but it was urged, and it is true, that while a proposition to any Government in ordinary time of peace to recognize the independence of a part of its territory as independent would be offensive, the reason why it is offensive is because it is on its face manifestly intended to offend."

The report was debated in the House that day and the next, and a vote was taken April 6, resulting in the adoption of the report—yeas, 247; nays, 27; not voting, 80. So the resolutions were passed in both houses.

May 15, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, submitted the following, which was passed the next day:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is directed to inquire and report to the Senate what are the rights of the United States, under our treaties with Spain, as to the trial of our citizens arrested in Cuba, and now under condemnation and sentenced to death by the Spanish military tribunals for alleged offenses of a political or other character against the Spanish laws or Government, and to report on that subject by bill or otherwise.

2. "That the Secretary of State is directed to send to the Senate literal copies of the original text of a protocol of conference and declarations concerning judicial procedure, signed by Caleb Cushing, as minister of the United States, and Señor Don Fernando y Collantes, minister of the King of Spain, on Jan. 12, 1877, as the same was executed and interchanged, both in the English and Spanish languages; and that he will inform the Senate whether the established or agreed original text of said protocol is in the English or the Spanish language.

3. "That the Secretary of State is further directed, if it is not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that has taken place between the governments of Spain and the United States respecting the said protocol and its bearing or effect upon the trial and condemnation of citizens of the United States who were recently captured on or near the vessel called the 'Competitor,' that was seized under Spanish authority in Cuban waters, or near to that island."

The Armenian Question.—The following concurrent resolution was submitted to the Senate Dec. 12, by Senator Call, of Florida.

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That humanity and religion and the principles on which all civilization rests demand that the civilized governments shall by peaceful negotiations, or if necessary by force of arms, prevent and suppress the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey by the establishment of a government of their own people, with such guarantees by the civilized powers of its authority and permanence as shall be adequate to that end."

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations as were also other resolutions and many petitions and memorials upon the subject. The committee, reported Jan. 22, the following resolutions, which were debated Jan. 24:

"*Whereas* the supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia contains the following provisions:

"'LXI. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds.

"'It will periodically make known these steps taken to this effect to the powers, and will superintend their application.

"'LXII. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

"'In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries.

"'All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals.

"'Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance

shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

"'The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the holy places'; and

"*Whereas* the extent and object of the above-cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws, and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subject of the Turkish Empire; and

"*Whereas* by said treaty the Christian powers parties thereto having established, under the consent of Turkey, their right to accomplish and secure the above-recited objects; and

"*Whereas* the American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims:

"*Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

"*Resolved further*, That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens."

Senator Cullom, who presented the report, spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said in part:

"Mr. President, it is unnecessary for me to say that it is amazing to the people of this country, at least, to witness such a terrible slaughter of those innocent people, and at the same time witness the apparent indifference manifested by the powers who agreed to see that they were protected.

"Mr. Henry Norman, of the 'London Chronicle,' in an article published recently, in the 'Star' of this city, says:

"'Yet Abdul Hamid II seems to sit firmly on his throne, secure in the jealousies of the great powers unable to agree upon the division of his kingdom. One of them will do nothing to introduce stability or further autonomy into the Balkan peninsula, preferring to wait until the ripe and rotten fruit shall drop into her lap, and the hands of the others are thereby paralyzed. And if the Sultan loses heart for a moment in the desperate game he is playing, he can find fresh courage by thinking, as Prof. Grosvenor in his great book has recently reminded us, that the British embassy stands upon land presented to England in gratitude for help against France in 1801; that the site of the French embassy was given to France in thankfulness for aid against England in 1807; that the shaft among the cypresses of the cemetery at Scutari commemorates English and French support against Russia in 1857, and that another column on the Bosporus tells how Russia saved Mahmoud II his empire in 1833. "You think us weak," said a Turkish statesman recently to a foreign ambassador, "but the truth is we are very strong, for our strength is rooted in your divisions."'

"Before the Treaty of Berlin was entered into by the great powers in 1878, Great Britain announced its own treaty of defense with the Porte, which, it is said, caused a great sensation among the allied powers. This treaty between Turkey and England provides that England was to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending certain portions of his territory against any future attempt on the part of Russia to take possession of the same, and the Sultan promised England to introduce the necessary reforms, to be agreed upon between the two powers, in his Government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Sultan. As a guarantee of good faith, the Sultan consented to the occupation by England of the island of Cyprus. That compact was secretly signed at Constantinople on the 4th day of June, 1878, only a few days before the congress convened at Berlin to make the treaty of 1878.

"So that, Mr. President, the English Government, making greater pretensions to the observance of the rights of the people than perhaps any other Government in Europe, has an additional obligation resting upon it to protect the Armenians in Turkey, and yet nothing has been done by it, notwithstanding this double obligation resting upon it, nor by any of the other powers looking to the enforcement of their treaty obligations beyond a mere diplomatic correspondence between them and the Sultan."

Senator Frye, of Maine, said in part:

"The Senator from Louisiana rather indicates by his first remark, in which he says he is glad that the Committee on Foreign Relations has at last evolved something, that there has been neglect on the part of the committee and on the part of Congress to take notice of the horrible condition of affairs in Turkey. From letters which I have received and from remarks I have heard made I am inclined to think that the religious people of America have looked upon Congress as moving very slowly in this affair.

"Mr. President, I desire, in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to say that at the last session of the last Congress two missionaries appeared here from Armenia, both of whom I knew personally, one of whom was formerly a resident of my own city, and stated the grievances, the troubles, the massacres, their fears. They were asked what was the remedy, and they said to the committee that in their judgment if a consulate could be established at Erzerum and another at Harpoot and consuls appointed, then there would be no trouble in that great interior, because the eye of America would then be upon it. In less than a week after that the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill establishing two consulates, one at Erzerum and the other at Harpoot, and it became a law. The President of the United States appointed the consuls.

"Surely the committee and Congress did everything then as expeditiously as anybody could ask, and did exactly what these missionaries desired should be done. Turkey refused *exequaturs* to those two consuls. I do not know what the executive department has done as to that refusal. I do not know what the executive department can do as to it; but it seems to me that some pressure ought to be brought somehow, that when there can be no objection to the persons of the consuls appointed *exequaturs* shall be granted.

"Now, Mr. President, consider this incident. H

that consul had been received by Turkey, had gone to Harpoot, a consulate building had been provided for, and an American flag raised, more than 20,000 lives would have been saved. One of the most terrible massacres perpetrated anywhere in Turkey took place at that point.

"The good people of the United States have planted in Turkey over $6,000,000 for a single purpose, to improve and better the condition of the people of that country. They have erected as fine colleges as there are in the world. They have been maintained by American money. They have educated thousands and hundreds of thousands of Turks, or Armenians, who are subject to Turkey. It has been a work of wonderful beneficence, a work which has had marvelous success, and yet it is stopped absolutely to-day. That American capital now is held up; it can not do an ounce of work. At Harpoot the American colleges were burned down and the Americans themselves were compelled to flee for their lives.

"I do not know how far the United States of America can interfere in Turkey. I am in favor of these resolutions as an expression of our opinion upon the awful tragedies there; but if I had had my way, after the powers of Europe have waited now a solid year looking each other in the face with suspicious eyes and neither one daring to make a move lest the other shall receive a benefit—I say if I had had my way, I would have Congress memorialize Russia and say to her: 'Take Armenia into your possession. Protect the lives of these Christians there. And the United States of America will stand behind you with all its power.' That is the memorial and resolution I would have passed.

"If Great Britain owned a college worth $1,000,000 at Harpoot and by Turkish orders that college had been burned down, and if the teachers, they being British citizens, had been compelled to flee for their lives, does the Senator from Texas believe that the voice of Great Britain would have been silent? Does he not believe that the demand would have been made at once for damages for that destruction of property and that those citizens should be protected?"

Senator Mills, of Texas, said:

"There is some difference between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States. The Senator from Maine is now speaking in the Congress of the United States, that has the sole power to declare war and use the armed power of this Government. It is not so with Great Britain. There the King can make war whenever he pleases to do so. If my friend would be for war, I do not know but that I would go with him; wherever people of the United States residing in foreign countries are not protected by foreign governments I would send the ships of the United States, and I would batter down their capital, as Jefferson did in 1802 with the pirates."

Senator Frye said:

"I have no doubt that the Senator would, and I agree with him entirely in his theory about the protection of American citizens. I do not cite Great Britain because I am fond of her.

"Mr. President, one could not help admiring the glowing eulogy of England so eloquently uttered a day or two since by the junior Senator from Colorado, but while I was compelled to unite in admiration of the speaker, I dissented from almost every word of the speech. I do not love Great Britain. I recognize her power on the land, her magnificent dominion on the sea, but I assert that in all our life as colony and republic she has never done us a kind act or offered us a helping hand. While we were hers, her conduct toward us was antagonistic to all of our interests, repressive of our industries, domineering, unjust, and despotic, so that we were compelled to rebel.

"As a republic she was no more friendly. I can not forget that for fifty years she taunted us about our 'flag of the free,' our Declaration of Independence, our asserted equality of man, while we held black men in bondage, put manacles on ankle and hand, and yet when the South rebelled, undertook by arms to establish another republic whose corner stone should be slavery forever, she was prompt to recognize belligerent rights; aided France to establish a monarchy in Mexico, a perpetual menace to us; built, fitted out, and manned ships to destroy our commerce; did all in her power to establish the Confederacy, so that she might have a customer.

"Sir, the British rulers are no friends of ours. Now she is sitting quietly by seeing the Armenians for a solid year murdered because they were Christians, when she was one of the very agencies agreeing to protect their lives or compel Turkey to do it, and she had the power in her hands any day to do it. So I say, regardless of what Great Britain might have thought, if I had had my way Congress would have memorialized Russia at once to take possession of Armenia, and the United States would back her in the doing of it.

"Now, so far as American citizens are concerned, I would protect them there at any cost. We never agreed that the Dardanelles should be closed to us. There can not be found a line in the policy of the United States of America which ever permitted any great navigable water to be closed to our ships; not one. On the contrary, we have been ready to go to war at any time to keep navigable waters open to our ships. We have given no assent to the agreement of the concerting nations over there that the Dardanelles shall be closed. If it was necessary to protect our American citizens and their property, I would order United States ships of war, in spite of foreign agreements, to sail up the Dardanelles and plant themselves before Constantinople, and then demand that American citizens should have the protection they are entitled to.

"Mr. President, I think one of the grandest things in the history of Great Britain, and one thing for which I admire her, is that she does protect her citizens everywhere and anywhere, under all circumstances. Her mighty power is put forth for their relief and protection, and it is admirable. I do not wonder that a British citizen loves his country.

"All that I ask of this grand republic of ours is that it shall model itself after Great Britain, if it pleases, in this one thing, that the life of an American citizen shall be protected wherever he may be, whether in Great Britain or in Turkey, and in no other thing whatsoever."

Senator Call said:

"The resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations are very feeble and emasculated utterances compared with the speech of the Senator from Maine. We fight our battles here on the Committee on Foreign Relations' report of a resolution that has no significance in it, that protects no American citizens, and the Senator from Maine arises here and commends Great Britain for doing that which we refuse and fail to do, viz., not only protecting her subjects, but asserting her power everywhere.

"I introduced a resolution in the Senate which I will send to the desk to be read, which did propose something for the relief of the people of Armenia and did support the dignity and power of the American Republic. Here we have a tame, insignificant declaration of opinion and sympathy, giving no protection and no relief to these people.

"I agree with the Senator from Maine that the

Armenian people should have the protection of this Government, not because they are citizens of the United States, but because the people of the United States have a duty to civilization, have a duty to the progress of mankind, to perform. It is not because of any treaty between Russia and England or any other powers, but because it is our duty to maintain the principles upon which this Government and our civilization are founded. But when I introduce resolutions to that effect we find the Committee on Foreign Relations holding back, taking no action, and then introducing a mere expression of their sympathy, while murder, outrage, and ferocity such as beasts of the forest do not possess are perpetrated upon these Armenian people and upon the people upon our own immediate borders in the island of Cuba."

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, said:

"The Government of the United States (whether right or wrong I will not now detain the Senate by discussing) has undertaken to deal with this matter diplomatically, and diplomatic negotiations are now going on. A lady, an intimate friend of mine, who I am proud to say is my constituent and personal friend, is on her way to Turkey with the ministrations of the Red Cross at her command. Whatever we may think of the opinion of the Senator from Florida, however much we may sympathize with my honorable friend from Maine, to whose stirring speech we all listened with pleasure, I hold that it is wrong for the Senate to thrust these extreme statements, which I sympathize with almost altogether, into the diplomacy of the United States. The Senator's indignation will keep for a week. Until we learn from our President that the function of diplomacy is over, I hope that we may content ourselves to withhold the expression of our natural indignation, however difficult for manly spirits like that of my friend from Florida it may be.

"Now, I appeal to him. I think I know the opinion of the Armenians; there are more of them in my city than in any other. I think I know the opinion of the American Board for Foreign Missions, with whom I have a thousand ties of personal union in the past and in the present. We may be obliged to come to what the Senator proposes, but let us wait until the diplomatic means are exhausted. When the President and the Secretary of State of the United States are endeavoring to save the families, the wives, of American missionaries still in danger from these lawless fanatics, when Clara Barton is on her way with the Red Cross in her hand, it is a pretty serious thing to thrust our intemperate and angry utterances into that diplomatic condition.

"As to what the Committee on Foreign Relations have done, does any one suppose that my friend from Illinois is not as much stirred to the bottom of his heart with indignation at these things as anybody? Yet he, as the organ of that great committee, unanimously, as I understand the committee have acted, proposes for to-day this temperate and guarded expression. I say to the Senator from Florida he is taking great responsibility—and great responsibility in regard to the lives and the honor of women, which he has so much at heart—when he thrusts himself into that situation and breaks it up."

Senator Call said:

"Mr. President, I object to the pending resolutions. I object to them because they mean nothing; I object to them because it is an insult to the suffering people of Armenia and because the nations of the civilized world will look upon it as an empty and unmeaning declaration of sympathy.

"We have a duty to perform. We are a great people, the light of the world, and we owe it to civilization and humanity that the power which has been given to us shall be exercised. We owe it to every principle of civilization that the people of Armenia, and by a greater interest and obligation that the people of Cuba, shall not be murdered by the brutal military despotism which now threatens to extinguish that entire race, and we owe it to the people of Armenia that we shall pass something more than an empty declaration of sympathy.

"I offer the resolution heretofore submitted by me as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the committee."

Senator Call's substitute was laid on the table and the resolutions reported by the committee were agreed to.

In the House, resolutions, petitions, and memorials on the subject were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which prepared a report substantially the same as the resolutions passed in the Senate. The committee therefore substituted these resolutions for the report, and submitted them to the House. In the debate which followed the resolutions were supported by Messrs. Quigg, of New York; Hitt, of Illinois; McCreary, of Kentucky; Henderson, of Iowa; Smith, of Michigan; and others. They were objected to, on the ground that the United States, not being a party to the Treaty of Berlin, has no right to interfere or give any advice on the subject to the powers concerned, by Messrs. Bailey, of Texas; Turner, of Georgia; and others; while they were criticised as weak and inadequate by Messrs. Hepburn, of Iowa; Mahany, of New York; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Walsh, of New York; and others.

Mr. Quigg, of New York, said in support of the resolutions:

"It will be conceded, Mr. Speaker, that our interest in the situation in Armenia is chiefly humane and but slightly political. Although newspaper dispatches from Oriental points have from time to time mentioned American citizens as having been killed or injured in the Kurdish-Armenian riots, our official information is to the contrary. And it gives me ple. sure, in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to accept the assurances of the State Department as to the zeal and activity that it has manifested in its efforts to protect the rights of American citizens throughout the Turkish Empire, and also to testify to the good work that has been performed by our minister to Turkey, to whose prompt intervention, supported by the near presence of three American ships of war, the fact is no doubt due that the perpetrators of these outrages have been so scrupulously careful to overlook those persons of American or Armenian birth who are known to be able to claim the protection of the American flag.

"But however remote we may be, Mr. Speaker, whether by distance or political interest, from the scene of these shocking iniquities, the fact of their occurrence excites the profound grief of the American people, and imposes upon Congress the duty of uttering such a protest as will be heard by those who, of their own free motion, have given bonds to civilization for the good behavior of Turkey. We do not need to inquire too curiously into the motives of those Christian sovereigns of Europe who uphold with one hand a Government that they constantly menace with the other. We are not interested in their jealousies, and have no part in their ambitions. But since they have chosen, sooner than take the risk and consequences to themselves of allowing events to follow their natural course, to assume the place of guardian and trustee of the Ottoman Porte, frankly professing the responsibility that thereby attaches to them—since they in the name of peace and humanity have pledged the Sultan to just and liberal policies toward his Christian

subjects—since he has acknowledged their right of supervision, and he for them and they for him have given solemn assurance to the Christian world that liberty of conscience and freedom of worship shall exist in every part of the Turkish Empire, that the Armenian Christians shall be protected against Kurds and Circassians, and that the local administration of the Porte in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians shall be thoroughly reformed, we have the right to summon them into the high court of national honor and good faith and ask why these pledges have not been performed, and upon what excuse they stand idly and shamefacedly by while 10,000 Christian homes are being plundered and devastated, and while men are murdered, women dishonored, and children sold into unthinkable slavery, and all because they will not cry out that Mohammed is the prophet of God.

"I dare say, Mr. Speaker, that the resolutions which have been read are probably inadequate to accomplish what needs to be accomplished upon the conscience, and perhaps upon the fears, of the rulers of the Turkish Empire; but if they shall succeed in showing that the American people are watching occurrences in Armenia, and watching them with solicitude and regret, it is possible that the protest and the warning they contain may not pass wholly unheeded."

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, said:

"The members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House have endeavored this session and last session to do all in their power as regards Armenia. During the last Congress we received information of these robberies and murders in Armenia. Hoping and believing that we might accomplish something, we authorized the appointment by the President of the United States of a consul at Erzerum and a consul at Harpoot, in the Turkish provinces where the greatest atrocities had been committed. These consuls were appointed by the President, but they were at first denied their *exequaturs*. After months of delay I believe they have at last reached their posts of duty. At this session of Congress, to still further aid them, we authorized in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill the appointment of interpreters for those consuls.

"I wish to say further, Mr. Speaker, that the very fact that *exequaturs* were denied to our consuls when duly appointed, accredited, and sent to Harpoot and Erzerum is another important reason why the Congress of the United States should take an interest in this matter and do all that can properly be done."

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, said:

"I have no doubt that it is obviously improper for this Government to practically censure other nations for violating a compact made among themselves, and with which the United States has no connection. This resolution, if adopted, is an impertinence, if not a downright insult, to the nations making this treaty. It says in effect that the great powers of Europe have entered into a combination and assumed an obligation which they have so grossly disregarded that this Government feels it incumbent upon it to call attention to their offense.

"I submit to the judgment of the House that this is not different from the case where two parties enter into a contract in which a third party who has no interest should demand of them that they enforce its stipulations. I believe that it is as gross an affront to a nation to tell it that it has violated its treaty as it would be to an individual to tell him that he had disregarded the obligation of his contract. I can see no difference between them.

"I had supposed that this Government had no policy better settled than that it will not interfere with the affairs of a foreign nation and will not suffer a foreign nation to interfere with its affairs. I submit, in conclusion, to the judgment of the House that while we are denying the right of foreign nations even to interfere in the affairs, not of our country, but of this continent, we ought not to attempt an interference with the affairs of other nations. To do so must involve us in a departure from our traditional policy, and for that reason I believe the resolution ought to be amended so as to eliminate all reference to the Treaty of Berlin."

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, said:

"Our wise forefathers committed our foreign relations and our delicate diplomatic affairs to a confidential channel, in which they are conducted by the President and the Senate. They carefully endeavored to isolate these questions from the temptations and emergencies of party politics, which too often overmaster and dominate us all.

"But it seems to me, sir, that this question presents itself: Is it wise, is it prudent, is it dignified in the high forum of international ethics and comity for us to intrude in this foreign quarrel and in this manner? In addition to this constitutional policy to which I have already adverted, we have also established another great principle of American policy, the converse of that which has been called the Monroe doctrine.

"Why, sir, looking further at this matter, let it be remembered that these great powers undertook by that famous treaty to effectuate a pacification of the Eastern nations, which for ages have been engaged in the terrific conflicts between the followers of Christ and those of Mohammed, an international and imperial undertaking which ought to add imperishable fame to Lord Beaconsfield and his illustrious associates in that mighty enterprise of piety, peace, and humanity; and we ought not to forget that the gravest complications growing out of recent wars and their bitter results, jealousies as to the balance of power, and mutual fears in the face of the insatiable militarism which holds Europe in its grasp, embarrass the orderly execution of the compact made at Berlin. The great armies and armaments of Russia, the mighty military establishments of Germany and France, of Austria and England, with the consequent lust of power and dominion, what would they do with Turkey if they were to undertake to subdue that country. They seem, in fact, to be fully occupied just now in watching each other. A spark in the present temper of Europe might kindle a flame which would appall mankind!

"Do we regard ourselves as wiser and better than the statesmen who are keeping the peace in Europe?

"Will not our interposition under these most extraordinary circumstances be regarded as a rash and unjustifiable intrusion?

"The last of these resolutions declares to the world and the Turkish Government that whatever the President may do, whatever step he may take for the protection of American citizens in Armenia shall meet with our sanction and our support. How far, Mr. Speaker, does that resolution fall short of a declaration of war? He might send the American navy to bombard the whole Turkish coast, to lay Constantinople in ruins, and level it with the waters of the sea. I have no doubt of the wisdom and conservatism of the honorable gentleman who occupies that high position; but I would not, under the conditions which now exist, charge him with such a menace."

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, said:

"Mr. Speaker, the recital of outrage and wrong that has just been made to this House by the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Kentucky is one that seldom falls upon human ears.

It is seldom, indeed, in this day of civilization, that such a story is told to men; 30,000 Christian people, within twenty months, slaughtered by the unspeakable Turk solely because of their religious views! And what do we propose to do about it? This resolution contains, first, our mild protest against outrages like these. Then we express our sympathies for those that yet remain in Armenia and that may be the subject of slaughter. Sympathy for the people menaced with a peril like this, or suffering grief for slaughtered friends! They do not want sympathy, Mr. Speaker; they want rescue. They do not want our mere words; they want Christian people to come to their relief. And we ask that those nations that have witnessed all these transactions of outrage, that are as familiar with all of these facts as we are—we ask these people who for years have been derelict of duty now to respond to the dictates of duty and see to it that their treaty stipulations are enforced. That is what we do. We protest, and the gentleman from New York tells us that he scarcely thinks it possible—that it is 'barely possible'—that something may come from this action which has been reported by our Committee on Foreign Affairs after a month of deliberation.

"Mr. Speaker, we all know that the English Government owns largely of Turkish bonds. We know that English capital, to the extent of hundreds of millions, is invested in Turkey, and that capital is intent upon preserving the autonomy of Turkey in order to protect those investments. We know that it is that and that alone which has kept this foul blot of a Government upon the map of the world for the last twenty years. We know that Russia stands anxious to get to the Mediterranean Sea, and that France and Germany and Austria and England are unwilling that the balance of power in Europe shall be disturbed. We know that they will continue the situation as it is, and yet we appeal to them to do that which humanity says we should do and that we know they will not do. We have it in our own hands to do something more than make this mild protest, and at the proper time I intend to offer this amendment:

"'That for the purpose of emphasizing our protest against the murders and outrages above recited, the President is directed to furnish the Turkish minister his dismissal as a representative of the Sultan at this capital, and terminate all diplomatic relations with the Government of Turkey.'

"Mr. Speaker, that kind of a protest would mean something. Gentlemen around me say that this is too drastic, that this is not diplomacy. It may be that it is not diplomatic and that it is drastic, but it means something more than mere words. It is within the limitation of that action that we can take. We can say here to all the world that we will not recognize as a civilized government that government which permits the outrages against its citizens that the Turkish Government has permitted. We can do that. We can say that it is unworthy of a place among the nations, and we ought to do it."

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, said:

"I have no want of sympathy such as the gentleman expresses for those who suffer; but his remedy, dismissing the Turkish minister, to be certainly followed by the dismissal of our minister at Constantinople, is a strange, extraordinary one—to take away the one instrumentality by which we now are protecting many: an instrumentality which, by the code of the world, by international law, stronger than the applause of the gallery, enables us to put out our arm and save an American anywhere in the midst of massacre, of burning, and of blood, and it has done it.

"That is the testimony. No one regrets more than I do that these resolutions seem so weak, that the remedy is so feeble. But how far can we go? Our action is limited by our power. Gentlemen have suggested to the committee and numerous letters from eminent men and from societies have proposed that we seize the ports of Turkey. That is still more drastic than dismissing the Turkish minister. It has been proposed that we send a fleet. Another distinguished gentleman, whose name it would not be proper to mention here proposed, that we should join with Russia in what is substantially an invasion of Turkey.

"These are not methods consonant with our traditions or our policy. We can do something—not much.

"Any swagger which we may ourselves indulge toward Turkey will be wholly ineffectual. Dismissing their minister and bringing home our own, we will simply exasperate them and take away from ourselves the power we have now of preventing the property and lives of our citizens in Turkey from being destroyed. The Turkish Government is responding to the claim for property being destroyed, that every cent will be paid in full. They are taking the same time to examine the bill that we took in making out the bill. That is not only the usage of nations, but of individuals in private disputes.

"Protection has been given to Americans in perhaps overabundance, in order that we might not have a claim for intervention on behalf of those unhappy victims of cruelty and fanaticism who are falling all about the Americans there."

Mr. Smith, of Michigan, said:

"While I would not go so far as my friend from Iowa and sever all official relations with the Government of the Sultan, I would not dispatch this joint resolution expressing the sentiment of the American people by the ordinary method of transmission, but after it passes and receives the sanction of the Executive, I would authorize him to place it in the hands of a captain of an American man-of-war and ask him to deliver it in person to the reigning authority on the shores of the Black Sea."

Mr. Mahany, of New York, said:

"Mr. Speaker, in the speech of the gentlemen from Georgia I notice that he laid especial stress upon the fact that we are indebted in a marked degree to the Government of Turkey for 'special and particular protection to our citizens.' I do not apprehend that the people of this republic are under any especial obligation to the Turkish or to any other government for not murdering in cold blood citizens of the United States. Nor should we be grateful to any foreign power for refraining from practicing on American citizens such villainies as may be perpetrated on the defenseless subjects of its own sovereignty.

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas said that this question, viewed from the standpoint of the signatory powers that participated in the Treaty of Berlin, was somewhat in the nature of a contract, in which the obligation concerned only the contracting parties to fulfill or not to fulfill the terms of the agreement; but, if the gentleman from Texas will permit me to observe, there is no contract known to man that will permit either or any of the contracting parties an unlimited license in murder, in brutality, in every conceivable atrocity. International law, in its development, has a tendency to narrow and to crystallize. From time to time great revulsions of human sentiment, great declarations of allegiance to higher principles, sweep aside these crystallizations of outworn conditions and establish new ideas and new phases of thought and action for the government of mankind. And it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, the time has arrived

for us to state squarely and fairly to the Government of Turkey that we, as a civilized nation, in the forefront of human progress and human enlightenment, will not sit idly by and see these outrages perpetrated without at least lifting a manful voice of protest against them.

"There is manhood in nations as well as in individuals. If one of you gentlemen sitting in this hall—if my friend from Georgia or my friend from Texas—were to see a helpless woman or a defenseless child assaulted upon Pennsylvania Avenue and did not raise his voice in protest or offer other resistance to prevent the outrage he would be, in the eyes of the law, a participator in the crime; and I say that as the representatives of the United States sitting here in this magnificent Capitol, dedicated to tolerance and to human liberty, we shall be guilty participators in the Armenian outrages and atrocities if we do not lift our voice in protest against the infinite and unspeakable villainies perpetrated by the Turkish Government. My friends who oppose these resolutions have laid great stress upon the view that it is not our duty to interefere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations and that we ought to keep distinctly to ourselves. Well, my friends, if we let these slaughters pass without protest, if we sit here in suppliance, if we sit here in silence and in cowardice while such wrongs shame the eternal heavens, then everything that we stand for among the governments of earth, all the national mission and destiny to make for truth and freedom which is the just pride of American citizenship, is but the empty phrasing of still emptier words, and that magnificent statue in the harbor of New York which holds up the light of tolerance and of liberty to all the world is a delusion and a lie.

"What the distinguished gentleman from Iowa said is the gist of this whole question. We may with justice and propriety turn aside from the minor considerations of international law and say to the Executive, as the eminent Representative from the State of Iowa urges us to say: Give back to the Turkish minister his passports; send him home to the Sublime Porte with the message that the Congress of the freest, the most moral, the most intelligent, and the most tolerant country on earth protests against his outrages on defenseless women and helpless children, and that we want no fraternity with a man or a sovereign whose hands are dripping with the gore of the innocent."

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said:

"If the outrages committed in Turkey are so great as to call upon us to demand the execution of the provisions of that treaty by the other powers of Europe, why may we not, in a proper manner, protest to Turkey herself, directly, against the outrages she has committed? Why may we not say to Turkey in some sort of diplomatic language, that will mean a little something: 'You have murdered 30,000 people for no other reason than that they were Christians and did not belong to the religion of your nationality. We in America protest to you against it as an outrage and protest in the name of Christian civilization.' Why should we call upon other nations of Europe to do that which we have a perfect right to do for ourselves?

"That is not all. Why may we not say to a nation that murders 30,000 people in a very few months' time, by a line of atrocities that has stirred the blood of the American people as nothing has ever done heretofore, except it be the recitation of the murders committed in the Wyoming valley and other scenes in our own country by the Indians under the stimulus of the same nation that stands across the pathway of the protection of Christians in Turkey—why may we not protest, in thunder tones, against such treatment as that, by saying plainly and emphatically to that sort of nation, 'We do not want anything to do with you.'

"The argument is now that Turkey has hostages in the person of our representatives abroad. Turkey, we are told, has in her camp some of our prisoners that will be scalped and burned at the stake. You must not disturb the peace and harmony of the Emperor of Turkey, because they are such a peculiar people, they are such a class of men, they belong to such a peculiar race of people, that if the United States should protest against the outrages already committed they might work destruction, and kill some of our American citizens and burn American property. And so, in the face of this dire threat, the protest comes that we must waive our manhood, we must sink our national independence and make our protest through somebody else who will transmit our language lest the deadly Turk should drive his scimiter, already gory with the blood of 30,000 Christians, into the bodies of some of our own people.

"We have in that way on this floor to-day given notice to Turkey how she can protect herself. She needs no ships, she needs no army, she needs nothing but her murderous purpose. She has been informed by distinguished gentlemen, representatives of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that she has a means of redress in her own hands. They have said: 'Go on, Mr. Turk, with your outrages, murder as much as you please, disgrace civilization, kill and burn, and we dare not do anything, for you have hostages in your camp, and we fear you will kill our people; and therefore, in the interest of saving the lives of American people who are to-day in the Ottoman Empire, we will make ourselves contemptible in the sight of the world.'

"So, Mr. Speaker, I adopt the position taken by the gentleman from New York who made this report. There is nothing in these resolutions; and when a great nation, when a great power like the United States opens its mouth to say something and says nothing, she has lowered herself in the estimation of all the nations of the world. Let foreign diplomacy take hold of this insignificant paper. Let foreign diplomats analyze the meaning of all this, and what have you got? You have an enunciation, coming from the champion of this resolution, speaking, I take it, by authority of the committee, that they dare not attack Turkey lest Turkey shall retaliate against the United States. I should like to have the gentleman tell me when the time will come that that argument will not be an absolute barrier to an expression of the manly independence of this Government against any nation on the face of the earth?"

Mr. Hepburn's amendment was rejected by a vote of 19 to 121. Mr. Taft, of Ohio, offered an amendment proposing to add the following to the concurrent resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the conscience of humanity fastens upon the six Christian powers above named the responsibility of the continuance of the butchery of Armenian Christians; that the spectacle of these six leading Christian powers permitting the murder of Christians who by treaty stipulations were placed under their special care is humiliating to the last degree and discredits the Christian religion throughout the world.

"*Resolved*, That that one of the signatory powers which first takes action under the Berlin Treaty to prevent the further butchery of defenseless Armenian Christians will receive the grateful recognition not only of the American people, but of the entire civilized world."

This was rejected, as was also a motion to recommit with instruction, and the resolution passed by a vote of 143 yeas to 26 nays.

Appropriations.—The appropriations made at the session were the following:

Agriculture	$3,255,532.00
Army	23,278,402.73
Diplomatic and consular	1,642,558.76
District of Columbia	5,905,082.48
Fortifications	7,397,888.00
Indian	* 7,390,496.79
Legislative, etc.	21,518,834.71
Military Academy	449,525.61
Navy	30,562,739.95
Pension, including deficiencies *	141,328,380.00
Post office	92,571,564.22
River and harbor	† 12,621,800.00
Sundry civil	33,031,152.19
Deficiencies, except for pensions	‡ 15,326,508.05
Total	$396,280,660.49
Miscellaneous	§ 425,000.00
Total regular annual appropriations	$396,705,660.49
Permanent annual appropriations	‖ 119,054,160.00
Total	$515,759,820.49

* This sum is exclusive of $1,660,000 for second installment on account of purchase of Cherokee Outlet, which has been paid under "permanent annual appropriations," but is not included in the estimates thereunder for 1897. A like sum was included in the Indian appropriation act passed at the last session of the last Congress.

† This does not include $3,000,000 estimated to be necessary under indefinite appropriation made in river and harbor act of this session to purchase property of Monongahela Navigation Company.

‡ This sum includes $1,496,679.56 for objects that are in no sense deficiencies; $3,614,133.77 to pay judgments of the courts and audited accounts certified by the accounting officers for 1893 and prior fiscal years; in all, $5,110,813.33.

§ Estimated.

‖ This is the amount originally submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury as estimated to be necessary under permanent specific and permanent indefinite appropriations, except that to the amount thus submitted for 1891, $101,628,453, there are added expenditures under permanent appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress subsequent to said estimate, as follows: Salaries diplomatic and consular service, $27,756.79; redemption national bank notes, $22,553,298.50; expenses of Treasury notes, $218,-862.60; coinage of silver bullion, $210,893.14; rebate tobacco tax, $770,082.39; and repayments to importers and for debentures and drawbacks, customs service, $4,915,285.28; in all, $29,695,678.70.

The river and harbor bill was vetoed in the following message:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without approval House bill No. 7977, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its favors.

It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly $14,000,000 for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes amounting to a little more than $3,000,000, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress.

The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about $17,000,000.

A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than $62,000,000. Though the payments on these contracts are in most cases so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than $3,000,000 on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of the remainder, nearly $20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding, and to meet payments on these more than $4,000,000 must be appropriated in the immediate future.

If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the Government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about $80,000,000. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous surveys and examinations which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations.

There is no ground to hope that in the face of persistent and growing demands the aggregate of appropriations for the smaller schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with the installments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than $30,000,000; and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency toward increased expenditures of this sort and the concealment which postponed payments afford for extravagance will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years.

In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed.

Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in aid of individual interests.

On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.

While those intrusted with the management of public funds in the interest of all the people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public work by pleading the opinions of engineers or others as to the practibility of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers.

I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the Government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

Whatever items of doubtful propriety may have escaped observation or may have been tolerated in previous executive approvals of similar bills, I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in Government revenue. This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public Treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress amounting to more than $500,000,000.

Individual economy and careful expenditure are sterling virtues which lead to thrift and comfort. Economy and the exaction of clear justification for the appropriation of public moneys by the servants of the people are not only virtues but solemn obligations.

To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects, their allowance can not fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage a sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our Govern-

ment may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and especial favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care.

I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issue of Government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to $62,000,000 no less binding than its bonds for that sum.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 29, 1896.*

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported the bill back, recommending that it should pass notwithstanding the disapproval of the Executive. The report took up and answered each objection to the bill which the message presented as follows:

"Your committee feel that they would be remiss in their duty to the House of Representatives if they should fail to make some statement regarding the merits of said bill, and especially as the same may be affected by the criticism thereof contained in the message of the President. It may be well to state at the outset that of the 417 items of appropriations contained in the bill, all of them except 27 are for projects contained in river and harbor bills heretofore enacted into law, and which projects now and for some years have been in process of construction and completion by the Government. No new projects were added to the river and harbor bill of 1894. It will thus be seen that the principal work of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors has been the investigation and examination of works of improvement to which Congress has by repeated acts committed itself. The river and harbor bill of 1892 also contained a very limited number of new projects. The river and harbor bill of 1890 appropriated $25,136,295, and placed certain works under the contract system, which involved the additional expenditure of $15,282,980. It appears, therefore, from this statement that by far the greater number of projects appropriated for in this bill were also appropriated for in the bill of 1890 and which are not yet completed. That bill was referred by President Harrison to Gen. Thomas L. Casey, then chief of engineers, who was noted for his rugged honesty, his great executive capacity, and his superb mastery of all matters coming under his supervision, for his opinion as to the merits of the several projects therein contained. After an examination of the bill he reported to President Harrison that only 8 items in the bill, in his judgment, seemed to be of limited or local benefit. The gross amount appropriated for these items was $72,500. All other items in that bill were considered by him to be in the interest of commerce. From this it will be seen that by far the larger part of the projects contained in the present bill passed the scrutiny and received the approval of Gen. Casey and have gone unchallenged until now. The bills of 1890 and 1892 were approved by President Harrison, and the bill of 1894 was permitted by the present Executive to become a law by limitation.

"The President in his message states:

"'Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in aid of individual interests.'

"Your committee is not advised as to the objects against which this criticism is directed. They can only state that this bill was prepared after a most careful examination of the reports of the engineers and after giving hearings to delegations and others interested in the various projects named in the bill, and they respectfully submit that they were careful to avoid making provision for any objects which were not directly related to the public welfare and in the interests of commerce.

"The President also states that—

"'On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.'

"Your committee, in the absence of any direct information upon this point, have concluded that this criticism is based upon a misconception of the language used with regard to quite a number of the projects named in the bill. It has often occurred that after a project had been adopted in accordance with certain defined plans submitted by the engineers the interests of commerce required that a greater and more effective improvement than that first contemplated should be made. In such cases it has long been the custom of Congress, amply justified by results, to order from time to time new surveys and estimates to be made with a view to enlarging the scope of these projects. In making appropriations for these enlarged projects the bill often directs that the money appropriated shall be expended in accordance with the modified or enlarged projects submitted by the engineers. It may be that the President inferred from the language so used that the original plans had been improvident and ill-advised, and the money expended upon them had been wasted, whereas the truth is that the money expended upon the original plans was judiciously expended and would have been expended even if the modified or enlarged plans had been originally adopted, the work under the original plans being in all cases included in that embraced in the modified plans. Instances of these so-called modified or enlarged projects may be found in the cases of Baltimore harbor; Portland harbor, Maine; Newtown creek, which is a part of New York harbor; Wilmington, Del.; St. John's river, Florida; Savannah harbor, and many others.

"The President also states:

"'I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with this Government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.'

"When this bill was originally reported your committee were not aware that it contained such appropriations as those described by the President. Since the reception of his message they have reexamined the bill and made diligent inquiry to ascertain if in fact it does contain such appropriations, and they feel justified in asserting and do assert that the information upon which the President bases this charge is wholly without foundation. There is nothing in the reports of the engineers or in any information laid before your committee from any source whatsoever calculated to suggest even a suspicion that any such appropriations as indicated by the President are contained in the bill.

"The President states that this bill—

"'Directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly $14,000,000 for river and harbor work.'

"In so far as this statement is calculated to produce the impression that it is contemplated that the

whole amount of cash appropriated by this bill is to be immediately expended it is an error. It is well understood that only one river and harbor bill is passed by each Congress. The cash appropriated therefore by this bill is intended to cover the expense of the prosecution of works named in the bill, except as to those placed under the contract system, for the whole of the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1898. The actual cash appropriation carried by this bill is $12,621,800, which includes the cash appropriation amounting to $2,525,500 for projects placed under the continuous contracts in the bill.

"After alluding to the $3,000,000 carried by the sundry civil bill for works heretofore placed under contract the President adds:

"'The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditure for the objects mentioned amounts to about $17,000,000.'

"For the reason already given, it is obvious that this statement is an error. As already stated, $12,621,800 is intended to be expended during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1898.

"The President is also mistaken in his statement that this bill authorizes contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than $62,000,000. The true amount for which such contracts are authorized is $59,616,404·91.

"The President also states in connection with his discussion of these contract works:

"'Of the remainder, nearly $20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding.'

"This is also an error for the reason that if all the contracts authorized by this bill are promptly entered into by the Secretary of War for the full amounts estimated for the completion of each by the chief of engineers the maximum amount that can be expended under the limitations of this bill in any one fiscal year is $16,612,873.91.

"The President also says:

"'There is no ground to hope that in the face of persistent and growing demands the aggregate of appropriations for the smaller schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with the installments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than $30,000,000.'

"The President here falls into the error of assuming that there will be another appropriation for the 'smaller schemes' not covered by contracts to be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. As a matter of fact, the next river and harbor bill, should one be passed, will only cover the cost of prosecuting these smaller works for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1900, and no additional appropriations for the smaller works will be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

"The accusation of extravagance in this bill is most effectually disproved by a comparison with the appropriations for river and harbor improvements already made for the six years ending June 30, 1896:

There has been appropriated, commencing with the river and harbor bill of 1890, including $3,000,000 carried in the pending sundry civil bill	$100,200,000.00
Or an average per annum of	16,700,000.00
The amount carried under contract in the present bill, which will be distributed over a period of six years, is	59,616,404.91
Our experience with the contract system in the past, together with positive statements laid before your committee, justify the expectation that these contract works will be completed for at least 30 per cent. less than the amount stated, or in round figures, say	42,000,000.00
To this should be added necessary to complete harbor works hitherto undertaken	4,000,000.00
And it is safe to assume that the river and harbor bills which will probably be passed in 1898 and 1900 will each carry not exceeding	10,000,000.00
Add to this cash appropriated in the present bill	12,621,800.00
And it may be estimated that during the ensuing six years there will be expended for river and harbor improvements in all	78,621,800.00
This would involve the expenditure during each of the next six years of	13,100,000.00
As against	16,700,000.00

during each of the past six years. This does not include the item for probable expenditure under condemnation proceedings authorized for dams and locks upon the Monongahela river. This amount can not be definitely stated.

"It should be borne in mind that the sum of $59,000,000 and more embraced in these continuous contracts provided for in this bill are the estimates of the engineers upon the old plan of doing the work by piecemeal, and that these estimates were many of them made three, four, five, or more years ago, when the cost of construction was much greater than it is now; that in formulating this bill we have limited in all cases the cost of any projects put upon the continuous-contract plan to the estimates of the engineers, and there is every reason to believe that the experience of the past will be the experience of the future in the saving upon these contracts; and when we say that we believe these contracts will all be completed for $42,000,000 we think we are easily within the range of accurate statement."

To the report was added a comparison of amounts appropriated, as below:

Amounts appropriated in river and harbor appropriation acts, Forty-eighth to Fifty-third Congresses:

Forty-eighth Congress, first session	$13,949,200
Forty-ninth Congress, first session	14,473,900
Fiftieth Congress, first session	22,397,616
Fifty-first Congress, first session	25,136,295
Fifty-second Congress, first session	21,154,218
Fifty-third Congress, first session	11,643,180
Fifty-fourth Congress, pending bill	$12,621,800

The bill was passed over the veto without debate by the following vote: Yeas, 219; nays, 61; not voting, 74. In the Senate it was debated and passed by a vote of 56 yeas to 5 nays, 28 not voting.

Among the "riders" carried by the appropriation bills, the most important was the Updegraff bill to abolish the fee system as to United States district attorneys and marshals, and to substitute salaries, which was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and engrafted upon the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. It is estimated that the direct result of the legislation will be a saving of at least $1,000,000 a year, of which the Treasury will receive the benefit of about $600,000.

Contested Seats.—The case of Mr. Du Pont's title to a seat in the Senate from Delaware (see "Annual Cyclopædia," 1895, pages 227, 228) was debated at length and decided against him. In the House there were no fewer than 32 cases of contest. In 17 of these the committees unanimously decided in favor of the sitting members, who were Democrats; in 2 cases committees unanimously decided in favor of contestants, who were Republicans; in 9 cases majorities of committees decided against sitting members, who were Democrats (in one of these cases declaring the seat vacant), and one case was not disposed of by the committee which had charge of it. The net result has been the seating of 2 Populists and 8 Republicans in the place of 10 Democrats, the unseating of 2 Democrats, which created vacancies, and the leaving of the titles of other sitting members whose seats were contested undetermined.

Bond Investigation.—Late in the session the Senate adopted a resolution for an investigation by a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance of the bond transactions of the present Administration, and the inquiry was begun.

Other Measures.—Among the more important acts passed were the following:

Amending the land grant forfeiture acts "so as to extend the time within which persons entitled to purchase lands forfeited by said act shall be permitted to purchase the same in the quantities and upon the terms provided in said section, at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1897: *Provided*, That actual residence upon the lands by persons claiming the right to purchase the same shall not be required where such lands have been fenced, cultivated, or otherwise improved by such claimants, and such persons shall be permitted to purchase 2 or more tracts of such lands by legal subdivisions, whether contiguous or not, but not exceeding 320 acres in the aggregate."

Requiring purchasers of forfeited railroad lands who "have paid only a portion of the purchase price to the company, which is less than the Government price of similar lands, before the delivery of patent for their lands, to pay to the Government a sum equal to the difference between the portion of the purchase price so paid and the Government price, and in such case the amount demanded from the company shall be the amount paid to it by such purchaser."

To open forest reservations in Colorado for the location of mining claims.

Providing that in considering claims filed under the pension laws the death of an enlisted man or officer shall be considered as sufficiently proved if satisfactory evidence is produced establishing the fact of the continued and unexplained absence of such enlisted man or officer from his home and family for a period of seven years, during which period no intelligence of his existence shall have been received.

Repealing the act which provides that no person who held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the war of the rebellion and afterward served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of the insurrectionary States, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy.

Appropriating $75,000 to carry out stipulations of treaty for investigation and adjudication of Bering Sea claims, and providing that the commission when sitting at San Francisco shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Appropriating $75,000 for the joint expense of locating and marking the boundary line between Alaska and British North America by an international commission.

Amending section 3255 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide that distillers of brandy exclusively from fruits may be exempted from all provisions of the internal-revenue law, except as to the tax thereon, whenever the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall deem it expedient.

Authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Labor to correspond and confer with the census officers of other governments for the purpose of securing conformity in the inquiries relating to the people, to be used in future censuses, and to report to Congress as soon as practicable a plan for a permanent census service.

To provide for the immediate destruction of all income-tax returns and all statements and records relating to them.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition to bring in foreign laborers to prepare and display their exhibits, and allowing articles for such exhibits to be imported free.

Making it a felony for any person in Indian Territory to shoot at or into, or throw any rock or other missile at or into, any railway vehicle.

To provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers.

To amend the act granting right of way upon public lands of the United States for reservoir and canal purposes.

To make one year's residence in a Territory a prerequisite for obtaining divorce there.

To regulate marriages in the District of Columbia.

Providing for the extension of the time within which suits may be brought to vacate and annul land patents.

Prohibiting prize fighting and pugilism in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

To enable the Secretary of State to reconvene the delegates from the United States to the International Marine Conference of 1889 in case Parliament should propose amendments to the rules which the conference reported.

Extending the time within which vessels in the foreign trade may unload.

Abolishing days of grace on promissory notes, drafts, etc., in the District of Columbia.

Incorporating the national society of Daughters of the Revolution.

Providing that the chaplain of the United States Military Academy shall be appointed for a term of four years, shall be eligible to reappointment, and shall receive the same pay and allowance as a captain of cavalry.

To improve the merchant marine engineer service and increase the efficiency of the naval reserve by providing that American vessels shall employ only United States citizens as engineers and assistant engineers, regulating the terms of license, and providing for drafting them into the naval service in case of war.

Making advance freight charges and contributions in general average a lien in favor of the ocean carrier upon goods imported.

Not signed by the President.—Among the bills allowed by the President to become laws without his signature was one authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona and others relating to rights of way for railroad companies through the Indian Territory and Indian reservations. He did not sign the joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to buy and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., as had been done in previous years, nor the public acts making appropriations for the support of the Department of Agriculture, which contained a like provision.

Pacific Railway Funding Bill.—Bills to amend the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878 in regard to aid to Pacific railroads, and to provide for a settlement of claims growing out of the issue of bonds for that purpose, were introduced into the Senate by Senators Frye, of Maine, and Thurston, of Nebraska. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced one "directing the foreclosure of the Government lien on the Pacific railroads and for other purposes." The Committee on Pacific Railroads, to which these were referred, reported a substitute, which Senator Gear, of Iowa, who presented the report, described briefly as follows:

"The original debt of the Pacific railroad companies to the United States is paid and the money is in the Treasury of the United States. This bill simply deals with the interest. Whether the matter is dealt with in the best manner is for the Senate to decide. The bill provides for certain pay-

ments, $1,000 a day for the first ten years, $1,500 a day for the next ten years, and $2,000 a day thereafter until final payment. And also the payment of some annual interest."

This bill provided for refunding the debt of the roads. A minority report adverse to the bill was presented by Senator Morgan, of Alabama. The matter was finally left over, the proposition to refund the indebtedness having received the approval of the majority of the committees on Pacific railroads in both houses.

Passed the House only.—A bill to amend the immigration laws by adding to the classes of aliens excluded all male persons between sixteen and sixty years of age unable to read and write the English or some other language, passed the House only, as did also the general pension bill, and one concerning tonnage tax, proposing to do away with present provisions by which foreign vessels are enabled to escape the payment of $100,000 annually, while United States vessels save by the same provision only $3,000 or $4,000.

Bills offered.—The total number of bills and joint resolutions offered in the House of Representatives was about 9,664, and in the Senate about 3,457, many of the Senate bills, however, being duplicates of House bills, and many of the House bills duplicates of Senate bills. A large proportion of these consisted of private bills, of which about the usual proportion passed and became laws. The vetoes of individual pension bills were less numerous than in any session of Congress in President Cleveland's first administration.

Work of Committees.—To the House Committee on Ways and Means 178 bills and resolutions were referred, of which 32 were reported to the House, and of these 18 passed that body and 5 passed the Senate and became laws. In the consideration of these measures about 80 hearings were held and testimony was taken which made a volume of about 1,000 pages.

The number of bills and resolutions referred to the Committee on the Judiciary was 282, of which 42 were favorably reported and 28 passed.

There were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House 326 bills and resolutions, of which 124 were favorably reported to the House. The bill making appropriation for the naval establishment was formulated in committee, and in it were included several subjects separately embodied in bills, as the provisions for a model tank for naval construction, for the increase of the enlisted force of the navy, for the improvement of the naval reserve, and for certain local improvements at navy yards and stations. The long contest between the House and Senate in regard to the number of battle ships to be authorized resulted in a compromise, by which the number was fixed at 3 instead of 4, as proposed by the House, and 2 as proposed by the Senate. The Senate, however, rejected the compromise, and this matter is still undetermined.

An important measure recommended by the Navy Department and agreed upon unanimously by the committee was the bill providing a retired list for enlisted men and petty officers of the navy after thirty years' service.

Upon a resolution to investigate the alleged abuses of the civil-service law in the administration of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Naval Committee had hearings and examined voluminous documentary evidence furnished by the Navy Department.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported some important bills, several of which passed the House, and one of which was rejected owing to the temporary absence of many members when the vote was taken and a misunderstanding among other members as to the scope of the measure. It was one to abolish compulsory pilotage as to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to reorganize the line of the army.

Another important bill reported from the Military Committee authorizes the duplicating of the machinery at the Springfield Armory, where rifles are manufactured. The bill appropriates $150,000. The proposition, if adopted, will make it possible for the armory to turn out annually twice as many rifles as at present. Another measure favorably reported by the committee is that establishing a military park on the battlefield of Vicksburg.

To the Committee on Invalid Pensions were reported 2,446 House bills and 233 Senate bills. They reported upon 614 claims and measures, and about 225 were approved by the House.

Two important bills were reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, one to allow a submarine cable to Hawaii, Japan, and China, and one in the Nicaragua Canal.

Bills on the Calendars.—Among the bills on the Senate calendar at the date of adjournment which had been favorably reported from committees were a number of considerable importance, among which were the following: House bill to prevent the extermination of the Alaska fur-seal herd; House bill to reduce the cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted; Senate bill to provide for seacoast defenses; Senate bill for relief of Indian citizens: Senate bill to amend the navigation laws; Senate resolution to open to public entry the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah; Senate bills for admission of New Mexico and Arizona as States; Senate bill for the appointment of a nonpartisan labor commission; Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a board of naval officers to report upon the cost of establishing a coaling station on Navassa island; Senate bill providing for the election of a Delegate in Congress from Alaska; Senate bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; a bill to reclassify railway postal clerks and prescribe their salaries; Senate bill to refund indebtedness of Pacific railroads to United States (identical with House bill on same subject): Senate resolution to facilitate reorganization of Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Senate bill for establishment of a bureau of animal industry; Senate bill to amend laws relating to American seamen: Senate bill to protect forest reservations; Senate bill for laying a cable between the United States and Hawaii and Japan; House bill for protection of yacht owners and shipbuilders; Senate bill directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to prepare a uniform freight classification.

Among the more important measures on the House calendars were the following: To establish a classification division in the Patent Office; to aid the public-land States to establish and support schools of mines; to codify the pension laws; to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter; to promote the efficiency of the revenue-cutter service: to reclassify railway postal clerks and prescribe their salaries; to provide for final adjustment of swamp-land grants; to increase the pay of letter carriers; to establish a bureau of animal industry; to fix the pay of superintendents and crews of life-saving stations; to duplicate machinery at Springfield Armory; to amend the civil-service law; to classify the clerks in first-class and second-class post offices; to create a special commission on highways—the "Good Roads Commission"; to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the United States; the Hawaii-Japan-China cable bill; the Nicaragua Canal bill; to protect public forest reservations; to amend the navigation laws; to provide for a commission on the subject of the

alcoholic liquor traffic; to authorize the people of Oklahoma to form a constitution and State government; to grant *per diem* service pensions to honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the war of the rebellion; to prevent the purchase of or speculating in claims against the Government by United States officers; to amend the copyright law; to regulate mail matter of the fourth class; to increase the circulation of national banks; to amend and revise the patent laws; to protect the wages of seamen; to protect free labor from convict competition; to prevent forest fires on the public domain; to provide for the election of a Delegate in Congress from Alaska, and bills to provide for the admission as States of Arizona and New Mexico.

CONNECTICUT, a New England State, one of the original thirteen; ratified the national Constitution Jan. 9, 1788; area, 4,900 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 237,946 in 1790; 251,002 in 1800; 261,942 in 1810; 275,148 in 1820; 297,675 in 1830; 309,978 in 1840; 370,792 in 1850; 460,147 in 1860; 537,454 in 1870; 622,700 in 1880; and 746,258 in 1890. Capital, Hartford.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, O. Vincent Coffin, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Lorrin A. Cooke; Secretary of State, William C. Mowry; Treasurer, George W. Hodge; Comptroller, Benjamin P. Mead; Adjutant General, Charles P. Graham; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, Charles B. Andrews; Associate Justices, David Torrance, Augustus H. Fenn, Simeon E. Baldwin, and William Hamersley; Clerk, C. W. Johnson.

Finances.—The receipts of the State treasury for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1896, were as follow: Military commutation tax, $147,016.60; tax on mutual insurance companies, $273,049.09; tax on railroads, $862,439.25; tax on nonresident stock, $102,640.87; tax on savings banks, $340,404.81; avails of courts and forfeited bonds, $20,573.05; national aid to soldiers' homes, $33,972.86; Commissioner of Insurance, $68,334.79; collateral inheritance tax, $135,836.50; tax on investments, $48,576.77; interest on deposits, $24,474.31; tax on telegraph and telephone companies, $10,533.91; tax on express companies, $9,722 50: sundry taxes and receipts, $34,700.10; miscellaneous, $5,543.86; total yearly receipts, $2,117,819.27. The funded debt of the State, Sept. 30, 1896, less cash in the treasury to credit of civil-list funds, was $2,949,466.15.

Banks.—According to the last published report of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, Connecticut had, on Sept. 28, 1895, 82 national banks, with a combined capital of $22,391,070, and total resources amounting to $77,912,968.69. The last report of the Bank Commissioners, Oct. 1, 1895, shows that in the 8 State banks the deposits during the year increased $597,282, and the undivided profits $37,238, a gain of $26,507. In the savings banks the number of accounts opened during the year was 53,534; the number of accounts closed, 41,313; the amount deposited (including interest credited), $33,829,196; the amount withdrawn, $26,973,732; the income of the year was $7,488,492, of which $5,451,233 was paid to depositors for interest; the number of depositors on Oct. 1 was 346,758, and the total of deposits $143,159,123. The total of assets was increased during the year $6,507,780, and the surplus $367,568. The 9 trust companies have an aggregate capital of $1,135,000, and their surplus and undivided profits have increased $22,237, and their deposits $839,275. The Commissioners report the banks of the State generally in a healthy condition, and recommend a number of changes in the banking laws of the State.

Insurance.—The receipts of the Connecticut insurance department for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1896, amounted to $67,870.70, which amount was paid to the State Treasurer. The expenditures during the year were $33,781.12, an increase, compared with 1895, of $7,594.94. The surplus was $34,089.58. The General Assembly of 1895 passed an act placing secret or fraternal insurance societies under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. The act went into effect Aug. 1, 1895, and during that year two of these societies received permits to transact business in Connecticut. During the first six months of 1896, 26 additional societies received such permits.

Railroads.—The forty-third annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, covering the operations of the steam railroad companies for the year ending June 30, 1895, and of the street railway companies for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, submitted to the Governor in January, 1896, gives the total miles of single track, excluding sidings and trackage rights, as 3,059·17. The capital stock of companies reporting was $90,008,363.38; funded debt, $44,261,372.76; current liabilities, $13,087,867.41; gross earnings, $35,206,110.71; operating expenses, being 68·43 per cent. of the gross earnings, $24,091,893.56; net earnings, $11,114,217.15; dividends paid, $4,743,256; taxes paid to the State, $731,070.15; total of taxes paid, $1,807,710.35. During the year the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company acquired control of the New England Railroad. The casualties were many more than during the preceding year.

The last General Assembly passed an act requiring street railway companies to make annual returns to the Railroad Commissioners. From these returns it appears that the number of companies organized and reporting is 25, representing 299·55 miles of single track, or 317·22 miles including sidings. The capital stock is $8,604,240; bonded indebtedness, $7,966,000; floating indebtedness, $1,123,457.79; total, $17,723,697.79. The gross earnings were $2,232,201.37; operating expenses, constituting 68·24 per cent. of the gross earnings, $1,523,191.13; net earnings applicable to interest, taxes, and dividends, $708,860.24; interest paid, $278,136.26; taxes paid, $76,522.34; dividends, $168,630. All but one of the street railway lines are operated by electricity, and that one is now being electrically equipped. An act of the last Legislature provided that no electric, cable, or horse railroad should thereafter be constructed at grade across a steam railroad, nor a steam road across an electric, cable, or horse railroad.

In November, 1895, the State Board of Equalization fixed the valuation of the various steam railroads, for State taxation, at $74,510,704.45, and the valuation of street railways at $2,747,300.

Education.—The enumeration in 1895 of children of school age gave their number as 174,529, an increase over the preceding year of 3,940. For each such child the several towns are entitled to collect from the State $2.25; $1.50 to be paid from the civil list and 75 cents from the school fund. The civil-list dividend in 1896 amounted to $261,793.50, and the school-fund dividend to $130,896.75, a total of $392,690.25.

At the Connecticut School for Boys, on Oct. 1, there were 409 inmates. The superintendent says: "It is asserted on good authority, by well-founded facts, that 75 per cent. of the boys who leave the school are reformed."

State Prison.—The latest report covers the year ending Sept. 30, 1895. On that date there were 395 prisoners; during the year 186 had been received and 172 discharged, the average number for the year being 403, an increase over 1894 of more than 50.

By an expenditure of $7,200 the prison has secured a permanent and greatly improved system of heating and ventilation; a new and enlarged kitchen has also been arranged, and three large wire cages, in which incorrigible convicts may secure outdoor exercise in suitable weather, have been erected in the prison yard. The warden's report says:

"The continued and persistent efforts toward improvement in heating and ventilation, the destruction of disease germs by disinfectants, and the sterilizing by steam of all clothing, the greater variety, better quality, and larger quantity of food allowed, together with the compulsory outdoor exercise of the men, begin to show their beneficial effects. With the improvement in the general health there is shown also a marked improvement in the disposition of the inmates as a whole."

During 1896 the Bertillon system for identification of prisoners was applied at the State Prison. In October a new department in the prison, for the encouragement of prisoners to reform their conduct, was opened, and 21 prisoners were selected to occupy it. According to their conduct, the prisoners are divided into three classes, and it is those of the first grade who are eligible for this department. These are given a uniform different from the other prisoners, of cadet-blue cloth, with steel buttons; their food, which is better than the others receive, is served to them in crockery, and they are given many privileges. The construction of this new department was authorized by the last Legislature. There are 32 cells, and they are all made of burglar-proof steel, each being 5 feet by 7 feet, and 8 feet in height. The interior of the cells is painted a light buff. The cell is furnished with a bed that hangs by strong chains from the side of the cell and can be folded close to the steel wall when not in use. The bed is furnished with fine-fiber mattress and comfortable clothing for covering. The floor is covered with ingrain carpet. There is a sink in the cell and a faucet for running water. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. A comfortable chair, a mirror, lamp and rack, and shelf complete the furnishing of the cell. Each cell is furnished with a radiator that enables the occupant to regulate the heat.

State Institutions.—The State institutions are: The Normal Training Schools, at New Britain, Willimantic, and New Haven; Storrs Agricultural College; Fitch's Home for the Soldiers and Soldiers' Hospital; Hospital for the Insane; State Prison; School for Boys; and Industrial School for Girls. The last Legislature authorized the establishment of a reformatory for wayward men and women, and a site in Hartford was purchased, plans accepted, and work begun. But on Nov. 17 an injunction was served upon the board of directors, restraining them from continuing the work until the city of Hartford has withdrawn its objections and given its consent to the erection of the buildings in the place selected.

Highways.—In December, 1895, the new State Highway Commission made the appropriation of money to be paid at once to towns for work done on roads during that year to the amount of $30,643.25. The balances due towns for work begun in 1895 but not completed, which must be finished July 1, 1896, aggregated $44,280.39. The Commission also made allotments to towns that have taken preliminary steps to improve their highways, amounting in the aggregate to $74,923.64. The maximum amount allotted to any town was $980.

Labor Bureau.—The report for 1895 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics says that on July 1, 1895, in the 1,000 manufacturing establishments from which the figures were obtained, there were 112,002 employees on the pay rolls, a gain of 13,385, or 13·57 per cent. over the number employed in 1894, and a decrease of 4·04 per cent. from the number in 1892. Of the 167 establishments making general changes in wage-rates, 33 increased rates, 106 made partial or full restoration to former wages, and 28 reduced wages. The number of employees affected by reduction in wages rates was 1,287, or 1·15 per cent. of the whole number reporting; the number affected by change in the other direction being 22,814, or 20·37 per cent. of the whole. The average weekly hours of labor in the whole number of establishments reporting was 54·46. The report estimates the loss in wages to those involved in "strikes" which have been adjusted during the year at $934,500, and the loss to the employers at $92,800.

In the matter of town and State aid to the poor it is stated that the number of persons assisted in all institutions and outside of them at the expense of the towns and State in 1894 was 17,729, at an average cost per person of $56.10, or a total of $994,615.18.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was organized Sept. 18, 1895.

Factory Inspection.—The report of the Factory Inspector for the ten months ending Sept. 30, 1895, shows that during the period there were inspected 1,091 factories, employing 93,467 persons. Of this number of factories, 600 were found in good condition, and in 491 changes were ordered, a total of 943 orders being given, of which 190 were intended to protect the health of the operators and 753 to insure greater security against accidents. There were 25 factories with insufficient means of egress. The report states that Connecticut stands ninth among the States of the Union in the value of its manufactured products.

Local Option.—Out of the 168 towns in the State, 97 voted in 1896 to have no license and 71 in favor of license. There are in the State 51 towns of more than 3,000 inhabitants, and of these only 11 are no-license towns. The license list includes all the 18 cities, all but 3 of the 20 borough towns, and almost every factory town in the State. The statistics indicate that notwithstanding the large majority of no-license towns, with almost corresponding strength in the Legislature, about four fifths of the State have adopted the license system.

Militia.—The latest report of the Adjutant General was for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895. The annual muster shows 192 commissioned officers and 2,573 enlisted men. The expenses during the year amounted to $150,878.99. In the disbursements of the quartermaster general's department $45,857.36 was expended between Oct. 1, 1894, and Jan. 9, 1895; $40,660.93 from Jan. 9, to Oct. 1, 1895. A six days' encampment was held from Aug. 12 to 17, inclusive.

Fisheries.—In October, 1895, 4,300,000 young shad were turned from the State's retaining ponds into the Farmington and Connecticut rivers. The shad fry were hatched in May and June preceding in the State hatcheries, and all fish indigenous to the waters were netted from the retaining ponds before the shad fry were placed in them. In the spring of 1896 several million smelt and pike-perch fry were distributed, and 1,250,000 trout fry. The engineer of the Fish Commission in 1896 returned his report in the fresh-water area of the State and the mileage of the rivers and steamers of Connecticut. The total acreage of waters is 43,637; the total mileage of rivers, 7,619.

The Shellfish Commission was more then self-supporting last year. The receipts were $6,862, and there was a balance of over $1,000. The number of oyster steamers is 144, and the oyster lands held by private owners aggregate 69,610 acres, or

over 100 square miles. The catch from the three natural beds during the year was over 1,000,000 bushels, and it gave employment to 200 boats and 600 men for three months.

Live Stock.—In July, 1896, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the number and value of farm animals in the State as follow: Horses, 43,913, value, $2,922,361; milch cows, 136,-206, value, $4,072,559; other cattle, 69,390, value, $1,745,494; sheep, 34,520, value, $91,892; and swine, 53,737, value, $480,406; total value, $9,312,-712; a decrease in valuation since January, 1895, of $202,825. The decrease in number is in horned cattle and sheep.

Monuments.—The Legislature of 1893 provided for the erection of memorials on the battlefields of the civil war, commemorating the service of the Connecticut troops thereon engaged. The Twelfth Regiment monument, at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, was dedicated Oct. 19, and the monument in honor of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, originally the Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry, was unveiled in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Oct. 21. The Eleventh Regiment monument, erected two years ago on the battlefield of Antietam, was this year removed from its original site to the position at Antietam bridge which was gallantly held by the regiment during the battle.

Woman Suffrage.—At the town elections in October women voted on school questions in only 45 of the 162 towns in which elections were held, and the total vote was about one fourth the number of women who registered, that number being 5,289. The vote this year was 1,399; in 1895 it was 2,001, and in 1894, 2,425.

Political.—The Republican State Convention, held at New Haven on April 22, declared in favor of protection with reciprocity, restriction of immigration, and supplying the Government with the men and munitions necessary to uphold the Monroe doctrine. Other declarations were as follow:

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the Government or the banks, or the free coinage of silver, at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold. We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the Government and properly support it.

"We believe in such discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms as will again revive our shipping interests, and extend our trade and commerce to every land."

On June 10 the Democratic Convention was held in Hartford. It approved the administration of President Cleveland, expressed itself in favor of a system of tariff taxation for revenue which should provide a surplus for the payment of the Federal debt, and passed also the following resolutions:

"As a necessary consequence, the honest payment of public debts and the preservation of the public faith and credit require that the gold standard of money, as a measure of value, shall be maintained.

"While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, deeming it a device for the debasement of our currency, and to the compulsory purchase of silver by the Government. Under existing circumstances to pay public debts in silver coin is repudiation; to pay private debts in the same coin is to rob the wage earner; and to provide for the free coinage of silver means the destruction of legitimate business and great suffering among the laboring classes.

"We believe the safety of our national finances requires a system of sound banking, by which a bank-note currency ample to supply the needs of the whole country shall be created, safely secured, and always and everywhere redeemable in gold."

On Sept. 1 the Republican State Convention, held in Hartford, to nominate presidential electors and candidates for State officers adopted the following:

"We, the Republicans of Connecticut in convention assembled, while reaffirming the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, and in the masterly letter of acceptance of our presidential nominee, William McKinley, and in the admirable platform recently adopted by our State convention, recognize in the crisis which has been forced upon this country by the un-American and revolutionary action of the so-called Democratic Convention, held at Chicago, that the question of supreme importance at present is the preservation of the life, honor, and integrity of our nation.

"We realize that this can only be accomplished by the maintenance of our judicial system, which is the bulwark of our liberties and the admiration of the world, and by the continuance of a financial policy which makes gold the standard of value until a different policy is adopted by international agreement.

"We favor a tariff which will provide revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted as to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high wage system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands.

"We commend the wise and economical administration of the affairs of this State by Governor Coffin and his associates."

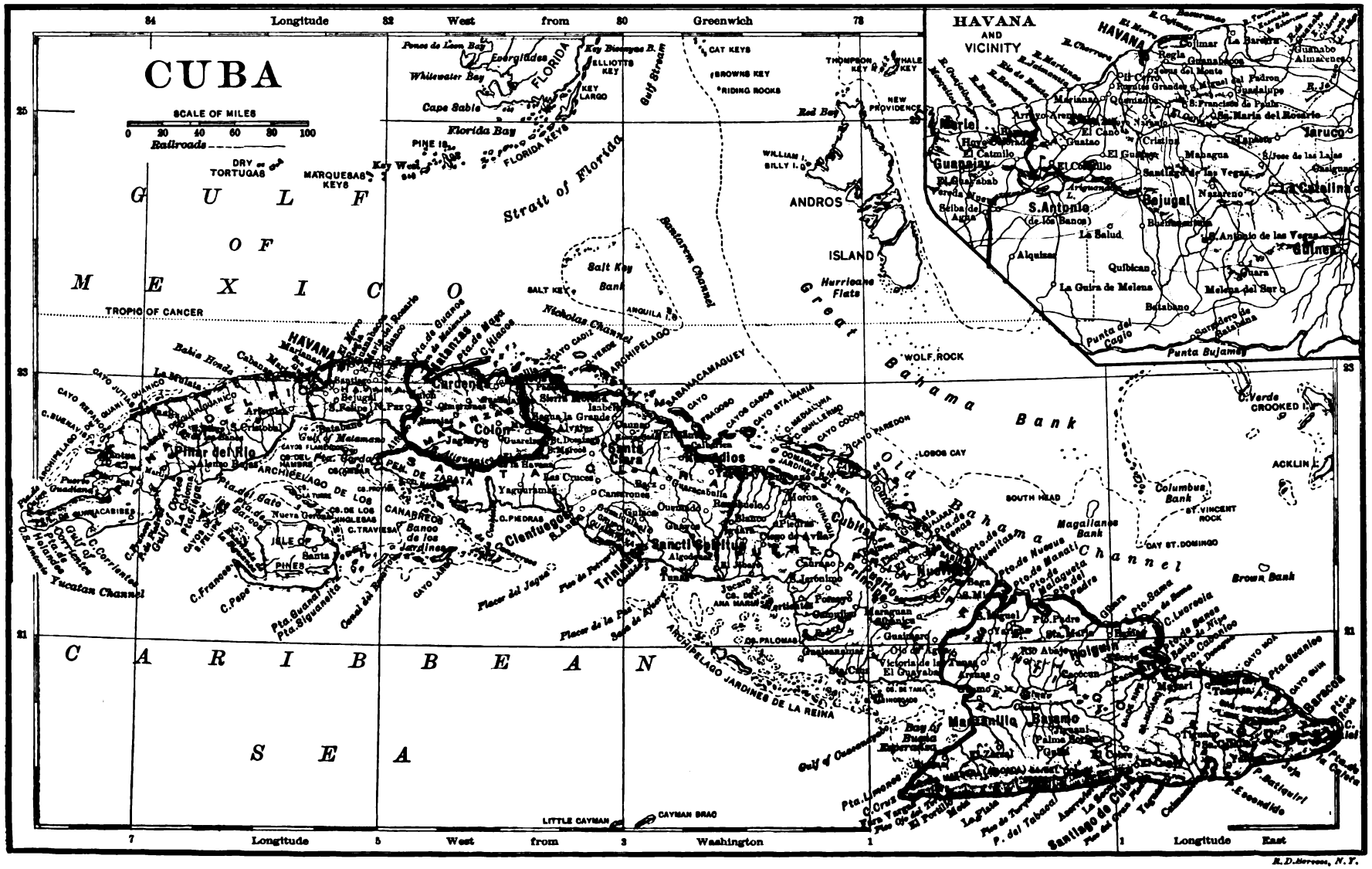
On the first ballot Lorrin A. Cook was nominated for Governor; James D. Dewell was the nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Charles Phelps for Secretary of State; Charles W. Grosvenor for Treasurer; and Benjamin P. Mead for Comptroller.

The Prohibition State Convention was held in New Haven Sept. 8. The 3 declarations of its platform favored the suppression of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages. A woman-suffrage clause was excluded after a vigorous debate. The nominations for State officers were: For Governor, Edward Manchester; for Lieutenant Governor, Charles E. Steele; for Secretary of State, Wilbur L. Chamberlain; for Treasurer, George P. Fenner; for Comptroller, Elijah C. Barton.

When the Democratic State Convention assembled at New Haven on Sept. 16, one of the first proceedings was the resignation of 12 members of the regular State Committee, and of its chairman and its secretary. Two vacancies already existed in the committee, whose original number was 24, and 2 members were not in attendance at the convention. A proposition from the People's party for a conference "for the selection of candidates for presidential electors and also candidates for State officers to be presented for the consideration of the Democratic State Convention now in session," was received, and an adjournment of an hour was taken for the conference. Among the rules adopted on reassembling was one to the effect that members of the State Central Committee take office immediately upon election, instead of on Jan. 1, as formerly. The platform adopted included the following:

"We indorse the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democratic National Convention, and that we pledge our earnest and faithful support to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates nominated by the Democratic party.

"Growing industrial disaster and distressful pov-


CUBA
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100
Railroads
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
TROPIC OF CANCER
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
Longitude East
HAVANA AND VICINITY
HAVANA
Marianao
Guanajay
S. Antonio (de los Baños)
Bejucal
Jaruco
Guines
La Salud
Alquizar
Quibican
La Guira de Melena
Batabano
Punta del Cagio
Punta Bujamey
FLORIDA
Key Biscayne B.
Ponce de Leon Bay
Everglades
Whitewater Bay
Cape Sable
Florida Bay
FLORIDA KEYS
KEY LARGO
ELLIOTTS KEY
Key West
PINE IS.
DRY TORTUGAS
MARQUESAS KEYS
Strait of Florida
Gulf Stream
CAT KEYS
BROWNS KEY
RIDING ROCKS
THOMPSON KEY
WHALE KEY
NEW PROVIDENCE
Red Bay
WILLIAM I.
BILLY I.
ANDROS ISLAND
Great Bahama Bank
Hurricane Flats
Santarem Channel
Salt Key Bank
SALT KEY
ANGUILA I.
Nicholas Channel
ARCHIPELAGO
WOLF ROCK
Old Bahama Channel
LOBOS CAY
SOUTH HEAD
Magallanes Bank
Columbus Bank
ST. VINCENT ROCK
CAY ST. DOMINGO
Brown Bank
C. Verde
CROOKED I.
ACKLIN I.
Pinar del Rio
Cardenas
Colon
Santa Clara
Remedios
Cienfuegos
Trinidad
Sancti Spiritus
Cubitas
Puerto Principe
Nuevitas
Gibara
Baracoa
Manzanillo
Bayamo
Santiago de Cuba
Guantanamo
Maisi
Yucatan Channel
ARCHIPELAGO DE LOS CANARREOS
ARCHIPELAGO JARDINES DE LA REINA
Gulf of Cazones
LITTLE CAYMAN
CAYMAN BRAC
R.D. Stevens, N.Y.

ty and idleness have been the ever-increasing result f the demonetization of silver in 1873; we therefore invite the united support of the electors in the fort to restore the coinage system which existed uring the years of our national prosperity, and hich is the coinage system recognized in our national Constitution. We denounce the recent bond sues and the useless increase of the national debt time of peace.

"As labor is a great producing industry, we cognize the certain result of depression in business to be less money to be paid for the labor roduct and a limited market for its employment. e therefore invite labor to unite to save itself om the danger which threatens it if money shall ontinue to increase in purchasing power, and all se to decrease in exchangeable value in the marts of the world."

The State ticket nominated was the following: or Governor, James B. Sargent; for Lieutenant overnor, S. Ashbel Crandall; for Secretary of tate, Homer S. Cummings; for Treasurer, A. M. oss; for Comptroller, E. M. Ripley.

The State convention of the People's party met New Haven, Oct. 3, fewer than 40 delegates beg in attendance. No ticket was nominated, the rincipal vote of the convention being one instructg members of the party to vote for all the candiates of the Silver Democrats.

A call therefore having been issued in Septemr, the Sound-money Democrats met in convenon at Hartford on Oct. 8. The resolutions of their latform were the same as those adopted at the emocratic Convention in June. It was also reolved that the party title to be placed at the head f the ballots containing the names of the candiates of the National Democracy in Connecticut ould be "National Democratic." Presidential ectors were nominated, as well as the following tate ticket: For Governor, Joel A. Sperry; for ieutenant Governor, William Waldo Hyde; for ecretary of State, William Belcher; for Treasurer, eorge H. Hoyt; for Comptroller, H. W. Curtis.

At the election in November the Republican State cket was successful. Four Republican members f Congress and 24 Republican State Senators were ected. The vote for presidential electors was: cKinley, 110,285; Bryan, 56,740; Palmer, 4,336; evering, 1,806; Social Labor and scattering, 1,227. cKinley's plurality was 53,545, the total vote cast eing 174,394.

COREA. See KOREA.

COSTA RICA, a republic of Central America. he Congress is composed of a single Chamber f 21 Representatives, elected for four years by ectoral colleges chosen by all the respectable citiens. Rafael Iglesias was elected President for the erm of four years ending May 8, 1898.

Area and Population.—With an estimated area f 23,000 square miles, Costa Rica has about 275,000 habitants, including 3,500 aborigines. Immigraon has been encouraged by granting concessions f land. There were 1,490 marriages in 1893, and 0,567 births and 6,027 deaths. Education is free nd compulsory.

Finances.—The revenue for the year ending une 30, 1895, was 6,021,615 pesos, and the expendiure 6,824,243 pesos. The foreign debt was comromised in 1887 by giving new bonds for £2,000,00 sterling, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and for he arrears of interest, amounting to £2,119,500, tock in the Costa Rica Railroad for 22½ per cent. f the amount. In 1895 the Government defaulted gain, on account of the premium on gold, and ffered a new compromise. The Bank of Costa Rica has the privilege of issuing notes, of which 3,107,000 pesos were in circulation in 1895, protected by a specie reserve of 1,155,000 pesos. There were about 1,000,000 pesos of silver in circulation. The Government in July, 1896, passed a law prohibiting the importation of foreign silver coin and requiring that in the possession of the people after thirty days to be sent to the mint and exchanged for Costa Rican currency.

Commerce and Communications.—The cultivation of coffee is rapidly extending and all available land is being planted to this crop, which brings a high price in the European market. The number of plantations is 8,595. The coffee crop in 1895 was 15,160,868 kilogrammes, representing a value of more than $9,000,000. The mining and agricultural resources of the country will be expanded when the railroads that are projected have been built. Of the original Costa Rican Railroad 147 miles are in operation on the Atlantic side and 14 on the Pacific side, earning 2,449,893 pesos in 1895. An American company with a capital of $1,500,000 has undertaken to construct a line from San José, the capital, to the Pacific coast.

Boundary Settlement.—Costa Rica and Nicaragua came to an agreement in April, 1896, through the mediation of the President of Salvador, regarding the demarcation of the boundary between the two republics. There was a dispute as to the interpretation of the boundary treaty of 1858, which was referred to the President of the United States for arbitration. After President Cleveland had rendered his decision disputes arose as to the location of certain points of the line. The new convention provides for a joint commission of delimitation, which shall be accompanied by an American engineer selected by President Cleveland to act as referee in any dispute that may arise.

CUBA, the largest of the West Indian islands, the last remaining American colony of Spain excepting the neighboring island of Puerto Rico. The head of the civil and military administration is a captain general appointed by the Spanish Government, as are also the members of his council. In the Spanish Cortes Cuba is represented by 30 Deputies and 16 Senators.

Area and Population.—The island has an area of 41,655 square miles. The population in 1894 was estimated to be 1,631,696. Slavery ceased in 1886. Havana, the capital, had 198,271 inhabitants in 1887. The population of Santiago de Cuba in 1892 was 71,307; of Puerto Principe, 46,641; of Holguin, 34,767; of Cienfuegos, 27,430; of Sancti Spiritus, 32,608. Of the total population 65 per cent. are white and the rest negroes and mulattoes, except about 50,000 Chinese laborers on the plantations. The bulk of the plantation laborers, however, are negroes and mulattoes, numbering about 575,000. The white population is divided into the Peninsulares, or immigrants from Spain, a small but influential class, comprising officials and ex-officials, wealthy planters and merchants, and professional men, and the Insulares, or Cuban creoles, descended from the original Spanish conquerors, numbering nearly 1,000,000.

Finances.—The revenue for the fiscal year 1893–'94 was $20,492,764, and the expenditure $26,230,176. The military expenditure was $8,541,200, and the naval expenditure $1,097,385; the cost of the civil administration, $3,663,909. The debt amounted to $159,849,000, consisting of the Spanish debt of $570,000 due to the United States, amortizable bonds for $179,000, $114,410,000 of Cuban bonds at 6 per cent. issued in 1886, and $47,690,000 of 5-per-cent. bonds of 1890. In 1895 the expenses of the war added $122,500,000 to the debt, not counting $10,000,000 of arrears of salaries and unpaid obligations. In 1896 the war expenses were $10,000,000 or more every month. With the increased debt the

STANFORD LIBRARIES

annual interest charge would amount to over $20,000,000 a year. The Government in 1895 and 1896, owing to the civil war, could collect no taxes, and the customs receipts at Havana fell off to one quarter the normal amount. The destruction of sugar estates and tobacco fields took from the people their principal means of support and deprived the Government of its main sources of revenue for many years to come. The sugar crop, which was 1,050,000 tons in 1894, was estimated at less than 200,000 tons in 1896, and the tobacco crop at 50,000 bales instead of the normal amount of 450,000 bales. The total exports were valued at $60,000,000 still in 1895, but in 1896 they were not expected to exceed $15,000,000. The Government estimates of expenditure for 1896–'97 were $92,000,000, and of revenue $30,000,000. The increase of revenue over that even of 1894 was expected to come from a higher tax on imports, although the whole produce of the country would hardly pay for the foreign breadstuffs needed to feed the starving population huddled in the cities. When merchants and bankers exported all their gold to Spain and the United States, and thousands gave up business and returned to Spain, the Spanish Government authorized the Bank of Spain in Havana to emit $12,000,000 of notes for the payment of current obligations in Cuba, to be guaranteed by a reserve of $3,000,000 in silver coin deposited by the Government and redeemed in gold. When the merchants refused to take the new currency except at a discount the Captain General issued a decree ordering all persons to accept the bills on a par with gold, and endeavored to enforce it against the retailers until they began to close their shops, against the wholesalers until they emigrated, against the stock exchange, and against the bankers, including the Bank of Spain, which refused to accept them in payment for gold drafts on Spain, until the banks closed their exchange departments.

Failure of Martinez Campos.—When the Spanish Government found that it had to deal with an uprising in Cuba as general and as formidable as the ten years' rebellion of 1868–'78, Marshal Campos was placed in command of the great army that was sent to reduce the new revolt because he was the pacificator who had brought the former war to an end, not by strategy and military organization alone, though in these arts he stood pre-eminent in the Spanish army, but by a conciliatory policy that won the confidence of the Cuban people. When the reforms that he promised and that were partially carried out proved illusory the Cubans did not blame him, but they lost all faith in the promises of the Spanish Government. The crux of their grievances was that the metropolis and Spanish placeholders drained the island of between 40 and and 50 per cent. of its annual income and steadily diminished its wealth-producing capacity and impoverished the people. The Cubans did not respond to the efforts of Campos to rally a strong party to the support of the Government. The Integrists, composed exclusively of European Spaniards, were upholders of the existing colonial organization, which conferred special privileges upon them, though even they had a programme of reforms. So were the Reformists, who proposed a decentralized local administration, loyal to the Government, and this party contained a small Cuban element. The large Autonomist party, composed of native Cubans, who aimed to establish a system of legislative, fiscal, and economical independence like that of the self-governing English colonies, denounced the revolution as vigorously in the beginning as did either of the Spanish parties. Campos, while trying not to give offense to the Spanish parties, encouraged the Autonomist hopes of a peaceful and constitutional solution of the Cuban troubles. The strength of the revolutionary movement was much greater than he anticipated. The Autonomist leaders in Havana and some from the interior condemned the revolution in a violent manifesto, but as Gomez made his progress westward into the populous provinces the party, which had listened in silence to the voice of its leaders, began to melt away. Some emigrated, but the majority went to swell the ranks of the Cuban army or gave their hearts and labor to the cause. The rebels, who numbered about 20,000 fighting men in October, 1895, had been organized by Gen. Maximo Gomez into groups adapted for guerrilla warfare. Orders were then issued that sugar-planters should make no crop during the season of 1896, and to enforce this decree the rebels decided to invade the provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. This invasion was successfully carried out in December and January. The white Cubans joined the insurgents in such numbers that the rebellion distinctly assumed the character of a war between the Cubans and the Spaniards, fought on the principle of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba by exhausting the resources of Government revenue and Spanish wealth. As Gomez marched from the mountains of Santiago westward through the length of the island to Pinar del Rio, his approach gave the signal for the uprising of five provinces in succession. The strategic lines that Campos attempted to hold proved inefficient, his garrisons were weak, and the constant shifting of his troops was fatiguing and demoralizing as well as useless. The Captain General was forced, when nearly all his Cuban supporters disappeared, to rely on the political support of the two Spanish parties. He endeavored to harmonize the Conservatives and the Reformists by dividing his favors between them, but failed to compose their quarrels. Gomez was able to make effective his decree forbidding the grinding of sugar cane, and thus deprived the Government of its revenues and arrested all industry. The complete failure of all the strategic plans of Campos and the losses and stoppage of business and consequent distress produced by the successes of the rebels made the Spaniards more bitter and vindictive. The Captain General could not satisfy the Conservatives except by adopting more rigorous methods, such as the introduction of a reign of terror in the cities by the imprisonment of all suspected sympathizers with the revolution and the shooting of prisoners of war. The Spaniards in Havana, frightened at the proximity of the Cuban forces, despairing at seeing the large Spanish army unable to check the advance of the rebels or to protect the zones of cultivation that Campos undertook to guard, finally coalesced against him, and demanded his recall. At the opening of 1896 the whole interior of the island was in the hands of the rebels, while the Spaniards held the towns. Ships had been bought to blockade the coast, yet arms and ammunition were continually being landed, and as yet no filibuster had been taken. The Spanish army was practically standing on the defensive, although Campos had received the re-enforcements that he wanted. Except the towns, certain positions on the coast, and the railroads that were kept in operation for short distances from the principal towns, the island was practically Free Cuba under the military rule of the insurgent generals. The Spaniards seldom ventured inland in any direction from their base, and never with a force of less than 2,000 or 3,000 men. Even then the disorganization of their commissariat and the hostility of the country rendered it impossible for them to keep the field longer than a few days at a time. Of the Cubans, the rich and the poor, white and black, the intelligent and the uneducated classes, even the children

of Spanish parents, were against Spain. American and English planters, too, and managers of mines usually wished for the success of the patriots, and aided them in many ways. The mild methods professed by Marshal Campos were not practiced by Lieut.-Gen. Pando and the other commanders in the eastern part of the island, where persons were continually arrested on suspicion and either shot or deported to Africa. The Spaniards did not dare to attack the Cubans in the mountains back of Santiago and could not keep railroad communications permanently open for any distance in the eastern province. The fighting there was left to guerrillas, some of whom, especially the band of Lolo Benitez, committed atrocities. On Dec. 26, 1895, the guerrillas of Col. Tejeda attacked the rebel bands of Cabreco and Pancho Sanchez in San Prudencio, driving them from one position, but finally being themselves put to flight by a *machete* charge in a difficult position on the mountain.

In the central provinces the Cubans effectually held the plains. The planters, who feared to grind cane lest the rebels should burn their fields, were threatened with court-martial by Lieut.-Gen. Pando if they did not grind. José Maceo replied with an order to destroy machinery if grinding was begun, and when any attempted to grind cane their cane fields were set on fire the same day.

The sugar estates in the eastern division of the island were permitted to grind because at the beginning of the war arrangements were made between the proprietors and the Cuban leaders whereby the privilege of grinding under the protection of those leaders was obtained by the payment of a war tax. In all other parts of the island the Cuban leaders prohibited and prevented the grinding of cane. In the beginning the Cubans forbade the people to supply the towns with food, but later they removed the interdict for the sake of the families of patriots and noncombatants and allowed food to enter on the payment of an import duty to the revolutionary Government.

A decree of the Republican Junta imposed later a tax of 2 per cent. on the valuation of sugar estates, machinery, and buildings, in return for which the insurgent forces undertook to protect the property against molestation from any source, provided no attempt was made to grind against orders. This tax Gen. Gomez was unable to collect from the planters.

A civil government was instituted, with the aged Cisneros Betancourt, Marquis of Santa Lucia, as President of the republic, but Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo were the controlling spirits. The insurgent forces were maintaining themselves in the field without expense, while the Spanish army was an ever-increasing burden upon the resources of Spain, which was becoming almost unbearable. Some of the rebel officers were black, but most of them were white Cubans. In the east the rank and file were black, but farther west they were almost exclusively white. The insurgent troops were trained when in camp, sometimes by Spanish drill sergeants who had deserted on account of ill usage. The cavalry were much better trained than the infantry. They were well mounted, and were accustomed to charge the Spanish infantry in square, often with success. In the broken country of Santiago province the fighting was of a guerrilla character, planned by the officers but executed by the men as units. The army was organized in five army corps, of which two operated in the eastern province, one in Camaguey, and two in Las Villas and the western department. Maximo Gomez was general-in-chief and Antonio Maceo lieutenant general. Both infantry and cavalry carried the *machete* as a side arm and were armed with rifles, usually a Remington. Some carried the new small-bore Mauser magazine rifle of the Spanish army, taken from dead or captured Spaniards. There were about 30,000 Cuban rebels in the field, while 17,000 more were employed as artificers in the army shops, postmen, and farmers growing food for the army in the mountain plantations. This force could at any time be doubled if there were arms enough. The supply of ammunition was often short, but fresh supplies of arms and ammunition were constantly being run into the country. The Spanish Government had spent on the war from Feb. 24, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, more than $85,000,000.

Invasion of the Western Provinces.—When the Spanish forces had been pushed back by the advancing revolutionists from Cienfuegos to Colon, and then from Colon to Jovellanos, and finally to Coliseo, Gen. Campos, who was in personal command, determined to crush the enemy there on Dec. 23, 1895. He held Gomez in check and his line was pouring a deadly fire into the insurgents, but his command to charge at the critical moment was not given, the bugler having fallen. During the delay Gomez received re-enforcements, and, renewing the attack, broke the Spanish line. When Campos tried a flank movement the insurgents set fire to the cane fields that the Spanish troops were crossing. This demoralized the Spaniards, who fell back. When Gomez's advance columns, under Lacret and Serafin Sanchez, first entered Havana province and attacked the Spanish outposts at Guines a panic ensued in Havana, for it was supposed that the Spanish troops had driven back the insurgents as far east as Santa Clara province. The rebel forces, as they marched eastward, destroyed bridges and tore up the railroad tracks. The province of Pinar del Rio was already overrun with small bands of Cuban *guerrilleros*, who destroyed cane fields and burned tobacco in the Vuelta Abajo. In Matanzas Gomez and Maceo had captured 17 Spanish forts, releasing the garrisons. The insurgent armies advanced in the direction of Havana in 3 columns, under Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo, and Quintin Bandera, burning and plundering plantations as they pushed onward. On Jan. 5 the force commanded by Gomez made a vigorous onslaught on the center of the Spanish line of intrenchments, broke through after a fierce fight, and marched onward into Pinar del Rio, capturing isolated garrisons, destroying railroad bridges and stations, and burning towns where resistance was offered. Fresh troops were embarked in Spain to re-enforce the Spanish army in Cuba, already 150,000 strong. Marshal Campos planned to strengthen his strategic line in order to pen Gomez in the west and cut off re-enforcements and supplies. Gen. Navarro, Gen. Luque, and Gen. Valdez pursued the insurgents into Pinar del Rio and attempted to bring on a battle, which the rebels evaded by countermarching, losing 20 or 30 men whenever the pursuing columns overtook them. Gen. Gomez recrossed the dead line prepared by Gen. Campos, and on Jan. 12 had a severe encounter with Suarez Valdez near Batabano, turning the position and passing eastward along the southern coast of Havana province. Maceo terrorized the loyalists of Pinar del Rio and devastated their plantations, though pursued by 5 Spanish columns. The towns of Cayajabos and Quieba Pacha, on the north coast, were burned by rebel raiders, and Cabanas was held by Perico Delgado until he was shelled out by a Spanish gunboat, which completed the destruction of the place. While Gov. San Pedro, of Pinar del Rio, was calling for new re-enforcements to protect his province, the province of Havana was at the mercy of the forces of Gomez

and Angel Guerra, who eluded the columns of several Spanish generals, and yet were able to stop and destroy railroad trains and ravage villages in the center of the province. The town of Managuas, only a few miles from the capital, was attacked on Jan. 12, and many houses were destroyed before relief came. The inhabitants of Havana could hear the firing of the Spanish artillery. All railroad and telegraph communications were cut by the rebels, and the people of the capital felt that they were practically besieged and feared lest the town might actually fall if the rebel forces of José Maceo and Rabi, which had appeared on the borders of Matanzas, should join Gomez. The volunteers of Havana were in mutiny, refusing to fight unless Campos changed his policy for one that would create alarm and terror among the revolutionists or was relieved by a general who would carry out the drastic methods advocated by the Conservatives. A meeting of business men and political leaders reiterated this demand. While Campos remained firm, the Madrid Government gave way. On his refusing to resign, he was ordered to transfer the civil government to Lieut.-Gen. Sabas Marin, which he did on Jan. 17, giving as the explanation of his laying down the command when the enemy was at the gates of the capital under orders from Madrid: "Popular opinion believes that a mild policy should not be continued with the enemy, while I believe that it should be; these are questions of conscience."

The Revolutionary Government.—The revolutionary Junta, which in the early part of the rebellion had its seat in the Sierra Maestra range, at the eastern end of the island, and later near Las Tunas, also in Santiago de Cuba, established itself permanently, after Gomez and Maceo, driving the forces of Campos before them, carried the war into the western provinces, on the mountain of Cubitas, in Camaguey, 25 miles from Puerto Principe. This impregnable position, which could not be reached by Spanish artillery, was occupied by President Cisneros with his band of 800 followers, despite the strenuous efforts of Marshal Campos to prevent it, while the Spanish forces were occupied by the raid of Gomez into Santo Clara and Maceo's movements on the border of Matanzas. Cubitas was made the chief storehouse and manufacturing establishment of the revolutionists. There were compounded the dynamite and giant powder which the Cubans employed for destroying railroads and making mines to protect the approaches to their strongholds. Mail service was established late in 1895, which was not confined to dispatches and reports, but was the only postal system in operation over two thirds of the island, replacing the Spanish post offices in the greater part of Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Santa Clara, and Matanzas. In these provinces, and eventually in Havana and Pinar del Rio, Gomez and Maceo organized a system of local government that was respected by the people generally. Gomez districted each province, and while moving about with no apparent object, except to keep out of the way of the Spanish troops, he completed the organization of the country. In each district he appointed civil and military governors. The whole island was divided into prefectures, and each prefecto had a list of the adherents of the revolution within his jurisdiction, and was able to collect taxes regularly for the republican Government in four of the six provinces, and to administer the law and adjudicate disputes, filling the place formerly occupied by the Spanish *alcaldes*, whom Gen. Weyler replaced with military commanders. President Cisneros boasted that peace reigned and civil laws were administered in the provinces where the republic was supreme, and war was waged only in the sections that Spain still attempted to control. The local officials kept the rebel commanders advised of every movement of the Spanish troops. The organization of the rebel Government in Pinar del Rio was intrusted to Maceo.

Gen. Marin's Campaign.—The Spanish forces in Cuba had the nominal strength of 120,000 regulars and 80,000 volunteers, the latter remaining in the cities and towns for home defense, except a few regiments that were sent into the field. Gen. Campos had drawn all the available troops from Santiago, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, and massed an army of 50,000 men in the narrow part of the island formed by the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, in the hope of shutting up the rebel forces after Gomez had accomplished his boast that he would invade the western provinces and stop the grinding of cane, in order to cut off Spain's main revenue. Gomez avoided all the traps that were laid for the purpose of surrounding and crushing him, sometimes by a narrow escape Repeatedly his vanguard or his rearguard was sharply engaged, and once he found himself in the midst of a Spanish camp, and escaped only by shooting down the soldiers who surrounded his horse. After destroying about one third of the cane in the fields and compelling most of the planters to stop grinding, he issued a proclamation forbidding the further burning of cane fields, but threatening to destroy buildings and machinery on the sugar estates if the planters resumed operations. Gen. Pando drafted more troops from Santiago to Havana. The operations against Maceo were continued with greater vigor. In the numerous skirmishes the rebels lost 200 men. Gen. Marin threw a new strategic line across the island between Havana and Batabano, and prepared to mass there troops enough to prevent Maceo's return from Pinar del Rio. Gen. Marin, hoping to strike a decisive blow, went to take personal command of the operations against Maceo, but was unable to draw the insurgents into a battle. Perico Diaz, on Jan. 30, set a trap on the strong line itself, not far from Artemisia, for a large force under Gen. Canella that was sent out from Guanajay to head off Maceo. After 400 rebel infantry had thrown the Spanish ranks into confusion by suddenly opening fire from behind a stone wall, the rebel leader dashed down with 1,000 cavalry in a *machete* charge, killing nearly 200. Two Spanish battalions which advanced from the trocha through a blunder attacked each other, and before they had recovered from their confusion Gen. Jil, who had a force of rebels concealed, fell upon them. While the Spaniards were thus engaged with Gen. Diaz and Gen. Jil, Maceo proceeded to the southern end of the trocha and crossed with 600 men near the coast. When the Spanish commander became aware of that he concentrated his forces to prevent Gomez from making a junction with Maceo, which gave the opportunity to the bulk of Maceo's army, now almost bare of ammunition, to cross the trocha without opposition. On Feb. 1 a rebel force of 400 captured a train carrying a large quantity of Mauser rifles and cartridges on the strong line south of San Felipe. Col. Seguro, leading the vanguard of Gen. Canella's column, was surrounded by rebels a few days later, but was saved by the opportune arrival of the cavalry of Col. Ruiz. Usually the rebels vanished when the Spaniards appeared in force. They were able to hold the field and harass the Spanish, because all the common people were their friends. Gomez had but 2,000 men under his immediate command, and Maceo 6,000 or 8,000, while the detached bands of Miro, Bermudez, Sotomayer, Delgado, and Zayas numbered fewer than 2,000 all told. The insurgents were short of ammunition, and therefore could not meet the Spaniards in an infantry battle with even forces. But by evading

battle they could keep the Spanish army busy, for they had complete intelligence of its movements. At Paso Real, however, they formed in line of battle and charged the Spanish regulars commanded by Gen. Luque. Afterward they besieged Candelaria until Gen. Canella came to its relief and drove them out with artillery, his own infantry sustaining several severe *machete* charges. Gen. Marin was obliged to send detachments to the relief of several other towns. While heavy fighting was going on in the west, the eastern rebels, by order of Gomez, remained on the defensive, saving their ammunition in case it should be needed for the western campaign. On Feb. 11, at the sugar estate of Nueva Empresa, near Candelaria, where Maceo had his headquarters, a severe battle was fought, in which the Spanish commander, Gen. Cornell, was killed. On Feb. 18 Maceo attacked the city of Jaruco and captured the forts with 80 guns, but retired after burning the place when Spanish troops arrived by train. The next day he joined Gen. Gomez, and together they inflicted a defeat on a Spanish column near the sugar estate of Moralito, and afterward attacked Catalina de Guines and put the Spaniards to flight. A serious encounter occurred near Elgato, where the Spaniards again retired. After this they passed all the Spanish lines and marched eastward.

Gen. Weyler's Policy.—The Government at Madrid appointed to succeed Martinez Campos as Captain General and commander-in-chief of the forces Gen. Nicola Valeriano Weyler, the man most desired by the vindictive Cuban Spaniards, who in the former war had exasperated the Cubans by his harsh and cruel acts, while the humane methods of Campos brought the bitter struggle to an end. Gen. Marin and Gen. Pando were continued in high commands, while Gen. José Arderius and the other coadjutors of Campos returned with him to Spain. Autonomists who were mayors of towns or officials under Gen. Campos resigned their posts. Numbers of people left Havana on vessels, and a great many escaped through the Spanish lines to swell the ranks of the insurgents.

The new Captain General arrived on a Spanish cruiser on Feb. 10. About 18,000 Spanish troops sailed for Cuba a few days later. A large proportion of the re-enforcements were cavalry, for whom horses were procured in Cuba and the United States. The Spaniards hitherto, although contending with a foe consisting mainly of mounted infantrymen, had no effective mounted troops. Their cavalry was weak and worthless alike for scouting or action in masses, sometimes even being placed for safety in the center of the Spanish squares. On Feb. 11 Gen. Weyler published a series of proclamations addressed to the army and the inhabitants of Cuba. He said that the recent march of the principal leaders of the revolution indicated indifference on the part of the inhabitants and also fear and discouragement, and that all who were on the Spanish side must demonstrate the fact with acts and sacrifices; towns must establish their own defenses and guides must be provided for the army and intelligence of the enemy's movements promptly furnished so that it should not again be the case that the insurgents had better information than the Spanish commanders. The civil and military authorities were ordered to arrest all who show in any way help or sympathy for the rebels. In his proclamation to the people of Cuba he threatened that such persons would be punished with the utmost rigor. He declared that he had no political mission, but he would not oppose the Government if, after he had re-established peace and order, it should be thought convenient to give reforms to Cuba in the spirit of love that actuates a mother who gives all things to her children. One of Weyler's first acts was to cancel a decree under which some political prisoners from Santiago were being shipped to Ceuta.

Capt.-Gen. Weyler issued a decree on Feb. 16 declaring the following offenders to be liable to court-martial and punishable with death or life imprisonment: Those who invent or circulate news or information directly or indirectly favorable to the rebellion; those who destroy or damage or interrupt the operation of railroads, telegraphs, or telephones; persons guilty of arson: those who sell, carry, or deliver arms and ammunition to the enemy, or fail to cause the seizure of such arms or ammunition; telegraph operators delivering war messages to other persons than the proper officials; those who by word of mouth, through the medium of the press, or in any other manner belittle the prestige of Spain or the army, the volunteers, or any other forces operating with the army; those who by the same means praise the enemy; those furnishing the enemy with horses or other resources of warfare; those who act as spies; those who act as guides for the enemy and fail to surrender themselves immediately and give proof of their loyalty and report the strength of the enemy's forces; those who adulterate the food of the army or alter the prices of provisions; those using explosives without authority; and those employing pigeons, rockets, or signals to convey news to the enemy. Another proclamation of the same date required all the inhabitants of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe and the district of Sancti Spiritus to present themselves at the military headquarters and provide themselves with a document proving their identity, and forbade any person's going into the country without obtaining a special pass from the mayor or the military commander. It further ordered all stores in the country districts to be vacated at once. The towns and plantations were still deprived of their guards, Gen. Weyler requiring the troops for operations in the field. Consequently the rebels invaded the towns at their pleasure and supplied themselves from the stores: and they stopped all agricultural work, hanging laborers who did not obey their decree. The energetic campaign begun by Marin against Maceo was carried on with still greater vigor after the arrival of Gen. Weyler. In Santa Clara Col. Lopez attacked near Palo Prieto the forces of Serafin Sanchez and Mirabel as they were escorting the Cuban President and his Cabinet, and after several bayonet charges on the one side and *machete* charges on the other the revolutionary forces retreated, having lost more than 100 killed and wounded. The insurgents became more active in this part of Cuba, destroying bridges and attacking towns. Quintin Bandera and Rodriguez were repelled by the Spanish garrison at Guaracabulla. Stations on the Matanzas Railroad were burned by rebels. When it was reported that 24 political prisoners were shot on Feb. 12 in the Cabañas prison, Gen. Gomez gave notice that if Cubans in the cities were shot he would retaliate by shooting Spaniards in the interior. Gen. Weyler publicly announced that prisoners taken in action would be subject to summary trial by court-martial, but required death sentences to be submitted to him for ratification. Nevertheless from that time it was a common practice to shoot prisoners captured by the Spaniards, and even the wounded Cubans on the field of battle or in captured hospitals. Gen. Weyler endeavored to curb the inhumanity of his subordinates. Gen. Canella he deprived of his command for shooting 17 prisoners; but after he had appointed the ranking military officers to fill the places of *alcaldes* whom he distrusted, they applied military methods in dealing with noncombatants and neutrals, think-

ing to please him by severe measures. When 18 citizens were reported to have been butchered in the village of Guatao, Gen. Weyler promised to investigate, but no examination took place. The rebel forces in Havana province were strengthened by detachments from Maceo's division, which crossed the trocha south of Guanajay. A party of insurgents entered Managua, 15 miles from Havana, where the volunteers surrendered and joined the invaders with arms and ammunition. At times the rebels raided the outskirts of Havana to get horses. In order to prevent the insurgents from receiving aid from the people of the country, Gen. Weyler ordered all inhabitants of the country districts to be brought into the fortified towns, which no one would be permitted to leave for any purpose without a permit. By a later decree the property of all persons whose absence from their homes could not be satisfactorily accounted for was ordered to be confiscated.

Gen. Weyler's Strategy.—The Spanish forces posted along the line from Havana to Batabano made an effort to inclose the joint forces of Gomez and Maceo concentrated in Havana province east of the Managua mountains after Maceo had marched rapidly eastward through the center of the province. Three columns of Spain's best troops, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were extended in the form of a triangle and closing in on the two patriot leaders, but Gomez cut through one side of the triangle and Maceo pushed back the other. Gen. Linares, Gen. Aldecoa, and Col. Segura killed a large number of the insurgents with their artillery fire, compelling them to evacuate their camp and disperse several times, but could not come up to them. Maceo made his way eastward, following the same route by which he had come west. Gen. Prato attempted to intercept him near Jovellanos and killed 42 in a fight at close quarters. Maceo's force, estimated at 4,000, retired into the Guamacaro mountains. Gomez marched eastward through the southern part of Matanzas. The revolutionary force of Masso was defeated on Feb. 25 by the column of Gen. Linares. Maceo and Gomez continued their march toward the province of Santa Clara, where Gen. Pando and Gen. Arolas disposed their forces in two strategic lines to prevent the invasion of the central sugar district. The troops from Havana followed the rebel leaders into Matanzas, and other columns were sent ahead by rail and by steamers to head them off. When they disappeared in their stronghold in the everglades of Cienega de Zapata the Spanish forces were speedily massed there and disposed in a way to hem them in effectually, but before this stratagem was completed the rebels had slipped by all obstructions with only a few skirmishes, and were countermarching westward through Matanzas, having left their sick and wounded in the hospitals of Cienega de Zapata, and provided themselves with ammunition and strengthened their forces with new troopers fresh from Puerto Principe and Santiago. Gomez stopped in the heart of Matanzas to stop all grinding of cane, effectually refuting Weyler's proposition to clear the western provinces of insurgents for the grinding of the crop by the middle of March. While Weyler's forces were still concentrating in Santa Clara, Maceo was again at the gates of Havana with his original force of nearly 5,000 men almost doubled by re-enforcements from the orient. On March 2 there was a skirmish in the suburban town of Jesus del Monte. Trains were fired on just beyond the city on the Matanzas road, and attacks were made on the forts of Quemado, Guines, and Potosi. Bridges and stations of the Cardenas and Matanzas railroads were destroyed. The rebels were as bold as ever in spite of the constantly arriving Spanish re-enforcements. Whil a considerable force engaged the fort in a fortifie place small parties searched the town for arms an stores and burned the houses of Spaniards. Th telegraph wires were cut as fast as they could b repaired, and railroad trains, consisting of armore cars, were piloted by an exploring engine carryin workmen who replaced missing rails and saw ties. After Maceo had left Pinar del Rio the guer rilla bands remaining there had operated mor ruthlessly than he had done, burning tobac houses in the Vuelta Abajo and several hamlets an estates. Similar bands ravaged the sugar district in the absence of the regular forces, destroyin mills and, in one case, hanging a wealthy plante In the east of Cuba the Spanish guerrillas, wh committed murders and outrages before the com ing of Weyler, were guilty of horrible massacre The rebels early in the year began to use dynamit extensively to destroy railroad bridges. The Vuelt Arriba tobacco district, in Remedios, was deva tated in the autumn of 1895; the Partidos distric in the province of Havana, was laid waste in th winter by Maceo's men while skirmishing, and th Semi Vuelta suffered greatly from the operatio of both armies, and later the Vuelta Abajo, in Pin del Rio. When the campaign in Pinar del Rio w pushed more energetically by Gen. Weyler, th province was laid waste, and finally the whole cro was destroyed. Houses in the country were burne by the rebels, lest they should serve as fortifie posts for the new civic guards. In Matanzas an Havana provinces Gen. Gomez ordered the inhabi ants to take the roofs off their buildings, and d stroyed those wherever his order was disobeye The Cubans destroyed towns and hamlets that th Spaniards might occupy, and the royal forces d stroyed those that gave aid or succor to the Cuban In Havana province, Bejucal, Jaruco, Wajay, M lena, Bainoa, La Catalina, San Nicolas, and Nuev Paz were laid in ruins; in Pinar del Rio, Cabaña Cayajabos, Palacios, Vinales, San Juan Martine Montezuelo, Los Arroyos, Cuano, Bahia Hond San Diego, Nuñez, Quiobra, and Hacha; in Mata zas, Macagua, San José, Los Ramos, Roque, a Torriente; in Santa Clara, Amaro, Salaman Mata, Flora, Maltiempo, San Juan, and Ranchuel Besides these more than 25 towns were half burn by the insurgents for resisting attacks, or becau they were being used as depots for supplies f Government troops. In some cases, like that Cabañas, the royal troops demolished the town prevent the insurgents from occupying it. March 27 Gen. Weyler issued an order declari that, "inasmuch as the rebels are eluding engag ments with the Government troops and are co mitting arson and other crimes, such bands w hereafter be regarded as bandits, and treated accordance with the latest decrees relating to su persons."

A month after the arrival of Gen. Weyler t Cuban field army was 15,000 men stronger than had been before. When the main part of t Spanish land forces moved into Pinar del Rio aft Maceo and Gomez, and the Spanish fleet was e gaged in watching the coast of that province, thr of the largest expeditions of the war succeeded landing men and munitions in the far east. T Cuban forces were therefore no longer short ammunition, and when Weyler adopted more aggre sive tactics they also became more active and aggre sive and engagements were more frequent and sa guinary. Maceo equipped an artillery corps wi 11 field guns taken from the enemy and 5 broug from the United States and Santo Domingo.

Attempted Pacification.—Premier Canovas w determined to hold elections for the Cortes in Cu

despite the existence of war. Gen. Weyler was therefore anxious to raise the state of siege in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas. On March 8 Gen. Weyler issued an edict in pursuance of his plan to insure the occupation of the two first provinces before the date of the elections. He ordered that *guardia civil*, or rural military police, should be restored to regular duty, and permitted a guerrilla force to be organized by each town. The insurgent bands operating in the western provinces were practically placed under the bandit laws of Spain. Amnesty was offered to all rebels who surrendered within fifteen days, except members of bands that had been guilty of robbing or burning property. The town authorities were required to report the names of all persons who had joined the rebel forces, and unless the latter gave themselves up within the stated period their property would be confiscated. All residents along the lines of railroads and telegraphs were made responsible for prompt information of damages done to the lines, and were required to co-operate actively in the work of repairs—a dangerous task, since the insurgents were in the habit of hanging or shooting persons thus engaged. Another circular, dated March 5, offered terms of amnesty to the rebels of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, provided they had been guilty of no other crimes than that of rebellion, on condition that they surrendered themselves with their arms. Those who thus surrendered would remain under surveillance, and if they came without arms they would be confined in the towns or fortresses. On March 9 he published a circular granting pardon to all persons who had been arrested in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces provided they denied having belonged to rebel bands, had no charges of common crime against them, and were willing to take the oath of allegiance to Spain. At the same time numbers of fresh prisoners were being brought to Morro Castle from Santa Clara. There Lieut.-Gen. Pando issued an order for the enlistment of all persons able to bear arms, those between the ages of twenty and forty years in the battalions of volunteers and those between forty and sixty in the home guards, those failing to comply to be treated as suspects. This order was not approved by the Captain General, nor were the wholesale arrests of suspects. The elections were ordered to be held on April 12. The Reformist party declined to take part. Then the Autonomists, in spite of the entreaties and threats of the Captain General, refused to nominate candidates or to vote except for representatives of the university and the Economical Society of Havana. Consequently the Conservative or Union Constitutional candidates were the only ones named, and they were declared elected.

With the view of inflicting a serious blow on Weyler at the very time when the Captain General was announcing the pacification of the western end of the island, Gen. Maceo determined to attack Batabano, which the Spaniards regarded as one of their strongest ports. Entering the town in the evening of March 13 in three columns, the Cuban infantry overcame the garrison and captured 50 guns and destroyed the town before withdrawing. A large detachment under Leoncio Vidal was sent by Gomez into the city of Santa Clara in the night of March 22. The rebels compelled the volunteers to surrender 240,000 rounds of ammunition, all there was in the city. Similar raids in smaller places became frequent, and they were facilitated by a recent decree of Gen. Weyler forbidding the sale of petroleum. After joining the column of Perico Garcia, Maceo, on March 15, entered Pinar del Rio. At the sugar estate of Neptuno his cavalry compelled a force of Spanish infantry to retreat, and when another Spanish column came up he attacked it so impetuously that it retired without being able to use its artillery. On March 16, near Candelaria, Maceo engaged a Spanish force commanded by Gen. Linares and Col. Inclan and routed it by a timely cavalry charge, capturing many prisoners with their arms and thousands of rounds of ammunition and killing and wounding hundreds. On March 18, after the Cuban cavalry had again forced a Spanish column to retreat, a strong force made a fierce attack on Maceo near Cayajabos and the Spanish artillery was brought into action with effect, but with his strong cavalry force Maceo was able to flank the Spaniards and finally compel them to retire with a loss of 300. Maceo made an attack on the town of Pinar del Rio, which he held for several hours, destroying many buildings.

Gomez, who invaded Santa Clara province while Maceo was beginning his fresh campaign in Pinar del Rio, established his headquarters within 15 miles of Las Cruzes, when Gen. Pando, rather than risk a battle with the rebels, who were about 8,000 strong, retired to the port of Cienfuegos. For this Gen. Pando was relieved of his command and sent back to Spain. So also were several other distinguished generals. Gen. Gomez was not hindered in his operations in Santa Clara by the Spanish troops, though they largely outnumbered his. Gen. Godoy's force, which was placed in ambush to entrap Gomez on March 24, fired by mistake on another Spanish column led by Gen. Holguin, and in the encounter 17 soldiers were killed and 89 wounded. Blunders of this kind were frequent.

The Spanish forces after the arrival of the ninth expedition numbered about 130,000 officers and men. The number killed in the last three-months' campaign of Marshal Campos was 1,900, and on March 1 there were 5,500 sick and wounded in the hospitals. The insurgent forces increased after the arrival of Gen. Weyler to 44,800 men, sufficient to keep the royal army employed protecting the seaports and large towns and guarding the coasts and railroads, leaving but a small force available for aggressive field operations and none for the protection of plantations and small towns, which duty devolved upon the local volunteer forces.

Filibustering Expeditions.—An attempt to land 300 men and a large quantity of military supplies in Cuba was made by Gen. Calixto Garcia, one of the leaders of the former rebellion, but the "Hawkins," on which the expedition sailed, was lost at sea. The "Bermuda," a fleet British steamer, when laden with arms and ammunition, on Feb. 24, 1896, was detained by United States federal officers in the harbor of New York, together with the lighter "Stranahan," but the vessels were surrendered to their owners on March 1. Gen. Calixto Garcia and others who were about to sail on the "Bermuda" were arrested and tried on the charge of setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. On March 3 the "Stephen R. Mallory," which Enrique Collazo and his friends had loaded with munitions of war at Cedar Keys, was chased and seized by a United States revenue cutter. A day or two later a vessel put out from Philadelphia with arms and ammunition, which were safely landed in eastern Cuba and delivered into the hands of the insurgents. Another expedition left Philadelphia on March 11. The rifles, field guns, machine guns, *machetes*, and ammunition taken from the "Bermuda" and afterward restored to the Cuban patriots were placed on board that vessel again, which sailed from New York on March 15, and off Atlantic City took on board the expedition, consisting of Gen. Garcia and 108 followers.

By taking a course far to the east the vessel avoided the Spanish cruisers that were on the watch, and finally made a landing in eastern Cuba. With some of the munitions that were not landed the vessel proceeded to Puerto Cortez, where the arms were seized by the Honduras Government. The "Competitor" was captured in April by a Spanish vessel off the coast of Pinar del Rio after Col. José Monzon had landed an expedition of more than 100 men, half of them Americans, with 3,000 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, a quantity of dynamite, and several Hotchkiss and Gatling guns in the harbor of Mariel.

Gen. Collazo and 57 men were transferred off Alligator Key from a schooner to the new steamer "Three Friends," which took the "Mallory" in tow with her cargo, consisting of 900,000 rounds of ammunition and 1,600 rifles, 1,000 pounds of dynamite, a 12-pound Hotchkiss cannon, revolvers, and *machetes*, and landed them on the coast of Matanzas province on March 25, where a part of the expedition was lost in an encounter with the Spaniards. The Danish steamer "Horsa" was seized by the United States authorities for carrying an armed expedition intended for Cuba, and her captain and mates were tried and sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment for violating the neutrality laws. The "Commodore" got off with a filibustering expedition from Charleston on March 12 and reached Cuba in safety. In April several expeditions were landed at different points on the coast. On April 27 the "Bermuda" sailed from Jacksonville with another cargo of arms and ammunition, including machine guns and torpedoes and a company of about 400 men, nearly half of them Americans, under Col. Layte Vidal and Col. Torres. When a part of the men and arms were being landed in small boats a Spanish gunboat sank one of the boats. The "Bermuda" steamed away to Honduras with the rest of the expedition and the arms and ammunition were thrown overboard. Another expedition under A. F. Gonzalez left Fort Meyers on May 12. On May 16 the "Three Friends" slipped away from Jacksonville on her second voyage with a large quantity of munitions, which were landed on May 29 in Santa Clara. The "Laurada" landed a cargo of arms and a company under Gen. Juan Fernandez Ruz on May 16, and on May 25 sailed from Charliton with another expedition organized by Rafael Portuonto, the Cuban Secretary of State. On June 18 the "Three Friends" made a fourth trip, carrying an expedition commanded by Julian Zarraga, and on June 26 a fifth under Dr. Joaquin de Castillo, who landed men, arms, and dynamite close to Havana. On its return that vessel and the "City of Richmond," with arms on board, were seized at Key West by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer "Commodore," which was carrying another party of Cubans with military supplies, was chased in Tampa Bay by a revenue cutter, but escaped. The filibusters arrested on the "City of Richmond," having been acquitted by a jury, sailed with the munitions, which had been restored, on the "Three Friends." They landed near Havana, but before the rebel guides arrived a Spanish detatchment appeared, and the filibusters fled. Before they reached the insurgents several perished in the forest and others were intercepted and killed by the Spaniards. On July 12 the "Laurada" sailed from Philadelphia. Late in July Capt. Cabrera landed an expedition in the vicinity of Cienfuegos.

On July 30 a proclamation was issued by President Cleveland directing attention to the judicial interpretation of the neutrality laws, according to which any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace, and provided with arms to be used for such purpose, constitutes a military expedition or enterprise within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and the providing or preparing of the means for such military expedition or enterprise includes furnishing or aiding in transportation, and therefore warning all citizens of the United States and others that violations of these laws would be vigorously prosecuted.

Gen. Weyler published a decree offering a reward of $24,000 to any person giving information leading to the capture of a filibustering expedition on board a steamer by a Spanish man-of-war, and one of $9,000 for information of any expedition on board a sailing vessel, and if the master of a vessel chose to earn the reward by betraying his passengers and cargo he was offered immunity from criminal responsibility. After President Cleveland issued his proclamation the filibusters were careful to transfer shipments of arms to the blockade-runners on the high seas. Gen. Carlos Roloff, the Cuban Secretary of War, landed a large supply of cartridges and dynamite and 4 Hotchkiss guns for Maceo on the coast of Pinar del Rio. Two other expeditions escaped the vigilance of the Spaniards. Lieut. Alvared brought 500 recruits for Maceo on the "Hartway," half of them American sharpshooters. Rafael Cabrera conducted another of the expeditions, which brought 1,900,000 rounds of ammunition. Later Juan Ruiz Rivera landed in Bahia Honda from the "Three Friends" 1,000 rifles, 460,000 cartridges, 2,000 pounds of dynamite, and a pneumatic dynamite gun. The "Dauntless" and other vessels landed fresh supplies for Gomez in the east. Gen. Carlos Roloff, Col. Emilio Nuñez, and Dr. J. B. Castillo were at different times arrested by the United States authorities on the charge of fitting out military expeditions. The "Dauntless," the "Three Friends," and the "Commodore" were in the St. John's river early in October, closely watched by revenue cutters, with the man-of-war "Newark" outside ready to intercept them if they sailed with warlike cargoes. Nevertheless the "Dauntless" stole out and took on a large quantity of arms, including 2 melenite guns, at Palm Beach. A large expedition from France, commanded by Fernando Freire y Andrada, brought 5,000 rifles and 1,000,000 cartridges, which were landed at the extreme end of Pinar del Rio. The "Commodore" sailed with an expedition from Jacksonville on Jan. 1, 1897, but foundered off the coast of Florida.

Outrages on Americans.—Consul-General Ramon C. Williams had frequent controversies with the Spanish Captain General over illegalities committed by the authorities or outrages by the officers or soldiers on American citizens. In the case of Julio Sanguilly, who was sentenced to death by court-martial as one of the chief instigators of the rebellion, the American representative insisted, under the treaty, on a civil trial, and when similar cases arose later he took the same stand. Soon after the arrival of Gen. Weyler the relations between him and the American consul general became so unsatisfactory that Mr. Williams offered his resignation, which was not accepted at the time. Gen. Melguizo's men killed all the employees on the Garrido estate and severely wounded Dr. Garrido, an American citizen, on March 30. The killing of *pacificos* by the troops of Melguizo, Bernal, Tort, Segura, Molina, and other Spanish commanders gave grounds for frequent complaints. The residence of the brothers Farrar, Americans, who owned a coffee plantation, was looted and destroyed by Spanish soldiers. The French Government made a claim for damages done to the estate of Domingo Betarte and the murder of Duarte, the manager.

The United States Government was continually called upon to seek redress from Spain for injuries to citizens who were maltreated by Spanish soldiers or imprisoned on charges of sedition or sometimes shot as being guilty of the crime of rebellion. Capt.-Gen. Weyler, to put an end to the confusion caused by persons who took advantage sometimes of their Cuban birth and sometimes of their American naturalization, issued a decree in July ordering all aliens to register themselves.

Diplomatic Complications.—In a note mailed on April 9 to the minister at Madrid, the United States Government tendered its good offices to secure the cessation of the rebellion on the basis of the reforms promised by the Spanish Government after an interchange of views with the Washington Government in 1870. These reforms included an equitable levy of the taxes of the island, no discrimination against native Cubans in the matter of holding office, security of persons and property, the separation of the judiciary from the military authorities, and the granting of greater freedom of religion, speech, and the press. Mr. Olney suggested that if the new Spanish Cortes would frame a measure of home rule that would be satisfactory to Cuban taxpayers this would go far toward restoring peace. The justification of his friendly advice was the fact that the estates of many Americans had been damaged by the conflict, and the great and growing commercial interests of the United States in the island were suffering from its continuance. The Secretary of State, in conferences with the Spanish minister at Washington, Señor Dupuy de Lome, expressed the belief that the Cubans and their friends in the United States would withdraw their pecuniary assistance and moral support if the proposed reforms were inaugurated. Overtures were made by the Vatican, looking to the mediation of the Pope between the Spanish Government and the insurgent leaders; while the revolutionary Junta declared, through J. Estrada Palma, its American representative, that those who have already established an independent government in Cuba were not concerned with supposed reforms, but were resolved to shrink from no sacrifice of property or life in order to emancipate the whole island from the Spanish yoke. The Spanish Government made no direct reply to Mr. Olney's note. A scheme of autonomy was discussed, including an administrative council, half of its members to be appointed and half of them elected from among the officials and the highest taxpayers of the island. No reform, however, would be granted or considered until after the insurgents had laid down their arms. The speech from the throne at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, on May 11, announced a measure for establishing in Cuba an administrative and financial department of an exclusively local character, in order to give the country a share in the management of its pecuniary affairs, while maintaining intact the sovereign rights of Spain; but the rebels desired independence and not local autonomy, and the Government therefore accepted the view of the Captain General that the application of reforms would not now contribute to peace, but would retard it. The interests, industry, and commerce of Cuba could not prosper with independence; and if the insurrection triumphed Cuba would take a step backward in civilization. The insurrection was said to be declining, and it would already have been stamped out if the insurgents did not receive great and frequent aid from abroad, where public opinion was deceived regarding the political and administrative situation in Cuba.

Gen. Weyler issued a decree, intended to give an advantage to the cigar manufacturers of Havana over those of the United States, prohibiting from May 26 the export of leaf tobacco to all countries except Spain. The United States consul general protested against the prohibition as in contravention of existing treaties. A modification of the decree allowed Americans to export tobacco which they had already purchased. Five American sailors captured in the filibuster "Competitor" having been condemned to death by court-martial, Consul-General Williams demanded a civil trial, which was ordered by the authorities at Madrid in consequence of a threat that the American consulate would be closed if the men were shot. Mr. Williams was succeeded by Fitzhugh Lee. The new consul general arrived in Havana on June 3.

The Trocha.—A new military strong line was established late in March from Majana to Mariel, parallel with the boundary between Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces. This was strengthened until it was fortified through the entire length and guarded by 28,000 troops stationed in forts at intervals for the purpose of preventing Maceo's forces from escaping again from Pinar del Rio. Blockhouses, forts, and earthworks were erected at the intersections of roads, barbed wire was stretched across the fields, artillery protected the critical points, and the garrisons at all the salient points were in communication with each other by telegraph and well supported. There were about 10,000 more regulars operating against Maceo just west of the trocha, divided into flying columns of 1,500 or 2,000 men each. In all the other provinces there were not more than 15,000 regular troops in the field, which left Gomez, Lacret, José Maceo, Calixto Garcia, and the other rebel leaders practically unopposed and in full possession of three quarters of the island. The total effective Spanish force at the opening of the rainy season was not more than 100,000 men, fully 25,000 having succumbed to bullets and disease during the year's fighting and 15,000 being sick or disabled. In spite of the strengthened trocha some of Maceo's bands crossed over into Havana province, where he effectually stopped the grinding of sugar cane as well as in Pinar del Rio. After he had demolished the machinery and stock on half a dozen plantations the planters sent a deputation to Gomez, offering to pay a heavy contribution to the Junta in New York if they were allowed to harvest their crop, but Gomez would allow none to grind save those with whom the arrangement was made in the beginning. Gen. Arolas afterward made the trocha so strong with barricades, ditches, and forts supplied with rapid-firing guns that the rebels could not cross it without great risk and loss. One of the Spanish flying columns, commanded by Col. Debos, was nearly cut to pieces by Maceo's men on April 11 at Lechuza. The troops in their advance from Mariel were opposed at every step, and finally, finding themselves encircled by 5,000 rebels, retreated to the San Claudio estate and fortified themselves there, and were only saved by the fire of the gunboat "Alerta" and the arrival of Col. Inclan's column. This disaster to Spanish arms occurred immediately after the repulse of a rebel band that attempted to surprise the garrison at La Palma and obtain for Maceo the arms and ammunition in that town.

The destruction of plantations in April was greater than at any previous period. The Spanish troops retaliated by burning those belonging to insurgents. Great numbers of country people, in obedience to Weyler's decree, went into the towns, others sent their families, and there was much suffering and destitution. The Spanish commanders ordered cultivators to plant vegetable gardens in the vicinity of the towns to supply the people with food, but the rebels would not allow this. Many of

the people who did not go into the towns went off, men and women, to join the insurgents. While Maceo's forces were kept on the western side of the trocha José Maceo entered Havana province with a large force from Santiago, and was joined by Serafin Sanchez, the bands of Mayia Rodriguez, Lacret, Masso, Aguirre, and other leaders until 18,000 rebels were concentrated on the eastern side of the trocha. Gomez held sway in the province of Santa Clara, where the Spaniards were shut up in Cienfuegos, rallying occasionally to attack the rebel positions on the neighboring hills. Col. Vasquez was killed and his column routed in one of these expeditions. Col. Gonzalez, the insurgent chief of the Remedios district, put to flight the column of Gen. Oliver near Campana by sweeping the ranks with rapid-firing guns placed in ambush. Nearly all the rebel guns were served by American gunners. Wherever the Spanish forces went they treated all the men as rebels who were still found on the plantations or in the small towns and hamlets. Some of the commanders killed all who fell into their hands; others who declined to slay unarmed or wounded men delivered their prisoners to Gen. Weyler in Havana, where they were likely to be shot as bandits in accordance with Gen. Weyler's decree. To deprive the enemy of resources the Spanish columns killed all the cattle and horses that they found. A meeting of 66 young men of Havana who plotted an uprising was betrayed by a woman and surrounded by troops, but 50 escaped. Confessions extorted from the prisoners implicated over a hundred persons, and these were arrested, among them a Baptist missionary from the United States named Albert Diaz, accused of furnishing the insurgents in the field with medicines, who was afterward expelled from Cuba. Soon after the battle of Lechuza three Spanish columns made a second attempt to dislodge Maceo from his camp, which resulted in their being attacked and defeated separately. The rebels in the vicinity of Havana burned suburban places every night. Vieja Bermeja was in great part reduced to ashes by El Inglesito's band. Batabano was again invaded and partly burned.

Gen. Inclan attacked the rebels under Delgado and Socorras in a strongly fortified position in the mountain passes at Cacarajicara, but was repelled repeatedly. Finally the rebels charged and drove the Spanish back to Bahia Honda with heavy losses. Early in May the rebels captured Punta Brava, compelled the soldiers in the forts to give up their arms and uniforms, and reduced the town to ashes. Gen. Weyler concluded that he could not conduct operations in the interior of Pinar del Rio without depriving the towns of necessary garrisons, the volunteers having proved useless. When the decree of amnesty expired on May 13 the Captain General extended it and declared it of effect throughout the island. The offer had thus far proved absolutely fruitless of results. An edict issued on May 15 ordered all corn to be delivered at the nearest military post, to be purchased for the army at current prices or stored for the owners. Corn not thus delivered within twenty days would be confiscated as contraband of war. The rebel leaders had already issued an edict forbidding any produce to be brought into towns, and this their ubiquitous patrols were able to enforce, even against Havana. An edict that affected the interests of many Americans who hold mortgages on Cuban estates suspended for a year all judicial proceedings against planters in regard to their property. A severe engagement took place near Consolacion, where Gen. Suarez Valdes drove Maceo from his position, but afterward retired. On June 22 Gen. Melguizo with a large column and 16 field pieces marched out to attack Maceo in the Rubi hills. Maceo fell back from one height to another, firing on the Spanish troops whenever they approached until they were so cut to pieces that they retreated, harassed by the rebel cavalry. The trenches dug along the trocha caused so much fever and mortality among the Spanish garrisons that Gen. Arolas called for re-enforcement after the rainy season began. Simultaneously Gen. Weyler concentrated all his cavalry and other troops on the eastern border of Havana province to prevent the entrance of Gomez, who was collecting a force in Santa Clara to march again into Matanzas and Havana province to co-operate with Maceo. Calixto Garcia, Collazo, and other leaders who had organized and trained new forces in the eastern provinces marched westward to join Gomez. The insurgents blew up two railroad trains and destroyed bridges. Col. Segura's whole battalion was captured by Gomez on May 14. Stories of explosive bullets used by the rebels made the Spanish soldiers afraid to go into action. The Cubans said that these were the new brass-capped bullets imported for the Spanish troops which they had captured.

The volunteers, when ordered to re-enforce the trocha, refused to go to the field. A third advance upon the positions of Maceo in the hills west of the trocha was unsuccessful. After that the Spaniards resumed the defensive. The trocha was guarded by 50,000 men against Maceo's 11,000 rebels. The other half of the Spanish regular army was employed in garrisoning the principal towns and fortified places, guarding lines of communication, and marching in columns through the country with the object of keeping the rebels on the move. In the province of Santiago the rebels under José Maceo continued in possession of the greater part of the country. Bands all over the island went no burning cane fields and destroying houses and property. Machinery was destroyed on more than 50 plantations. Nowhere were incendiarism and destruction more common than in the immediate neighborhood of Havana. Gen. Oliver evacuated the Remedios district after an encounter with Col. Gonzalez at Santa Rosa, where two dynamite bombs killed a large number of Spanish soldiers and caused the rest to flee in disorder. In June Gen. Gonzalez Muñoz and Gen. Inclan marched into the Tapia hills, had several skirmishes with the rebels, and when the latter retired destroyed all the dwellings and plantations. Maceo caught the Spaniards in an ambush at Vega de Morales when they pursued small bodies that had been attacking the trocha.

Summer Operations.—Although Gen. Weyler boasted that Spanish troops could fight in the mud as well as Cubans, the flooded condition of the country and the deadly climate prevented any large operations, and in the skirmishing and raids that continuously went on the rebels were more aggressive than the Spaniards, especially in the east, where the troops had difficulty in preserving their lines of communications and were subjected to damaging attacks when escorting provision trains to their inland posts. Gomez, after conducting a large convoy of newly imported munitions through Santa Clara till they were safe on the way to Antonio Maceo, returned to Najasa to organize a new army for the winter campaign. Calixto Garcia aided in the gathering of new forces, being joined by young men of the best families of Cuba. Whereas in the beginning the majority of the rebel fighting men were blacks, now nearly three fourths were whites, drawn from all classes and supported by the aid and sympathy of nearly the whole community of native Cubans. There were thousands of Spaniards, too, in the rebel ranks, a large proportion of them deserters from the Spanish army. In the eastern districts the rebels were most active, and when the Spanish general-in-

chief made preparations for an aggressive summer campaign against Maceo in Pinar del Rio they created diversions in Santa Clara or Santiago to prevent the concentration of Spanish troops. The rebels were masters in the Sierra Maestra and the hills commanding the roads from Bayamo. Rabi, with his guerrillas, constantly attacked the Spanish convoys and captured provisions and cattle. After a rebel raid Spanish columns moved out to overtake the rebels or assail their strongholds, but they found only small skirmishing detachments so well posted in the hills that they inflicted considerable losses by their rifle fire, and when the Spaniards forced these to retire they returned to Bayamo. Several times the Spaniards planned a movement upon the strongholds of Maceo, Gomez, or Garcia from two or three directions at once, but in each case, instead of surrounding and surprising the rebels, one or more of the Spanish columns were caught in a ravine or on an awkward declivity, led there perhaps by false guides, and compelled to retreat before superior forces. In Santa Clara Col. Oliver tired out his forces marching between Remedios and Seborucal, but finally had to abandon the line of communications between Remedios and the provincial capital. Col. Segura invaded the valley of Siguanca, but could not long hold it. On June 9 Gen. Jimenez Castallanos, with 3,500 men of all arms, met the forces of Gomez and Calixto Garcia at Saratoga, near Najasa, and the battle lasted two days, at the end of which the Spanish troops, driven from their positions by incessant cavalry charges, fought their way back to Puerto Principe in hollow squares. To prevent the reinvasion of Santa Clara by Gomez, Gen. Basan reconstructed the eastern trocha, between Jucaro and Moron. Calixto Garcia, whose first exploit was the defeat of a Spanish force on the Cauto river, where later a convoy of transports was captured with stores and munitions, met the force of Gen. Gasco near Venta de Casanova and again near Bayamo and was both times victorious. The first detachments of the new rebel troops from the east entered Havana province in the beginning of July under Zayas and Lacret. The railroad communications of the Spaniards were frequently interrupted when Gen. Weyler attempted to move bodies of troops by rail. Several trains were blown up by dynamite and many soldiers and passengers killed. Although 25 per cent. of the Spanish soldiers were on the sick list, Gen. Weyler made an energetic but ineffectual effort to keep the rebels from invading Havana province in force. In Matanzas a Spanish column attacked the bands of El Inglesito, Betancourt, and Sanchez in an intrenched position and drove them into the Mogote hills. At Sabate de Guanamon three Spanish battalions captured a rebel camp. The forces of Aguirre were defeated by the Spaniards near Cardeñas by Col. Albergota. In an engagement near Gabriel the rebel leader Juan Bruno Zayas was killed when leading a small force that was surrounded and annihilated. In a skirmish near Macagua Clotilde Garcia captured a part of Col. Najera's force.

In Santiago province a spirited engagement occurred on July 5 at Loma del Gato between the forces of José Maceo and Perequito Perez and the columns of Gen. Albert and Col. Vara del Rey. The Cubans held their own, but José Maceo was killed. On the same day a rebel force defeated Gen. Gasco and captured a convoy of provisions and ammunition between Manzanillo and Bayamo. A large band of rebels under Pancho Sanchez defeated a battalion of regulars and the guerrillas of Tejeda, on July 8, at Banabacoa.

Gen. Linares encountered the forces of Garcia and Cebreco, 2,500 strong, and by a persistent assault drove them into the town of Santa Ana, and again attacked them on the following morning, and by the aid of his artillery dislodged them from a strong position.

On July 23 Gen. Linares advanced from Santiago upon the positions held by Garcia's men, with the intention of capturing the Cuban general and his camp, but the Cubans were enabled to take up an advantageous position while their sharpshooters held the Spanish column in check, and as they gathered in greater force to intrench themselves on a higher hill farther back, where the artillery of the Spaniards could not harm them. The Spaniards attempted to carry this position by assault, in spite of heavy losses, and on the following morning made another attempt. After feigning a retreat to draw the Cubans on, the Spaniards, re-enforced by the column of Gen. Sandoval, which, however, had been harassed by the cavalry of Perequito Perez all the way from Guantanamo, advanced anew on July 26, but finally withdrew to Songo, having lost several hundred men. A third Spanish column had marched from Manzanillo to co-operate in an attack on the positions of Garcia and Gomez, and this also encountered a strong insurgent force, the Cuban generals having been informed beforehand of the concerted movement. In Puerto Principe an important convoy from Minas, escorted by Gen. Godoy, was thrice attacked and a part of it captured before it reached Guamaro by a large rebel force under Avelino Rosa.

During the muddy season, when no important operations could be undertaken, the Spaniards made frequent raids in the central provinces and the west, destroying the property of rebels and capturing cattle and food supplies. They sought out rebel hospitals, one venturesome commander penetrating the Cienega de Zapata, and the wounded rebels were carried off as prisoners or killed on the spot. Gen. Bernal attacked the insurgents intrenched in the caves of Vacas and captured the camp and munitions. The province of Pinar del Rio was devastated by both armies, the insurgents destroying plantations and buildings, and the Spaniards the huts of the peasantry and the gardens and fruit trees. In a battle between Bernal's column and the rebel bands of Varona, Gallo, and Ybarra at Sitto Nuevo the latter were beaten and evacuated their camp. On July 15 Gen. Suarez Inclan advanced upon Maceo's position and was badly beaten by the Cubans, who opened fire upon his troops unexpectedly when they were in an unfavorable position. Maceo disposed his forces in the Vuelta Abajo in a line extending from Quebracha to the south coast, Quintin Banderos commanding one camp, Bermudez another, Socorras the next, Perico Delgado one in the Rubi hills, and Nuñez one south of Cayajabos, while Maceo himself remained intrenched at Cacarajicara. In Havana province the rebels appeared again in August in considerable bodies, having been able all along to control with their small guerrilla bands the agricultural districts there as well as in all other parts of the island. When the dry season approached the insurgents took the offensive on the trocha at Bahia Honda, at the very doors of Havana, and in the neighborhood of Bayamo. On Aug. 17 a rebel force attacked 1,000 Spanish troops at San José de las Lajas, 20 miles from Havana, charging through their line and taking up a position on an eminence from which the troops could not dislodge them. Two days later the rebels derailed a train on the railroad between Havana and Pinar del Rio, and, driving off a column of 500 soldiers that came to the relief of the escort, burned the cars. The execution of many hundreds of political prisoners and prisoners of war in the fortresses of Cabañas and San Severino, tried by summary court-martial and condemned of the

crime of rebellion, instead of deterring Cubans from joining the insurgents made them more eager to fight for Cuban independence. During a rain storm Quintin Bandera succeeded in crossing the trocha near the south coast with 60 men, raided the outskirts of Batabano to obtain supplies, collected a force of 1,600 men, and marched eastward toward Cienfuegos to meet re-enforcements for Maceo. Early in September a serious engagement was fought in the mountainous part of Havana province and another near Bayamo, where Rabi routed the Spaniards and captured military supplies and money. While 10,000 freshly equipped Cuban troops under Francisco Carrillo were encamped near Sancti Spiritus, Gomez manœuvred a force of 5,000 in the vicinity of Santiago and captured two munition trains. Raids were frequent in Havana and Matanzas. The Spaniards pushed forward the forts of the Moron-Jucaro trocha and sent re-enforcements to prevent Gomez from reinvading the central sugar district, yet there a force of 300 troops in charge of a convoy was captured.

Salvador Cisneros issued a proclamation forbidding all work on plantations during the coming season and warning planters that no one would be allowed to grind cane until peace should be obtained, all able-bodied farm hands being required for the service of the Cuban republic. Another decree of the Provisional Government suspended the collection of debts or rents and interdicted transfers of property pending a treaty of peace, and forbade property holders to pay taxes levied by authority of the Spanish monarchy. To prevent any arrangement between planters and the Cuban Government whereby the former would be allowed to harvest their crops on payment of a subsidy, Gen. Weyler issued, in his turn, a decree forbidding all field work on the coffee and sugar plantations throughout the island.

The killing of *pacíficos* by the troops of Melguizo, Fondeviella, Aguilera, and Molinas became more frequent when the rebels renewed their activity, and the latter retaliated by killing unarmed Spaniards and the families of volunteers. One or more prisoners in Cabañas or Morro Castle were shot daily through the summer. These executions became commoner until a climax was reached on Sept. 13, when 51 insurgents were shot. Many of the leading citizens and professional men of Havana were arrested and thrown into prison. Among them were the supposed members of the revolutionary Junta, and later others were imprisoned on the suspicion that they were reviving the committee. Early in September Gen. Gomez made a long march through Santiago and Puerto Principe, gathering many fresh recruits near the capital of the latter province. Gen. Garcia besieged Guaimaro and forced the garrison to surrender on Oct. 28.

The Autumn Campaign.—The Spanish Government between Aug. 23 and Sept. 20 sent 40,000 troops to re-enforce the army in Cuba, to be followed by 20,000 more when needed. With their new supply of war materials the Cuban leaders had been able during the summer to train and equip fresh forces in proportion. Maceo had 20,000 men in his army, and the other commands aggregated between 50,000 and 60,000. While 12,000 of the fresh recruits from Spain were sent to guard the eastern trocha, the rebels of Pinar del Rio, who had been menacing Pinar del Rio city and destroying smaller places, made a combined attack on the western trocha, firing on all the forts and on the trains that brought re-enforcements. To prevent the landing of the expeditions of Juan Ruiz Rivera and Leyte Vidal, Maceo massed his men on the plains west of Pinar del Rio city. Weyler dispatched a large body of the newly arrived troops to intercept the convoy and possibly crush the rebels. Several battles were fought, and Maceo came out victorious and conveyed the munitions to a place of safety in the hills near San Diego de los Baños. When the dynamite gun was first brought into action, on Sept. 13, two Spanish columns were put to flight, abandoning their camp and stores. The same troops, with re-enforcements, made a stand at Las Tumbas Torino, but after a few shots of the new weapon fled in confusion, leaving munitions and provisions. Then Maceo returned and fell upon the brigade of Sanchez Echeverria on Sept. 20 at San Francisco, put it to flight with dynamite bombs, and kept up a fierce running fight all the day, harassing the flanks of the Spanish with his sharpshooters as they retreated to the town. The French expedition was convoyed to the hills; though five separate columns attempted to intercept it, they were beaten with heavy losses in as many battles. At Guayabita the forces of Echague, Melguizo, and Inclan, numbering 12,000, attacked Maceo's position, but were held in check and finally forced to withdraw after two days of fighting, the dynamite shells having demoralized the Spanish troops. On Sept. 25 Maceo defeated a Spanish column at Vinales.

The rebel bands in Havana province tore up sections of the western railroad and blew up bridges and raided many villages. Gen. Melguizo, military governor of Pinar del Rio, began active operations at the commencement of October. Col. Frances and Col. Hernandez led their columns against the rebel positions on the heights of San Felipe, but after initial success they found the rebels in strong force in superior positions, and were compelled to retreat to the coast with heavy losses. Gen. Melguizo commanded the Spanish forces at Tunibar del Torillo, where the artillery was brought into play and did effective execution until the insurgents, in many desperate attempts to capture the guns, which were met with bayonet countercharges, had killed nine tenths of the artillerymen. The Cubans captured 6 field pieces. At Manaja the Spanish troops fought well until the rebels brought their dynamite gun into action, which did terrible execution and spread terror among the Spaniards, who fled and were cut down with the *machetes* of the Cuban horsemen. Gen. Bernal, on Oct. 4, attacked and finally carried the Cuban intrenchments at Ceja del Negro, near Pinar del Rio city. One of the Spanish battalions was surrounded by the rebels at Guamo, and was rescued from total destruction only by the timely arrival of the column of Col. Granados. On Oct. 8 Gen. Echague attacked the rebels in their strong intrenchments on the heights of Guayabitos, raked their flank with artillery fire, and took the position by a bayonet charge.

While Gen. Weyler was preoccupied with Maceo's movements in the west, rebel forces organized by Gomez marched westward in separate columns under Mayia Rodriguez, Rabi, Quintin Bandera, and Pancho Carrillo, from 5,000 to 7,000 strong. Passing the trocha without difficulty, they crossed Santa Clara and invaded Matanzas. Calixto Garcia and Avelino Rosa moved northward and menaced Puerto Principe. Gen. José Maria Aguirre had already in Havana province 3,200 men. In Santiago Gen. José Toral, with 2,000 soldiers, tried vainly to dislodge the insurgents under Luis Bonne in the Escandel hills. Gomez laid siege to the town of Cascorro, and after it was relieved by the Spaniards fought a successful engagement with Gen. Jiminez Castellano. The forces of Serafin Sanchez and Calixto Garcia joined those of Gomez and Rabi, making an army of 17,000 men.

Maceo made an artillery attack upon Artemisi,

the central position on the trocha, in the night of Oct. 22, trying the dynamite shells, which produced terror and destruction in the town. Gen. Muñoz with a picked force made an attempt to penetrate the hills and capture Maceo's fortified camp at Cacarajicara, but, like Gen. Inclan's advance upon Taco Taco, it ended in a decided defeat for the Spanish troops. Col. Segura surprised and captured a rebel outpost at Soroa, which the insurgents made two vain attempts to retake. Maceo's position in the hills, extending 200 miles, could be defended by a few men at any point against a great number, and in this range of hills, 16 to 24 miles wide, the Cubans could grow food crops and maintain a complete commissariat service, including saddleries and shoe factories. Though every fertile spot was planted to vegetables, food was sometimes scarce, and clothing was very scantily supplied, for there were 30,000 noncombatants to feed, since Gen. Weyler had compelled the families of the revolutionists to flee for refuge to the rebel camps. For ammunition and medicines his army had to depend mainly on outside sources. Limited quantities of powder, cartridges, and dynamite were made by the Cubans themselves. Some of the men were armed with Mauser rifles, but the majority had Remingtons or Winchesters, which, however, in the hands of good marksmen were more effective than the Spanish magazine rifles handled by half-trained youths, such as made up the latest re-enforcements from Spain. The hills were naturally protected by the thick woods or underbrush that covered their sides, and their summits could be reached only by narrow mule paths, which the Cubans protected by obstacles and a great number of dynamite mines. Maceo's army was divided into groups of 500, more or less, each operating in a given district and all in constant communication with the general headquarters. Maceo with his staff and about 4,000 men had his headquarters in the hills between San Cristobal and Cayajabos. The inhabitants of Pinar del Rio were in many districts adherents of Spain, for the tobacco plantations belonged largely to Spaniards, and the cultivators were natives of the Canary Islands. The southern and western parts of the province were originally placed under the command of Roberto Bermudez, a Cuban officer who believed in retaliation and reprisals, and whose inhumanity toward the Canary Islanders and the families of volunteers drove the peasants to seek Spanish protection in the cities. Maceo, who was opposed to such a policy, relieved Bermudez, placing Ducasse, a French mulatto, in command of the western territory. Gen. Maceo pursued Fabian tactics whenever the Spaniards advanced in force upon his intrenched positions in the hills, never giving battle unless the troops could be caught in some awkward defile or hollow and his men were posted on the neighboring heights in sufficient numbers to overwhelm the Spanish force. Ordinarily the Spaniards advanced slowly with their artillery ready for use, and arrayed themselves in line of battle and opened fire with their guns whenever Perico Delgado with his sharpshooters, who formed the Cuban vanguard, fired upon them from the cover of a wood. Before the Spaniards were able to get the range the Cubans vanished, and when after the cannonade the Spanish infantry advanced they found the position deserted. The Spanish column, tired out by the long march, having consumed their rations, returned to their post, content with the hollow victory. If they reached an intrenched position commanding a turn in the road the Cubans sometimes did terrible execution at the exposed spot and fired their last cartridges before the Spaniards could bring their guns to bear on the already deserted earthworks. Gen. Muñoz and Gen. Inclan made a combined attack near Manuelito on the rebel outposts, and after several hot engagements forced Perico Diaz and Perico Delgado to retreat into the Rubi hills. Re-enforcements had been sent from Spain until the army in Cuba numbered 200,000 men. The cavalry force, which had formerly been deficient, was now supplied, and there were field pieces and mountain guns were abundant. The Spaniards at home and in Cuba demanded speedy and decisive results from the sacrifices they had made before the means that were painfully provided for the prosecution of the war should be exhausted, for the mothers of Spain had made riotous demonstrations when the troops embarked, and the last loan of $50,000,000 was a contribution of the people of Spain raised after the financial houses of Europe had declined to float another Spanish loan.

Gen. Weyler went to the field to direct the operations, the first objective being Maceo's position in the Rubi hills, against which he sent, not one or two columns, but 36,000 men under 6 generals. He advanced with the main body from Guanajay, intending to enter the hills by the principal road and assail the front of Maceo's position, while Gen. Gonzalez Muñoz set out from Cabañas to cut off the retreat of the Cubans, Col. Segura moved forward from Soroa, Gen. Melguizo attacked Maceo's left, and Gen. Echague left Cayajabos to shut them in on their right. The Spaniards closed in on their objective point simultaneously on Nov. 11. Gen. Echague was the first to encounter the rebels, engaging the force of Vidal Ducasse near Rosario, which fell back after fighting three hours in order to support Maceo's rear, as it was menaced by Segura's column. Gen. Weyler, with the principal attacking forces under Gen. Aguilar and Gen. Sanchez Echeverria, was unable to enter the hills, but Gen. Muñoz did after being held in check for a whole day by Perico Diaz, for Maceo and his forces had quietly abandoned the position and retreated to Valparaiso, and thence into the Roble hills. The troops of Muñoz were decimated at the foot of the hills by a withering fire delivered by the rebels from behind rocks and trees, and when at length they reached the top hundreds were slain by the explosion of a dynamite mine. The next day Maceo was attacked in a stronger position by Echague's column, which by the aid of his dynamite gun he repelled with heavy losses. Gen Weyler marched around to Soroa, harassed continually in the forest by Cuban sharpshooters, while Gen. Muñoz followed up Maceo, who again evaded battle, striking into the wild and inaccessible Tapia hills, where in May he had inflicted a crushing defeat on Gen. Inclan's column at Cacarajicara and at Guimones had routed a column led by Serrano Altimiro. Weyler's operation cost him a great many officers and men and subjected the troops to excessive fatigue and disease without any valuable result. While the Spaniards in Havana were disheartened over the apparent futility of Weyler's plan of campaign they were overcome with dread on account of the bold raids of the insurgents in the neighborhood of Havana and the arrival in Matanzas of fresh rebel forces. On Dec. 1 Raoul Arango and Nicolas Valencia stirred the Havana garrison to nervous activity by attacking the town of Guanabacoa, within 5 miles of the capital, where they secured a large quantity of provisions. Trains were blown up by dynamite and skirmishes took place constantly between small bodies of troops in Havana and Matanzas in which now one side and now the other was victorious, while both despoiled and devastated the country. Gomez meanwhile was moving westward by slow stages, stopping to burn sugar plantations where preparations were being made for grinding sugar cane. In Pinar del Rio Gen. Melguizo's force rav-

aged the hill country that had been occupied, destroying the growing crops. Gen. Inclan explored the Gobernadora hills, where he had an encounter with a rebel band on Dec. 4. On that day Antonio Maceo crossed the trocha unobserved with his staff and a small force, intending to join Gomez. In the vicinity of Punta Brava the party was surrounded by the column of Major Cirujeda, and more than 40 were killed, including Maceo. Dr. Maximo Zertucha, Maceo's surgeon general, was the only member of the staff who escaped, and when he immediately afterward gave himself up to the Spanish authorities and obtained amnesty, the Cuban patriots felt sure that this man had betrayed their chief to the Spaniards for money, either leading the party into an ambush or getting word to the enemy of their arrival and probable route.

Gen. Ruiz Rivera succeeded Maceo as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army of the west. The Spanish troops in Pinar del Rio continued their operations in the hills, which the Cubans opposed no longer in considerable bodies, but by harassing the Spanish forces in small parties. Their principal fastnesses were still safe from Spanish attack. In the east a large body of insurgents crossed the Moron-Jucaro trocha after making a breach by blowing up some of the forts with dynamite. The "Three Friends" was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat when attempting to land a large cargo of arms and ammunition on Dec. 19 at the mouth of the San Juan river, between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, and put to sea again with her cargo and party of filibusters, setting them down on a desert Florida key, where they were rescued by the "Dauntless." The main body of Gen. Gomez's forces at the close of the year was encamped in the Cienega de Zapata. Guerrilla fighting was still as lively as ever in Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe. The Spanish troops made further attempts to occupy the rebel positions in the mountainous parts of Santiago and Camaguey and in the southern swamps, with no permanent success.

D

DELAWARE, a Middle Atlantic State, one of the original thirteen; ratified the Constitution Dec. 7, 1787; area, 2,120 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 59,096 in 1790; 64,273 in 1800; 72,674 in 1810; 72,749 in 1820; 76,748 in 1830; 78,085 in 1840; 91,532 in 1850; 112,216 in 1860; 125,015 in 1870; 146,608 in 1880; and 168,493 in 1890. Capital, Dover.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor (acting), William T. Watson, Democrat; Secretary of State, J. H. Whiteman, Democrat; Treasurer, Charles H. Atkins, Republican; Auditor, B. L. Lewis, Democrat; Attorney-General, Robert C. White, Democrat; Adjutant General, Garrett J. Hart, Democrat; Insurance Commissioner, Peter K. Meredith; Chancellor, John R. Nicholson; Chief Justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Charles B. Lore; Associate Justices, Ignatius C. Grubb, Charles M. Cullen, and David T. Marvel, Democrats.

Finances.—The report published in March shows the following summary of the condition of the State finances: The general fund receipts of 1895 were $174,767.94, and the expenditures $187,119.15, leaving a deficiency of $12,351.21, which was converted into a balance of $7,648.79 by borrowing $20,000 from the school fund. Other balances at the end of the year were: School fund, $16,017.33; sinking fund, $4,529.38; State Hospital improvement fund, $36,052.64; State Hospital current fund, $5.39; total balances, $64,253.53. The school disbursements during the year were $127,759.98.

In its general fund the State has bank stock to the amount of $92,100 and railroad mortgages to the amount of $385,000; also a real-estate mortgage of $10,000. The bonded debt of the State is $684,750, and the excess of investments over the bonded debt is $347,092.

Education.—The report of the State College for the year ending June 30 has the following details: The number of students enrolled for the year was 71; in arts, 35; in civil engineering, 10; in mechanical engineering, 13; in agriculture, 7. The number of graduates for the year was 14; in arts, 8; in civil engineering, 3; in electrical engineering, 2; in agriculture and science, 1. Of the past year's income, $2,473.82 was expended for apparatus, machinery, and laboratory supplies, and $895.38 for reference books.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has again given much attention to the study and investigation of animal diseases, especially those affecting horses and cattle, including anthrax, tuberculosis, etc. Investigations have been made as to the San José scale insect; also other scale insects, the elm-leaf beetle, and other insects injurious to vegetation. Valuable tests have been made with strawberries, and studies of varieties of apples suitable for profitable culture in Delaware. The receipts for the year were $39,871.44, and the expenditures $37,321.20.

The State College for Colored Students was opened Oct. 7, 1895, with 20 students, and the formal opening took place about two weeks later. The college offers facilities for learning carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, and other trades, as well as scholastic training.

The new State Library has been finished. The whole cost was about $10,000. The second story has been fitted up as a hall, and this is in use by the Constitutional Convention.

Charities.—The number of inmates at the Insane Hospital Dec. 1 was 252. The biennial report of expenses shows that the cash on hand Dec. 1, 1894, received for treatment of patients, was $5,272.44; during the two years $7,023.87 has been received for treatment and $64,002.01 from the Legislature, while $76,161.06 has been expended. At the December meeting of trustees it was decided to charge annually $152.18 per patient, which is $14 more than is now charged at the hospital and $60 less than the average charge in institutions of like character in other States. Three employees at the hospital—Supervisor Michael Lynch and attendants Daniel Brown and John J. Swan—were arrested in December, 1895, charged with the murder, on Oct. 5, of Leon Pisa, *alias* Leon Lewis, a patient. The arrests were made on the strength of warrants which were sworn out by Dr. Paris T. Carlisle and Thomas B. Smith, trustees of the hospital. The verdict acquitted Lynch, but convicted Brown and Swan of manslaughter. A motion for a new trial was denied, and the convicts were sentenced each to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $400—the lightest penalty permitted by law.

The annual appropriation for the maintenance of the hospital is $32,000, which has proved inadequate even to keep up the expenses incurred under the present *régime*. There are 17 attendants in the in-

stitution to take care of 251 patients, while, in accordance to the custom in well-regulated asylums, there should be about 25.

The annual report of the Delaware Hospital, made in March, shows that there were 451 admissions during the year. Of the total number, 327 recovered, 79 improved, 6 were unimproved, and 43 died; and on Dec. 31, 1895, 11 remained in the hospital.

The subscriptions for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to $3,170.50, and the cash donations to $1,830.84. The assets of the hospital are: Real estate, $41,137.82; furnishing and outfit, $2,434.39; endowment fund, $1,709.40.

Granite.—The value of this product in 1895 fell far below that of the years immediately preceding, attributed to the general depression of business. The value of the product for the six years 1890–'95 was: 1890, $211,194; 1891, $210,000; 1892, $250,000; 1893, $215,964; 1894, $173,805; 1895, $73,138.

Railroads.—The report of the Delaware Railroad Company in January gave the following figures: Earnings from passengers, $345,186.43; from freights, $884,719.64; from mails, express, etc., $7,923.88; total gross earnings, $1,259,129.95. The operating expenses were $830,682.52; interest on equipment, $22,949.63; total, $853,632.15. The net earnings were $405,497.80, from which deduct interest on bonds paid and accrued, $29,200; dividends paid and accrued, $157,471.44; taxes, $4,695.96; total, $191,367.40; surplus, $214,130.40. The result for 1895, compared with the previous year, shows an increase in passenger receipts of $10,842.50; freight, $80,121.64; mails, express, and rents, $12,930.40; total increase, $103,894.54.

The report of the Wilmington and Northern, in May, includes the following: Receipts from passengers, $76,149.98; milk, $9,937.82; marketing, $1,292.03; express, $2,859.96; mails, $4,683.64; freight, $386,609.68; telegraph, $459.62; miscellaneous, $6,322.66; gross earnings, $488,315.39. Operating expenses, $410,578.55; taxes, $5,840.92; total, $416,419.47. Receipts, less operating expenses and taxes, $71,895.92; interest on bonds, $38,500; receipts, less operating expenses, taxes, and interest on bonds, $33,395.92. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in gross earnings of $48,159.44, or 10·94 per cent., and an increase in operating expenses of $39,100.57, or 10·35 per cent.

The new Queen Anne Railroad connects lower Delaware with Baltimore. It was finished in October to the State line, and is to be carried to Rehoboth.

Water Ways.—The following appropriations were in the river and harbor bill reported to Congress in April: For continuing improvement of Appoquinimink river, $5,000; of Smyrna river, $5,000; of Murderkill river, $6,500; continuing improvement of the inland water way from Chincoteague Bay to Delaware Bay, at or near Lewes, to be used from Delaware Bay to Indian river, $25,000: provided that no part of this appropriation shall be expended until the right of way is secured without cost to the United States; continuing improvement of Broad Creek river, $5,000; of Choptauk river, $2,000; of Chester river, $1,500; of Manokin river, $4,000; of Wicomico river, $8,700; of Warwick river, $2,000; improvement of Patapsco river and channel to Baltimore; for maintenance from main ship channel to Curtis Bay, $50,000; continuing improvement of Nanticoke river, $3,000; continuing improvement of Delaware Breakwater, $80,000; constructing harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, in accordance with plans submitted by the chief of engineers, Jan. 29, 1892, $5,000; continuing improvement of harbor at Wilmington and Christiana river, $20,000; repairing the iron pier in Delaware Bay near Lewes, $7,660.

Crane Hook Monument.—A stone marking the site of Crane Hook Church was dedicated Oct. 17 by the State Historical Society. This is the first memorial of the kind in Delaware. The site of the old church, built in 1667, is about halfway between Wilmington and New Castle. The church was of logs and rested upon large foundation stones at the corners and sides.

The Senatorship.—The question of the legality of the election of Henry A. Du Pont to the United States Senate (see "Annual Cyclopædia," 1895, page 227) was settled adversely to his claims by a vote of 31 to 30 in the Senate, May 15, thus leaving the State without full representation. May 26 the Senate voted an appropriation of $2,500 for the payment of his counsel fees, and a like amount for counsel on the opposing side.

Political.—The Prohibitionists met in State convention at Dover, May 14, to select delegates to the national convention. They declared for the gold standard; favored the retirement of the tariff question from partisan politics and its reference to a nonpartisan commission; protested against the granting of divorces by the Legislature and the supporting of schools by the proceeds of liquor licenses; favored Sunday laws and woman suffrage; and declared for a nonpartisan constitutional convention. Joshua Levering was recommended as candidate for President. The convention for nominating Governor, member of Congress, and presidential electors met at Dover, Aug. 11. Daniel M. Green was made the candidate for Governor and William Fairies for member of Congress.

The Democratic Convention for the election of delegates to the national convention was held at Dover, June 16. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, declared for the gold standard.

In reference to the senatorship the resolutions said: "We congratulate our party and the people of our State that the ability and standing of our only representative in the Senate of the United States has protected the water ways of our State from outside encroachment. His course in this and in resisting the misrepresentation of our State in that body by the admission of any one claiming to represent our people as the result of the most corrupt, debasing, and dishonorable political contest that could possibly be waged meets with our approval."

On Aug. 18 the convention for the nomination of presidential electors and State officers was held at Dover. As candidate for Governor, Ebe W. Tunnell received 108 votes against 77 for Peter J. Ford. For member of Congress, L. Irving Handy was nominated. The resolutions were limited to declarations on State affairs, except that the electors were pledged to the support of Bryan and Sewall.

A meeting of "sound-money" Democrats was held at Wilmington, Aug. 25. A league was organized, and delegates were chosen to represent the "Honest Money League of Delaware" at the Indianapolis convention, Sept. 2. They held a State convention at Wilmington, Sept. 30, and adopted resolutions ratifying the nomination of Palmer and Buckner and the platform of the Indianapolis convention. Ebe W. Tunnell was made their candidate for Governor and Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., for member of Congress, Mr. Handy having repudiated the declaration in favor of the gold standard by the convention that nominated him. Candidates for presidential electors were also chosen: the nominees of the Democratic Convention for the State Legislature, the Constitutional Convention, and county offices were adopted.

The contest between the Addicks and Higgins factions in the Republican party was reopened at the meeting of the State Central Committee, April 6, when a resolution introduced by an Addicks

member, providing for minority representation on the board of election officers at the election for delegates to the State convention, was rejected by the committee. The convention was held at Dover, May 12. The Addicks men were in the majority in the proportion of 97 to 52, as shown by the vote on a motion for the chair to appoint the Committee on Credentials, the Higgins men seeking to have the committee named by the district caucuses. When the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of unseating several Higgins delegates from Wilmington, the Higgins men, after vainly protesting, left the convention. The delegates to the national convention were left uninstructed. The platform declared loyalty to the principles of the Republican party, opposed free silver, "except after international agreement," and on State matters said: "We again denounce the conspiracy which, under the name of the Democratic party, continues to misgovern the State; which confines to odious officials the power to deny our citizens the equal opportunity to qualify to vote, and has, by an act of unparalleled centralization, given to the Governor the power to appoint everywhere his partisans as registrars.

"We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that this prolonged and hitherto successful undertaking to control our State government by the disfranchisement of its citizens has brought its legitimate fruit in a crop of defalcations of officials, and to an extent hitherto happily without precedent in our history; and that the only remedy is to let all public officials know that they hold their offices under a responsibility to the people, untrammeled and free by their votes to pass judgment upon their public servants."

A resolution offered by Mr. Addicks increasing the representation in the State conventions from 160 to 200 delegates was passed. The increase is all in Kent and Sussex counties, giving each 20 additional delegates. Mr. Addicks's strength is in those counties. A new State committee was appointed.

The bolters held a separate convention, elected a set of delegates to the national convention, and adopted a platform. The declarations on national politics were substantially the same as those of the other convention, except that the delegates were instructed to vote for McKinley. The following in reference to State matters were adopted: "That the Republicans of Delaware express faith in the election of Henry A. Du Pont as a Senator of the United States, and insist that he be given a seat in that body." "That this is a Republican convention for the naming of six delegates to nominate Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; that only men of true and tried party fidelity can fitly represent this body; that J. Edward Addicks is not a Republican; that he betrayed the party of this State by conspiring with the Democrats to defeat the election of a Republican to the Senate of the United States, and that he is, therefore, not a fit person, either politically or morally, to represent the Republicans of Delaware in any capacity."

At the national convention the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating the delegation from Delaware headed by Senator Higgins.

The Addicks men met in convention at Dover, July 14, to nominate State officers and presidential electors. A resolution was adopted declaring the organization to be the Republican party of Delaware, and designating as its emblem an eagle with outstretched wings, which should be placed on the election tickets. John Henry Hoffecker was selected as the candidate for Governor, and Jonathan S. Willis was renominated for member of Congress. J. G. Shaw, D. M. Wilson, and D. J. Fooks were named for presidential electors. Resolutions condemning the action of the national convention in seating the Higgins delegates were adopted.

The Higgins, or Regular Republicans, held a convention at Georgetown July 17, and made the following nominations: For Governor, John C. Higgins; representative in Congress, Robert G. Houston; presidential electors, W. C. Spruance, Manlove Hayes, and D. J. Fooks. A resolution was adopted declaring: "The title of this party shall be the Republican party, and the device on the ballots by which the candidates shall be designated will be an eagle with outstretched wings."

On State matters the platform read as follows:

"We favor such legislation as will permanently improve the public roads of this State.

"We insist that the coming Constitutional Convention shall, in the framing of a new constitution, deal with old conditions in a spirit of the broadest and most liberal reform. The people demand the abolition of life tenure of office, the limitation within narrow limits of the power of appointment to office, and the extension of their right to elect to office. They also demand the widest application of the principle of local self-government, and especially that of district representation in the General Assembly. They further demand such an adjustment of representation in both houses of the General Assembly as shall approximate to representation according to population. We urge upon the convention the necessity of vital reforms in the judiciary and collecting of taxes. The payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, which has proved a prolific source of fraud and corruption at election, should be abolished."

The question as to which faction was entitled to the name Republican party of Delaware and the device of the eagle with outspread wings on the official ballot was settled in favor of the Higgins faction by the clerks of the peace at Dover, July 23.

The contest between the factions was considered by the National Republican Committee, Sept. 2, with a view to securing harmony on the electoral ticket, and on Sept. 30 the State committee of the regular or anti-Addicks Republicans accepted the resignation of Messrs. Spruance and Hayes, thus leaving but one electoral ticket, as the third candidate, Mr. Fooks, was also on the Addicks or Union Republican ticket.

The advocates of the single-tax theory began a vigorous campaign in the State in the spring, organizing clubs and distributing literature. For addressing public meetings in the streets of Dover some of the speakers were arrested and fined. Not paying the fine, they were committed to the county jail. *Habeas corpus* proceedings were instituted, and on Aug. 10 the Chancellor released one of the prisoners, on the ground that the judgment entered against him was defective, but decided against the others, affirming the right of the town to suppress public speaking in the streets. The Kent County Levy Court advertised to put the prisoners up at auction and sell their labor to the highest bidder. The cases of 2 of the 12 prisoners were brought up as a test in the United States court before Judge Wales, who decided against them.

At the State single-tax convention, Sept. 5, Lewis N. Slaughter was nominated for Governor.

The official count of the election returns gave the following figures: For McKinley, 20,452; for Bryan, 16,615; for Palmer, 956; for Levering, 602. The vote for Governor stood: Ebe W. Tunnell, Democrat, 16,219; John C. Higgins, Regular Republican, 7,432; John H. Hoffecker, Union Republican, 12,235; Daniel Green, Prohibition, 546; Lewis N. Slaughter, Single-tax, 914. L. Irving Handy, silver Democrat, was declared elected to Congress by a plurality of 3,820.

As the name of one of the McKinley electors was given James G. Shaw on the regular Republican ticket and James G. Shaw, Sr., on the Union Republican, the question arose whether this did not give the election to the Bryan elector having the highest number of votes. Gov. Watson issued a proclamation declaring the three Republicans elected, since the omission of the word "Sr." implies that the older one of the name is intended.

Trouble arose over the returns from Kent County, from which two certificates were received by the Governor, one not including returns from all the precincts, and the other not signed by a majority of the Board of Canvassers. The question came before the courts in the form of an application for mandamus proceedings against the board, directing them to reconvene and canvass the returns. In the hearing the fact was brought out that no election inspectors had been legally elected since 1891.

The majority of the Supreme Court, Justice Grubb dissenting, granted the writ of mandamus prayed for by the Republicans, and issued an order directing the Kent County Board of Canvassers to reconvene and canvass the returns. The counsel for the Democrats appealed and the case goes to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Congressman Willis served notice in December on Irving L. Handy, Congressman-elect, that he will contest the election on the ground of fraud and irregularities. He avers that voters were intimidated and kept away from the polls in Kent and Sussex; that he had 400 plurality in Kent County; that the party name and emblem was illegally placed on the Regular Republican ballots; and that the vote in Kent County was not canvassed.

The Constitutional Convention.—This body began its sessions in Dover, Dec. 1. Efforts had been made to make its membership nonpartisan or equally divided between the two leading parties; but this proposition was rejected, apparently by the Republican managers. Each party therefore nominated a full ticket. When the convention met the election dispute in Kent County was still undecided, and it affected 10 of the 30 seats in the convention. Party conferences were held, and various ways of settling the matter were proposed, and at a conference held by the Democratic members and those Regular Republicans whose titles were undisputed, it was agreed to compromise by admitting half of each of the contending delegations. This arrangement was not satisfactory to the Union Republicans, who decided not to accept any compromise but to claim their seats in the convention and await the decision of the court. At the opening session the Committee on Credentials reported that certificates had been received from the sheriffs of New Castle and Sussex Counties, showing that certain people had been elected, and that from Kent County one certificate had been received which was signed by the sheriff and six members of the canvassing board, certifying that 10 men had been elected, and another certificate had also been received which was signed by the coroner and 10 members of the canvassing board, certifying that 10 other men had been elected. The report recommended that 5 of each of the contesting delegations should be seated. The report was adopted, the Kent County Union Republicans not voting. One of them who had been declared entitled to a seat objected to the arrangement, and moved that the convention adjourn for a week in order to give the committee time to count the vote. His motion was declared out of order, and all the Union Republicans then withdrew.

The convention adjourned with John Biggs as permanent chairman, Charles R. Jones secretary, D. V. Hutchins, sergeant-at-arms, and Walter E. Avery chaplain. The following resolution was referred to a committee of 3, with instructions to report later in the session:

"*Whereas*, The act calling this convention expressed the opinion that any constitution framed by this convention should be submitted to the people of this State for their formal approval before the same should go into effect, which expression of opinion in the wisdom of the General Assembly was but the wish of the people of this State put in words by their representatives when calling for the election of delegates to the convention; and

"*Whereas*, It is the sense of this convention that said opinion and wish should be duly respected and complied with by the convention; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the work of this convention, whether resulting in amendments to our existing Constitution or in the substitution of a new constitution as a whole, shall be, and of right should be, first submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, for the same shall be considered as of binding force or ordained and proclaimed as the fundamental and organic law of this State."

Among the committees appointed was one to consider whether the members should be sworn, and if they decided in the affirmative, to decide on the nature of the oath. The committee recommended that no oath be required, and their report was accepted.

DENMARK, a constitutional monarchy in northern Europe. The legislative body is called the Rigsdag, which is composed of 2 chambers, the Landsthing, having 66 members, of whom 12 are nominated for life by the Crown and the rest are elected by indirect suffrage for eight years, and the Folkething, consisting of 126 members elected by direct universal manhood suffrage in the proportion of 1 member to 16,000 inhabitants.

The reigning king is Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, who belongs to the family of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, a younger branch of the house of Oldenburg that became extinct on the death of Frederick VII, whom Christian succeeded on Nov. 15, 1863, having been named heir to the throne in the treaty of London, signed May 8, 1852.

The State Council at the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following ministers: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron K. T. T. O. Reedtz-Thott, appointed Aug. 7, 1894; Minister of the Interior, H. E. Hörring; Minister of Justice and Minister for Iceland, J. M. V. Nellemann; Minister of Finance, C. D. Lüttichau; Minister of War, Gen. C. A. F. Thomsen; Minister of Marine, Commander N. F. Ravn; Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, V. Bardenfleth; Minister of Public Works, H. P. Ingerslev. The last-named minister died in April, and his office was merged in the Ministry of the Interior. On April 25 Gen. Thomsen resigned his portfolio on account of ill health and was succeeded by Col. Schnack. A Ministry of Agriculture was created, and M. K. de Sehested was placed in charge of it on May 22, 1896. Minister Nellemann, who for twenty years has been the most prominent member of the Government, resigned on June 13 and was succeeded by M. Rump, another Conservative.

Finance.—The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1895, was 67,342,857 kroner (1 krone = 26·8 cents). The budget for the year 1896–'97 makes the revenue 67,423,955 kroner, of which 40,834,100 kroner are derived from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes, 10,084,170 kroner from direct taxes, 8,739,515 kroner from property and the sinking fund, 4,941,376 kroner from interest on state assets, 1,260,000 kroner from lotteries, 814,071 kroner from domains, 665,810 kroner from special sources, and 84,913 kroner from posts and tele-

graphs. The total disbursements are estimated at 67,419,059 kroner, of which 15,315,507 kroner are for improvement of state property and reduction of debt, 10,244,513 kroner for the Ministry of War, 6,858,350 kroner for interest and expenses of the state debt, 6,851,848 kroner for the Ministry of Marine, 5,779,933 kroner for the Ministry of the Interior, 4,048,666 kroner for the Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship, 4,485,914 kroner for extraordinary state expenditure, 3,984,486 kroner for the Ministry of Justice, 3,790,356 kroner for the Ministry of Finance, 3,215,401 kroner for military and civil pensions, 1,155,200 kroner for the civil list, 679,649 kroner for the Ministry of Public Works, 606,456 kroner for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 319,016 kroner for the Rigsdag and Council of State, and 83,764 kroner for Iceland. The reserve fund preserved for sudden emergencies amounted on March 31, 1895, to 17,850,992 kroner. Other investments of the state brought the active assets up to 50,553,395 kroner, not including the domains nor 190,080,660 kroner invested in railroads. The national debt was 208,428,026 kroner, bearing mostly 3 per cent. interest and held by Danes, excepting foreign loans amounting to 61,907,283 kroner.

Commerce.—The total value of imports in 1894 was 348,969,131 kroner, and of exports 263,664,535 kroner. The values, in kroner, of the principal classes of imports and exports were as follow:

CLASSES OF ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Colonial goods	29,926,485	8,477,150
Drinks	4,234,154	1,969,120
Textile goods	41,691,889	5,414,402
Metal goods	34,095,835	5,473,494
Coal	22,438,687	1,816,808
Animals	1,372,687	35,964,215
Butter, eggs, lard, etc	40,433,228	149,807,249
Grain	42,359,060	10,536,422

The commerce of 1894 was divided among foreign countries in the following proportion:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	68,650,727	152,642,311
Germany	118,993,945	65,973,025
Sweden and Norway	55,102,697	31,011,448
Russia	42,565,637	2,423,212
United States	13,642,752	934,922
Netherlands	8,115,288	340,968
Danish colonies	4,418,233	3,968,376
Other American countries	5,123,103	234,726
Belgium	6,427,078	1,009,917
France	5,669,187	1,754,418

Navigation.—The number of vessels entered at Danish ports during 1894 was 27,738, with 2,334,640 tons of cargo, and the number cleared was 27,657, with 590,040 tons of cargo, not including 34,283 coasters entered and 34,426 cleared.

The mercantile marine on Dec. 31, 1894, comprised in Denmark and the colonies 3,591 vessels, of 334,899 tons, of which 389, of 141,994 tons, were steamers.

The Army and Navy.—At the age of twenty-two every able-bodied Dane can be called into the service, in which case he is attached to the regular army and its reserve for eight years and for eight years more is inscribed in the extra reserve. The period of training lasts three months for the field artillery and engineers, four months for the siege artillery and technical corps, six months for the infantry, and eight months for the cavalry. A part of the troops, especially those who have shown the least aptitude or diligence, are put through a second period of drill, lasting eight months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and twelve months for the artillery and engineers. Every corps is called out further for annual exercises, lasting about a month. The strength of the army in 1894 was 778 officers and 13,152 men on the peace footing and 1,214 officers and 42,919 men on the war footing, not including the civic corps, numbering about 18,000 officers and men, and the extra reserve liable to be summoned in emergencies, numbering 16,500.

The Danish naval force is designed for coast defense. It comprises a battle ship of 5,300 tons, armed with a 36-ton and 4 22-ton guns, 4 ironclads, 3 first-class armored cruisers, one carrying a 52-ton gun and the others 2 28-ton guns, a second-class cruiser, 15 smaller cruisers, and 7 first-class, 3 second-class, and 2 third-class cruisers. A first-class torpedo vessel and an armor-clad were ordered in 1896. Most of the vessels were built in Copenhagen.

Communications.—The Danish railroads in 1894 had a total length of 1,332 miles, of which 1,067 miles were owned by the Government.

The postal traffic in 1894 embraced 64,934,658 letters and postal cards and 61,741,703 newspapers, circulars, and samples.

The state telegraph lines on Dec. 31, 1894, had a total length of 3,013 miles, with 8,515 miles of wire. The number of dispatches in 1894 was 1,796,527, of which 627,564 were domestic, 1,130,198 international, and 38,765 official.

Legislation.—Although the Folkething last elected is as Agrarian and Radical in its tendencies as any of its predecessors, the deadlock in legislation and the constitutional crisis that lasted nine years ended with the compromise of 1894 and have not recurred notwithstanding much friction, the principal cause having been removed when the fortifications of Copenhagen were completed. The Landsthing in 1896 approved additional expenditure for the increase of the army, and the Folkething voted to nationalize a line of coasting steamers, to contribute to the International Peace Bureau at Berne, and to increase the salaries of a certain class of school teachers. A provisional financial law was prepared, but it was not needed, as the two houses at the last moment came to an agreement on a budget in which both withdrew the extraordinary demands. The Government made a concession to the Agrarian party in the shape of legislative proposals for the amelioration of the unfortunate condition of the rural population made by the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, whose very creation marked a great change in the relations between the Government and the rural constituencies. These proposals were very obnoxious to the urban supporters of the Government. The Radical majority defeated several important measures proposed by the Government during the session.

Iceland.—The ancient colony of Iceland has its own Constitution and its Legislative Assembly, called the Althing, which is composed of 2 Chambers, the upper one of which consists of 12 members, half of them nominated by the Danish Government and the other half elected by the popular Chamber, which has 36 members, all elected by the people except 6, who are nominated by the Crown.

The area of Iceland is 39,756 square miles, of which 16,180 are inhabited. The population at the last enumeration was 70,927, having greatly diminished in recent times owing to dearth on the island and consequent emigration, chiefly to the United States. The imports in 1894 were valued at 3,235,536 kroner, and the exports at 2,716,719 kroner.

To protect the Icelandic shore fisheries from British steam trawlers and other poachers, a law was passed forbidding foreign fishing craft from entering territorial waters or using the ports. The British Government protested against this, and after the matter was discussed a provisional agree-

ment was reached in August, 1896, whereby British trawlers may enjoy the hospitality of any Icelandic port and may use some of the water ways over the Icelandic sea territory provided their trawls are stowed and not ready for fishing. Danish Government vessels, which patrolled the territorial waters in the fishing season in May, seized a number of English steam trawlers, and the courts confiscated their catch and fishing gear.

Greenland.—The Danish colony on the east coast of Greenland has an estimated area of 46,740 square miles, with a population of 10,516 persons. The imports in 1894 were 387,961 kroner, and the exports 336,144 kroner.

DISASTERS IN 1896. Any general list of casualties may be divided into three classes, namely, unavoidable, preventable, and doubtful. Exact figures, therefore, are unattainable, but a moderate estimate of what may fairly be termed accidental deaths from all causes gives a total of about 30,000 for the year. Of these, about 20,000 were practically unavoidable. The rest of the fatalities might with reasonable prudence and foresight have been avoided.

The statistics as to fires and railway accidents may be accepted as approximately correct. They are from the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" and from "The Railroad Gazette."

January 1. Shipwreck: English bark Janet Cowan lost on Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, 7 drowned. Train wrecked near Malta, Col., 2 killed.

2. Explosion of natural gas, Columbus, Ohio, 6 killed. Earthquakes in Persia, Jan. 2–5, about 1,000 killed.

3. Train derailed, Meadville, Pa., 16 hurt, cause a misplaced switch.

4. Locomotive boiler explodes, Fultonham, Ohio, 4 killed. Train derailed, Schooley's Station, Ohio, 5 killed, 3 hurt, cause a misplaced switch.

5. Trains in collision, Chillicothe, Ohio, 4 killed, 2 hurt.

7. Train falls through an open drawbridge at Rigolets, La., fireman and several tramps drowned.

9. Earthquake in Persia, about 1,100 lives lost.

11. Train derailed, Middlesborough, Ky., 1 killed, 1 hurt, cause a landslide.

14. Fatal heat in Australia, many deaths in Sydney and other cities.

15. Shipwreck: steamer Cisgar sinks in collision, 19 drowned.

20. Train wrecked, Hazleton, Pa., 1 killed, 1 hurt. Fire: theater burned in Russia, about 75 lives lost.

22. Locomotive boiler explodes at South Charleston, Ohio, 2 killed, 7 hurt.

24. Train wrecked, Riverton, Va., 1 killed, 1 hurt, cause a fallen rock.

25. Shipwreck: American liner St. Paul ashore at Long Branch (floated Feb. 4).

26. Train wrecked, South San Francisco, Cal., 1 killed, 4 hurt, cause a washout.

25–28. Severe storm in Queensland, Australia: houses, shipping, etc., destroyed to the value of $2,500,000, many lives lost.

27. Explosion in coal mine at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales, 50 killed. Shipwreck: steamer J. W. Hawkins sinks off Barnegat, 6 drowned.

31. Train wrecked, Lawrenceburg, Ind., 2 killed, 3 hurt. Train derailed by a cow, Hempstead, Texas, 2 killed, 2 hurt.

Fires in January: Palm Beach, Fla., hotel and other buildings, loss, $250,000; Chicago, baking-powder works, $175,000; St. Louis, Mo., dry goods, $230,000; Buffalo, N. Y., stove works, $250,000; Chicago, apartment house, $300,000; St. Louis, business block, $200,000; Boulder County, Col., mining works, $300,000: and 228 others; aggregate loss, $11,040,000.

Summary of train accidents in January: 51 collisions, 78 derailments, 5 others; total, 134. Killed: 40 employees, 1 passenger, 6 others; total, 47. Hurt: 68 employees, 44 passengers, 7 others; total, 119.

February 2. Fire: in Philadelphia, loss, $1,690,000. Church falls near Angers, France, 8 killed, 60 hurt.

5. Train wrecked, Barnesville, Ohio, 1 killed, 1 hurt. Earthquake in East Cuba, many killed.

6. Bridge falls near Bristol, Conn., 10 killed, cause inadequate provision against a freshet. Shipwreck: 14 drowned on New Jersey coast.

7. Train wrecked, Obrey, Texas, 1 killed, 1 hurt.

9. Shipwreck: 3 schooners driven on shore near Newburyport, Mass., 10 drowned. Trains in collision, Haviland, Mo., 16 hurt.

10. Train derailed, Cooksville, Ohio, 1 killed, 8 hurt, cause a defective switch.

11. Collision, Dayola, Ill., 5 killed, 4 hurt.

12. Trains in collision, Macedon, N. Y., 2 killed. Train derailed, Parksville, Tenn., 1 killed, 2 hurt, cause a misplaced switch. Fire: Guayaquil, Ecuador, estimated loss, several millions, 130 buildings burned, 5 killed, 40 hurt.

13. Shipwreck: steamer sinks at Brisbane, Australia, 40 drowned.

17. Fire: Burdette Building, Troy, N. Y., 6 women perish.

18. Explosion: coal gas, Newcastle, Col., 60 killed. Fire: Casino burned, Santarem, Portugal, 35 lives lost.

19. Explosion: dynamite, near Johannesburg, South Africa, several hundred houses wrecked, about 125 lives lost. Locomotive boiler explodes at Cassville, N. Y., 2 killed.

21. Shipwrecks: 25 vessels lost in the Black Sea, about 100 drowned.

22. Train derailed, Brockport, N Y., 1 killed, 1 hurt.

23. Fire: Baltimore, Md., residence of J. R. Armiger burned, 7 lives lost.

26. Sandstorms in Hungary: villages buried, hundreds of lives lost.

29. Collisions at sea near New York: steamships Ailsa and La Bourgoyne, also steamships G. W. Clyde and Guyandotte; Atlantic liner New York aground; cause, a dense fog. Trains in collision, Blackbird, Delaware, 2 killed, 3 hurt. Train derailed, Marion, Ga., 1 killed.

Fires in February: Philadelphia, 2 fires, society buildings, etc., loss, $1,690,000; Troy, N. Y., shirt factory, etc., $200,000; Boston, warehouses, etc., $150,000; Martin's Ferry, Ohio, glass works, $150,000; Greenville, N. C., business houses, $150,000; Binghampton, N. Y., sundry buildings, $1,500,000; and 195 others; aggregate loss, $9,730,100.

Summary of train accidents in February: 34 collisions, 91 derailments, 4 others; total, 129. Killed: 35 employees, 2 others; total, 37. Hurt: 54 employees, 49 passengers, 4 others; total, 107.

March 2. Fire: Minneapolis, 700,000 bushels of grain burned, loss, $900,000.

3. Fires: Utica, N. Y., 6 or 8 lives lost; and in Danbury, Conn., loss, $150,000.

4. Fires: Paris, theater burned, loss, $60,000; coal mine in Silicia, 100 lives lost.

5. Fire: normal school burned, Stanbury, Mo., loss, $50,000.

11. Fire: Military and Naval Co-operative Stores, Bombay, India, loss, about $660,000.

12. Shipwreck: British sealing steamer Wolf, off Fogo island. Fire: Pope Manufacturing Company's building, Boston, 1,800 bicycles burned, loss, $300,000.

13. Explosion of a powder magazine in China, about 300 mutineers killed.

21. Heavy snowstorm, railroads blockaded in Canada. Fire: Natrona, Pa., salt works burned, loss, $1,000,000.

22. Fire: Census Office records burned, Washington, D. C.

23. Explosion: coal gas, Dubois, Pa., 13 killed. Fire: 90 buildings burned, Colon, Colombia, loss, $1,000,000.

27. Mining disaster: Brumerton, New Zealand, 60 killed.

28. Fires: distilleries burned, Louisville, Ky., loss, $500,000; New York, tenement house burned, 4 lives lost.

31. Blizzard, with heavy snow and severe cold in the North Central States.

Fires in March: Minneapolis, grain burned, loss, $800,000; Utica, N. Y., apartment house, $550,000; Ravenswood, L. I., factory, $200,000: New York, machine shop, etc., $240,000; Boston, $300,000; Oklahoma, prairie fire, $200,000; Providence, R. I., Masonic Block, $440,000; Philadelphia, electric fixtures, $280,000; Louisville, Ky., 2 fires, warehouse, distillery, etc., $400,000; and 242 others; aggregate loss, $14,839,600.

Summary of train accidents in March: 51 collisions, 72 derailments, 5 others; total, 128. Killed: 18 employees, 10 others; total, 28. Hurt: 49 employees, 43 passengers, 3 others; total, 95.

April 1. Trains in collision, Lane, Pa., 1 killed, 6 hurt, cause a broken rail. Bridge burned near Lumpkin, Ga., 10 hurt. Fire: New York, tenement house burned, 10 lives lost.

2. A severe blizzard throughout the lake region. Cloudburst, Booneville, Ky., 16 killed.

3. Trains in collision, Bellaire, Ohio, 2 killed, 2 hurt.

4. Fire: Santa Cruz, Luzon, 4,000 houses burned.

5. Fire: Buffalo, N. Y., Dury Park training stables, 20 horses burned.

8. Bridge breaks near Toledo, Ohio, 1 killed, 1 hurt.

12. Storm: Cripple Creek, Col., 20 buildings blown down, loss, $100,000.

13. Explosion: dynamite in a South African mine, 200 natives killed. Train wrecked by a broken trestle, Biddeford Junction, Ind., 6 killed, 1 hurt.

14. Train wrecked, Vosburg, Miss., 11 hurt.

15. Train derailed, Geneva, Pa., 2 killed, 4 hurt.

18. Fire: Pennsylvania Railway station in Philadelphia, 2 killed, loss, $350,000.

20. Tornado in Ohio, several killed, many hurt. Trains wrecked by washout, Holeb, Me., 4 killed.

21. Fire at sea: ship Charles R. G. Flint burned. Building falls in Buffalo, N. Y., 4 killed, 12 hurt; coroner's jury censures owners, architect, and city authorities. Trains in collision, Manheim, Pa., 1 killed, 5 hurt, cause a car started by the wind.

22. Trains in collision, Mount Vernon, Ind., 1 killed, 1 hurt.

23. Train wrecked, Honesdale, Pa., 1 killed, 1 hurt.

24. Trains in collision, Allegrippas, Pa.: wreck catches fire, 2 killed, several hurt. Mining accident, Chihuahua, Mexico, about 60 killed.

25. Tornado, Clay County, Kansas, 8 killed, 17 hurt. Fire: Cripple Creek, Col., loss, about $800,000 (see also April 29).

26. Tornado in Kansas, much damage done. Train derailed, Lebanon Junction, Ky., 1 killed.

28. Collision at sea: steamer Wyanoke sunk by United States steamship Columbia. Train derailed by washout, Raymond, Iowa, 4 hurt.

29. Fire: Cripple Creek, Col., buildings burned, 4 killed, loss, about $2,000,000 (see April 25).

30. Collision at sea: ship On Ito sinks, 200 drowned. Train derailed, Washington, Pa., 1 killed 1 hurt. Mine explosion, Micklefield, England, about 100 killed.

Fires in April: Brunswick, Ga., docks, etc., loss, $450,000; Fairbury, Ill., buildings burned, $250,000; New York city, business houses, $440,000; Philadelphia, railroad station, $350,000; Cripple Creek, Col., two fires, loss, $2,800,000; and 165 others; aggregate loss, $12,010,600.

Summary of train accidents in April: 21 collisions, 72 derailments, 1 other; total, 94. Killed: 22 employees, 6 passengers; total, 28. Hurt: 49 employees, 47 passengers, 8 others; total, 104.

May 2. Trains in collision, Livingston, Mont., 1 killed, 6 hurt.

3. Bridge breaks, Livingston, Texas, 1 killed, 5 hurt. Trains in collision, Sycamore, Ill.: an oil tank bursts and takes fire, conductor killed.

4. Building falls, Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 killed.

6. Trains in collision, Fort Worth, Texas, 5 hurt.

7. Earthquake, Puerto Viejo, Ecuador, followed by destructive floods, heavy loss.

8. Train derailed, Boston, Mass., 2 killed, 2 hurt.

10. Boiler explosion: steamer Harry Brown, near Vicksburg, 11 killed. Fire: Ashland, Wis., lumber docks burned, loss, $478,000.

11. Train wrecked, Anderson, Ga., 1 killed, 9 hurt; also at Austin, Ark., 2 killed.

15. Tornado, Grayson and Denton Counties, Texas, about 100 killed, many hurt, loss, $1,000,000. Train derailed, Waldo, Wis., 3 killed, 2 hurt.

16. Violent storms in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois, 12 lives lost and much property destroyed.

17. Shipwreck: Schooner Albion, coast of Alaska, 30 drowned.

19. Trains in collision at Chapin, S. C., and Credo, W. Va., 3 killed. Trains wrecked, Toledo, Ohio, 1 killed, 5 hurt (tramps).

21. Train derailed by a cow, Lemons, Ind., 2 killed.

23. Train wrecked, Tower, Minn., 2 killed, 1 hurt.

24. Tornado: Polk and Jasper Counties, Iowa, about 24 killed, much property destroyed.

25. Destructive storms and tornadoes in Iowa, Michigan, and Illinois, about 40 killed and many hurt in Michigan alone.

26. Steamboat wrecked near Cairo, Ill., 11 drowned. An electric car falls from the bridge at Victoria, British Columbia, 50 drowned.

27. Tornado: St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, about 500 killed and 1,500 hurt; property loss, estimated at $20,000,000 or more.

29. Tornado: Seneca, Mo., 20 killed.

30. Fatal panic: an immense crowd at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, at Moscow, became frenzied and trampled one another to death in an open field; estimates vary from 1,360 to nearly 4,000 killed and as many hurt. The Czar ordered payment of funeral expenses and 1,000 rubles for each bereaved family.

Fires in May: San Francisco Lead and Iron Works, loss, $500,000; Somerset, Ky., railway property, $300,000; Ashland, Wis., lumber docks, etc., $478,000; Paterson, N. J., distillery, $300,000; Mount Holly, N. J., carpet factory, $200,000: L'Anse, Mich, buildings burned, $260,000; Atlanta, Ga., hotel and business block, $340,000; Washington, D. C., business block, $200,000; Davis, W. Va., forest fire, $200,000; Deseronto, Ontario, $300,000: St. Louis, Mo., loss, $250,000; and 168 others; aggregate loss, $10,618,000.

Summary of train accidents in May: 34 collisions, 73 derailments, 2 others; total, 109. Killed; 17 employees, 6 passengers, 9 others; total, 32. Hurt: 39 employees, 25 passengers, 12 others; total, 76.

June 4. Trains in collision, Wingo, Ky., 1 killed, 1 hurt. Train wrecked, Livingston, Mont., 3 killed, several hurt.

7. Electric trolley car runs away in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 killed, 20 hurt; probably caused by mischievous boys.

9. Tornado: Marshall County, Alabama, 6 killed.

10. Earthquake in northern Japan, about 150 separate shocks, many thousand lives lost; estimated from 10,000 to 30,000.

11. Fire: New York city, Horse Exchange burned, 100 horses killed; loss, $135,000.

12. Trains wrecked, Goshen, Ind., 1 killed, 4 hurt.

14. Earthquake: Arequipa, Peru, considerable loss of life.

16. Shipwreck: British steamer Drummond Castle runs on a reef off Ushant, France, 247 lives lost, 3 saved; cause, fog and miscalculation of the ship's position.

18. Boiler explosion, Little Falls, N. Y., 11 killed.

20. Train derailed near Chicago, 1 killed, 4 hurt.

22. Trains in collision, Montpelier Junction, Vt., 3 killed, 1 hurt; cause dense fog.

23. Trains in collision, Davis Junction, Ill., fire, 24 cars burned, 1 killed, 2 hurt.

25. Train wrecked, Hayesville, Iowa, 2 killed.

27. Trains in collision, New Castle, Ala., 1 killed. Train wrecked, Bierstadt, Col., 3 killed, 2 hurt.

28. Mining disaster, Pittston, Pa., 58 lives lost. Trains in collision, Hexlin, Ala., 2 killed, 3 hurt.

29. Boat capsizes, Charlestown, Mass., 4 drowned.

Fires in June: Brooklyn, N. Y., leather warehouse, loss, $150,000; Toronto, Ontario, department stores, $200,000; New York Horse Exchange, loss, $135,000; Fenelon Falls, Ontario, lumber burned, loss, $200,000; Portland, Ore., lumber burned, loss, $150,000; and 136 others; aggregate loss, $5,721,250.

Summary of train accidents in June: 27 collisions, 22 derailments, 7 others; total, 56; Killed: 14 employees, 3 passengers, 13 others; total, 30. Hurt: 37 employees, 18 passengers, 1 other; total, 56. Summary of railway accidents in Great Britain from all causes for six months 507 killed, 7,766 hurt (many very slight).

July 1. Shipwreck; British steamer Rahmanieh lost in the Red Sea, 60 drowned. Explosion: powder in arsenal near Metz, Lorraine, 40 killed, 100 hurt.

2. Fire: wharves burned, Galveston, Texas, loss, $200,000. Boiler explosion, Hartsell's, Ala., 3 killed, 1 hurt.

4. Train derailed, Shamokin, Pa., 2 killed.

11. Trains in collision, Logan, Iowa, 26 killed, 40 hurt.

12. Trains in collision, Allenheim, Ill., 5 killed, 9 hurt.

13. Train derailed by a cow, White Haven, Pa., 2 killed, 19 hurt. Train derailed, Otis, Ind., 2 killed, several hurt.

15. Landslide, Pittsburg, Pa., loss, $500,000. Trains in collision, Quincy, Ill, 3 killed, 1 hurt. Train derailed, Vegas, Col., 2 killed.

16. Ferryboat wrecked, Cleveland, Ohio, 18 drowned.

19. Train derailed, Carrollton, Ohio, 2 killed; cause iron spike left on track.

21. Cloud-burst and flood, Franklin County, Kentucky, 9 killed. Bridge trestle breaks at Murphreysborough, Ill., 15 hurt.

22. Train derailed, Leoti, Kan., 1 killed, 1 hurt; and at Horse Plains, Mont., 4 killed.

23. Shipwreck; German gunboat Iltis sinks in the Yellow Sea, 75 lost.

25. Trains in collision, Dublin, Ind., 50 killed and hurt. Train accident in India, 50 killed. Cloud-burst in Colorado, about 50 killed and others hurt.

26. Earthquake and tidal wave off Hai-Chan, China, several thousand lives lost, perhaps 4,000.

27. Fire: Belfast shipyard burned, damage, $1,250,000. Train derailed, Concord, N. H., 15 hurt.

29. Bridge breaks at Crawfordsville, Ind., 3 killed, 2 hurt.

30. Trains in collision near Atlantic City, N. J., 47 killed, 50 hurt.

Fires in July: Galveston, Texas, wharfage property, loss $200,000; San Louis Obispo, Cal., sundry buildings, $250,000; Minneapolis, Minn., storage, $185,000; Nashville, Tenn., stores, $500,000; St. Louis, Mo., elevators, $200,000; Indianapolis, Ind., breweries, $500,000; Chicago, car houses, $350,000; Malvern, Ark., sundry buildings, $250,000; Henderson, Ky., theater, etc., $250,000; Terre Haute, Ind., opera house, etc., $160,000; and 130 others, aggregate loss, $9,033,250.

Summary of train accidents in July: 35 collisions, 58 derailments, 3 others; total, 96. Killed: 82 employees, 19 passengers, 1 other; total, 102. Hurt: 123 employees, 62 passengers, 2 others; total, 187.

August 1. Trains wrecked, Mountain Creek, Ala., 2 killed; and at Berkbeck, Ill., 3 killed, 6 hurt.

3. Trains derailed on trestle, Bosworth, Mo., 1 killed, 8 hurt; both engines fell 60 feet.

8–15. Excessive heat over the Eastern and Middle States, hundreds of deaths from sunstroke (648 in New York City alone, as officially reported by the Health Department.

9. Train derailed, Grafton, Ohio, 2 killed, 8 hurt (all tramps). Electric cars wrecked, Columbia, Pa., 6 killed, 62 hurt; cause, defective brakes.

10. Trains in collision, Columbus, Ohio, 4 killed, 1 hurt.

11. Trains wrecked, Hazlett, Mich., 1 killed, 1 hurt; and Milwaukee, Wis., 1 killed.

13. Tornado, St. Augustine, Fla., 15 killed. Boat wrecked, river Kestria, India, about 200 drowned.

15. Trains in collision, Torch Hill, Ohio, 4 killed, 2 hurt.

20. Train derailed at Madisonville, Ohio, 1 killed.

24. Train wrecked, Valentia, Pa., 34 hurt.

26. Fire: destruction of Ontonagon, Mich., loss, $1,750,000; 2,000 persons homeless.

30. Trains in collision, Orange, Mass., 1 killed, 1 hurt.

31. Trains in collision, Ramsay, Va., 2 killed, 3 hurt.

Fires in August: Columbus, Ga., business buildings, loss, $135,000; Buffalo, N. Y., Park buildings, $135,000; Ontonagon, Mich., lumber, etc., $1,750,000; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., business houses, $400,000; Scranton, Pa., sundry buildings, $125,000; Glenwood, Neb., State institution, $150,000; Cheboygan, Mich., $200,000; and 142 others; aggregate loss, $8,895,250.

Summary of train accidents in August: 48 collisions, 54 derailments, 2 others; total, 104. Killed: 39 employees, 1 passenger, 17 others; total, 57. Hurt: 53 employees, 68 passengers, 19 others; total, 140.

September 1. Floods and earthquakes in Japan, several thousand lives lost. Explosion—nitroglycerin in Pinole, Cal., 12 killed.

2. Train wrecked, Little Falls, N. Y., 3 killed.

4. Train wrecked, Boseman, Mont., 1 killed, 5 hurt.

5. Trains in collision, Jackson, Miss., 1 killed, 3 hurt.

6. Fire: Benton Harbor, Mich., opera house falls, 11 killed, others hurt. Train derailed, Caswell, Ind., 56 excursionists hurt.

7. Train wrecked, Clinton, Mo., 2 killed; and Greenville, Pa., 1 killed.

8. Trains in collision, Beaver, Pa., 2 killed.

10. Cyclone in Paris, Mich., buildings damaged. Trains wrecked, Wellington, Ill., 4 tramps killed; oil tank explodes.

13. Bridge breaks, Arcata, Cal., 3 killed, 8 hurt.

16. Trains in collision, Fowlerville, Mich., 1 killed, 3 hurt.

17. Trains wrecked, Mahoning, Pa., 1 killed, 12 hurt.

18. Trains derailed, Longwood, Ind., 3 killed, 10 hurt.

21. Train wrecked, Meadville, Pa., 2 killed.

26. Train wrecked, Mooresburg, Pa., 3 killed.

27. Fire: Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., burned, loss, $200,000.

28. Train wrecked, Brady's, Maryland, 2 killed.

29. A hurricane and tidal wave nearly destroys Cedar Keys, Fla.; the same storm in its northward course does a great amount of damage, ships and buildings wrecked, many lives lost.

30. Trains in collision, Batavia, N. Y., 1 killed, 1 hurt.

Fires in September: San Francisco, Cal., nitroglycerin works, etc., loss, $200,000; Syracuse, N. Y., opera house burned, $150,000; Elmira, N. Y., clothing, etc., $164,000; Norfolk, Va., agricultural implements, $150,000; Ontario, forest fires, $350,000; Montreal, sundry buildings, $200,000; Little Rock, Ark., cotton, $300,000; Moncton, New Brunswick, sugar, $200,000; South Hadley, Mass., college buildings, $200,000; and 177 others; aggregate loss, $8,200,650.

Summary of train accidents in September: 45 collisions, 64 derailments, 7 others; total, 116. Killed: 30 employees, 9 passengers, 15 others; total, 54. Hurt: 70 employees, 106 passengers, 3 others; total, 179.

October 1. Reviewing stand falls, Burlington, Iowa, several prominent persons hurt. Train wrecked, Philson, Pa., 5 killed. Great forest fires in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

2. Forest fires of wide extent, Pasadena, Cal.

4. Boiler explosion: locomotive bursts near Osage City. Kan. Train wrecked, Patersen, Kan., 4 killed, 2 hurt, all tramps.

6. Prairie fires in Manitoba, farmers lose crops and buildings. Trains in collision, Donohoe, Pa., 4 killed: also at Emporia, Kan., 7 killed, 4 of them tramps. Floods in Mexico, more than 100 drowned.

7. Destructive storm along the southern coast of England, many shipwrecks.

8. Freight train and electric car in collision at Alexandria, Va., motorman killed.

9. Trains in collision, Greene, Ore., 2 killed, 2 hurt.

10. Train wrecked, Pawpaw, W. Va., 1 tramp killed.

11. Violent storms along the north Atlantic seaboard, Admiral Bunce's squadron at sea during the height of the gale, no serious mishap. Train wrecked at Dickerson, Md., 1 killed.

12. Shipwreck: British steamship Linlithgow abandoned at sea off southern California.

13. Ten oil cars derailed at Buffalo, N. Y., by mischievous boys, 55,774 gallons spilled.

14. Trains in collision, Swansea, S. C., 3 killed, and at Mitchel, Miss., 2 killed; wrecks took fire in both cases.

18. Trains wrecked near Orange, Texas., 1 killed, 1 hurt; and Windsor Springs, Mo., 9 killed, 9 hurt.

20. Shipwreck: steamer Arago runs upon the coast of Oregon, ship a total loss, several lives lost.

23. Bridge burned, Saprino Creek, Col., 1 killed.

24. Trains in collision, Windsor station, Mo., 8 killed, 21 hurt.

26. Fire: two grain elevators burned in Chicago, loss, $1,200,000.

27. Train derailed, Wallula, Wash., 2 killed, 1 hurt.

29. Explosion in a coal mine, Wilkesbarre, Pa., many killed. Train wrecked, Wapakoneta, Ohio, 2 killed, 1 a tramp. Tornado, Tenesas Parish, La., several killed.

Fires in October: Sterling, N. J., shirt mills, loss, $200,000; Holland, Mich., furniture, $125,000; Wilmington, Del., morocco factory, $210,000; Corning, Iowa, sundry buildings, $300,000; Great Barrington, Mass., sundry buildings, $300,000; Akron, Ohio, stove works, $200,000; Brooklyn, N. Y., iron works, $200,000; Lawrence, Mass., mills, $200,000; Chicago, grain elevators, $1,200,000; and 147 others; aggregate loss, $8,993,000.

Summary of train accidents in October: 72 collisions, 62 derailments, 7 others; total, 141. Killed: 27 employees, 9 passengers, 13 others; total, 49. Hurt: 55 employees. 26 passengers, 8 others; total, 89.

November 1. Destructive rains in Ireland, also in Sicily and southern France, much damage to crops. Destructive floods in the Azore Islands.

2. Waterspout: St. Michael's, Azore Islands, many lives lost, much damage.

4. Fire: Globe Theater burned, St. Louis, loss, $35,000.

6. Earthquake in Iceland.

8. The United States battle ship Texas sinks at her wharf at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, cause a defective valve.

15. Destructive floods in Bosnia, 13 drowned.

16–17. Severe storms on the north Pacific coast, Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia, all railroads blocked by snow, many bridges washed away.

17. Fire: buildings burned at Mercer, Pa., loss, $100,000.

18. Shipwreck: British steamer Memphis cast away on Brow-head, 12 lives lost. Fire: St. George's Church, in London, partly burned.

21. Fire: Cripple Creek, Col., loss, $100,000 (two other disastrous fires in April).

26. Destructive blizzards in several of the Northwestern States.

27. Tornadoes in Texas and Mississippi. Floods in Greece, 70 persons drowned near Athens.

29. Panic at Baroda, India, a crowd of sightseers became jammed in a narrow gateway, 29 killed, 35 hurt.

Fires in November: Cambridgeport, Mass., bridge works, loss, $160,000; Spencer, W. Va., business block, $250,000; Long Island City, N. Y., fertilizer works, $200,000; Mercer, Pa., sundry buildings, $100,000; Elberton, Ga., $100,000; Richmond, province of Quebec, $100,000; St. Paul, Minn., grain elevator, $100,000; Portland, Ore., shingle mills, $100,000; Nelsonville, Ohio, $100,000; and 128 others; aggregate loss, $5,211,800.

Summary of train accidents in November: 49 collisions, 54 derailments, 4 others; total, 107. Killed, 10 employees, 1 passenger, 3 others; total, 14. Hurt, 41 employees, 11 passengers, 3 others; total, 55.

December 1. Floods and ice gorges cause much hardship and destruction of property in Wisconsin. Earthquake in southern Illinois.

2. Heavy snows in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

3. Floods reported in the island of Montserrat, 75 drowned.

4. Plague: a disease known as the bubonic plague, hitherto confined to natives, has spread to Europeans in Bombay.

7. Shipwreck: North German Lloyd steamer Sailer off the coast of Spain, 275 lives lost.

8. Explosion: boiler bursts, Seville, Ga., 6 killed.

9. Shipwreck: German steamer Rajah capsized in Bristol Channel, 19 drowned.

10. Explosion: boiler bursts on French steamer Sagharien off Hong-Kong, several of the crew killed. Mining disaster, San Diego, Cal., 4 killed, 5 hurt.

11. Building falls, Jerez, Spain, about 100 killed.

12. Shipwreck: 7 vessels lost off the coast of Newfoundland.

14. Washington (State): highest, most destructive floods ever known; 9 inches of rain fell in eleven days, many lives lost.

17. Earthquake of considerable violence in the south of England.

18. Drowning accident: 5 persons perish near St. John's, Quebec.

19. Explosion, Resilza, Russia, fire damp in a coal mine, 40 killed, many more hurt and missing.

23. Floods in Greece, wide tracts laid waste.

24. Shipwreck: a steamboat capsized in the river Dnieper, Russia, many lives lost.

27. Train wrecked, Birmingham, Ala., 17 killed, 54 hurt; alleged cause, train wreckers.

28. Landslides: County Kerry, Ireland, house buried, with 9 inmates; also in Pelago, Italy, village of Santa Anna destroyed.

31. Deaths by accident in New York city during the year, 2,493 (report of Health Department).

Fires in December: New York city, factory and hospital, loss, $600,000; Newark, N. J., electric power house, $175,000; Rockford, Ill., hotel, etc., $180,000; Ottawa, Ontario, business blocks, $275,000; New Orleans, La., grocery warehouse, $155,000: Winston, N. C., tobacco factory, $150,000; St. Paul, Minn., business block, $300,000; Elizabethport, N. J., sundry buildings, $150,000; New Brunswick, N. J., theater, etc., $350,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $150,000; and 214 others; aggregate loss, $11,362,000.

Aggregate loss by fire in 1896, $115,655,500.

Summary of train accidents in December: 29 collisions, 60 derailments, 6 others; total, 95. Killed: 43 employees, 17 passengers, 2 others; total, 62. Hurt: 53 employees, 34 passengers, 3 others; total, 90.

Summary of train accidents in 1896: 514 collisions, 792 derailments, 51 others; total, 1,357. Killed: 318 employees, 128 passengers; total, 446. Hurt: 601 employees, 618 passengers; total, 1,219.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Christian Missionary Convention was held in Springfield, Ill., beginning Oct. 19. Mr. J. H. Hardin presided. The statistical secretary reported the numbers in the churches as follows: Of churches, 9,607; of members, 1,003,672; of Bible schools, 6,657, with 699,531 pupils and teachers; of Endeavor Societies, 3,766; of ministers of the Gospel, 5,360; value of church property, $15,805,447. The national Sunday-school superintendent reported almost 8,000 Sunday schools—a larger number than that given by the statistical secretary—with 90,000 teachers. The report of the Board of Church Extension showed that 52 out of the 304 congregations which had been aided had paid back all their loans, the amount thus returned with the interest being $57,130. This board was formed in 1888, starting with a fund of $10,663 and 22 loans in operation. Since then, or during eight years, $119,079 had been added to the permanent fund, while no loss had been incurred. The Educational Board reported progress in the work of collecting and distributing information concerning the educational institutions of the Disciples as an aid in securing their endowment and improvement. It contemplated an effort to raise a fund in aid of students preparing for the ministry and of other distinctly religious work. The report of the Board of Negro Evangelization mentioned substantial advance, with augmented income and diminished expenditure. The Southern Christian Institute, at Edwards, Miss., and the Bible school at Louisville, Ky., were increasing in influence. A new school had been started by the colored brethren of Alabama at Mount Willing. The Board of Ministerial Relief had received $5,840 and expended $4,422. Counting the children in the preachers' families, it had aided 56 persons, including 17 preachers and their wives and 7 widows of deceased preachers.

The total receipts for the year of the American Christian Missionary Society were $32,943, or $10,301 more than those of the previous year. Of this amount $1,479 had been contributed by the Ladies' Aid Societies. The debt of $8,667 had been paid and the accounts closed with a balance in the treasury. The 47 missionaries had organized 7 new churches, visited 46 new places, and reported 2,090 accessions by letter and otherwise, and $20,395 raised on salaries and $10,152 raised for other purposes. Progress was reported in the work of city evangelization.

The previous convention had directed that the headquarters of the society be removed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo. The legality of such removal was afterward called in question. The opinions of counsel were taken on the subject, and were to the effect that the contemplated action would subject the corporation to a forfeiture of its charter, with loss thereby of the power to enjoy the benefit of bequests which had been made to it and the invalidation of contracts into which it had entered. It would be possible, however, while continuing the chief office at Cincinnati and the ultimate control of affairs in the hands of the acting board there to transfer much of the business of the society to any other place where it should be in the hands of subordinate boards reporting periodically to the Board of Managers at Cincinnati.

The year's receipts of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society had been $93,867, showing an increase of $10,553 over that of the previous year. Ten thousand five hundred dollars had been received from bequests and invested. The plan of apportioning to the churches amounts which they should be asked to raise was growing in favor. Four new missionaries had gone out to China, and one to India. A missionary had been under appointment to Africa two years, while the committee had been looking for a suitable associate for him. Buildings had been erected in China and Japan. Eleven places in Turkey returned 28 additions during the year, 645 members, 374 in Sunday schools, and 260 in day schools. Thirteen disciples had suffered martyrdom. Nine missionaries in India reported from 4 stations 513 in Sunday schools, 360 in day schools, 53 in Christian Endeavor Societies, and 124 members. Twelve missionaries in China reported from 5 places, 86 in day schools, 95 in Sunday schools, 92 church members, and 12,392 patients treated. Eleven missionaries in Japan returned 169 members, 324 in Sunday schools, and 373 in day schools. The mission in Denmark included 2 preaching stations with 3 helpers, 199 members, 34 added during the year, and 100 in Sunday schools, and had raised $800 for self-support and $17 for foreign missions; that in Norway, 8 helpers, 24 preaching stations, 879 members, 95 additions, 269 pupils in Sunday schools, $1,700 raised for self-support, and $36 for foreign missions. The English Association, England, included 14 churches, 2,007 members, 313 additions, 2,184 in Sunday schools, $13,571 raised for self-support, $1,510 for home missions, and $896 for foreign missions.

The receipts of the Woman's Board had been $61,122. The board sustained 50 missionaries in the United States, India, and Jamaica. Special work was done in the several States under the direction of the auxiliary societies thereof; and general evangelists were sustained in different parts of the West and South. The board maintained chairs of Biblical Instruction in the Universities of Michi-

gan (where 95 students were enrolled in the past, its third year), California, and Virginia; and it was represented that the Universities of Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, and Georgia had invited the establishment of similar chairs. The board directed that measures be taken at once for establishing them. Reports were made of the progress of the Junior and Children's Mission Boards.

DODGE, MARY ABBY ("Gail Hamilton"), author, born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1833; died there Aug. 17, 1896. Her first occupation was teaching. In 1851 she taught in the high school in Hartford, Conn., and later in Washington in the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the "National Era." Miss Dodge contributed to this paper, and was for a while a member of its staff. She was one of the editors of a Boston children's magazine, "Our Young Folks," from 1865 to 1867. In 1862 she published her first book, and from that time until 1876 every year, excepting 1869, brought one or two volumes from her pen. The earlier works, in the order of their appearance, are: "Country Living and Country Thinking," "Gala Days," "A New Atmosphere," "Stumbling Blocks," "Skirmishes and Sketches," "Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe," "Summer Rest," "Wool-Gathering," "Woman's Wrongs: A Counter-Irritant" (which was written in answer to a series of articles by the Rev. John Todd on "Woman's Rights"), "A Battle of the Books," "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," "Little-Folk Life," "The Child World," "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," "Nursery Noonings," "Sermons to the Clergy," a novel entitled "First Love is Best," and "What think ye of Christ?" Miss Dodge was a cousin of Mrs. James G. Blaine, and was a great help to her in the many social duties of official life, and she also assisted Mr. Blaine with her large knowledge of public affairs and her ability to write. Her presence made the Blaine homestead a literary center, and her brilliant mind was enthusiastically spoken of by those who visited there. During one season Miss Dodge organized a class of bright people who were especially interested in studying the Bible. Her idea was that they all study and discuss together; but her own superior perception and learning induced the members to urge that she teach the class, and at their solicitation the papers she had presented were published in a volume entitled "A Washington Bible Class" (1891). Miss Dodge took an active interest in all that concerns women, and had an especial fondness for children. She is said to have known as much of public affairs as almost any statesman. She worked vigorously for the release of Mrs. Maybrick from Woking Prison, England. Miss Dodge frequently contributed to the magazines, always under her pen name of "Gail Hamilton." In 1877 she contributed to the New York "Tribune" a series of strongly written letters on civil-service reform. In 1880 she published a volume entitled "Our Common-School System," in 1881 "Divine Guidance: A Memorial of Allen W. Dodge," in 1885 "The Insuppressible Book," and in 1896 "X Rays. The last work she undertook was a life of Mr. Blaine, who bequeathed to her all his papers. The work is considered her best, but her last illness and death prevented her from quite completing it, and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford did what little work was necessary to finish the last chapter.

Miss Dodge, though an outspoken opponent of woman suffrage, was very positive in her ideas of the powers and duties of women. In her "Country Living and Country Thinking" she says: "I do not blame men for not understanding women. It is, perhaps, not in the nature of things. Two organisms so delicate, yet so distinct—so often parallel, yet so entirely integral—can, perhaps, never be thoroughly understood objectively. But I do blame them for obstinately persisting in the belief that they do when they don't. Instead of going quietly on their way and letting us go quietly on ours, giving and receiving help when it is needed, and standing kindly aloof when it is not, they are continually projecting themselves into our sphere, putting their officious shoulders to our wheels, poking their prurient fingers into our pies. They seem to have no idea that there is any corner of our hearts so hidden that their half-penny tallow candles can not illuminate it, and at the first symptom of doubt the tallow candles are accordingly produced. Assuming that they are entirely conversant with woman's nature, conscious with all their stolidity that there is friction somewhere, and perfectly confident that they can tinker us up 'as good as new,' with the best of motives and the clumsiest of hands, they begin forthwith to hammer away, right and left, on the delicate wheels and springs till we are forced to cry out: 'Dear souls, we know you are good and honest and sincere. You would die for us; but your fingers are all thumbs. Let us alone!' Do you think they will? Not they."

For, as the foundation of all aristocracy is the supremacy of the best, the record of that supremacy should be faithfully kept to the end that noble and valiant deeds may be preserved in perpetual remembrance

FACSIMILE OF MISS DODGE'S MANUSCRIPT.

During the civil war she wrote: "Emancipation is the touchstone of this nation. By this sign shall it be known whether we work the works of God or of the devil. The Government that we are fighting to uphold is not the old hulk, dismantled, waterlogged, rolling, helpless, becalmed, on slavery's dead Sea of Sargasso, but a new, strong, oaken-ribbed, ironclad man-of-war, with her steam up, her portholes open, her banner streaming, bearing down with her whole fire and force and speed and strength upon that mystery of iniquity; and her sealed orders are to loose the bonds of the oppressor and to let the oppressed go free."

Her earlier books had an immediate success and a wide circulation. Her later writings, though much more able, were on heavier themes and had not so great popularity. We believe no portrait ever has been published.

DU MAURIER, GEORGE LOUIS PALMELLA BUSSON, an English artist and author, born in Paris, March 6, 1834; died in London, Oct. 8,

GEORGE DU MAURIER.

1896. His father was a French *rentier*, and his mother an Englishwoman. They first lived in the Champs Élysées, then removed to Belgium, later to England, next back to France, and when George was seventeen years old went again to London. There he studied chemistry at University College and in the laboratory of King's College, and in 1854 had a laboratory of his own. His father intended to have him become an analytical chemist, but one journey to Devonshire, where he was sent to investigate a gold mine, was his only effort in that profession. He gave himself instead to the study of art, and worked under M. Gleyre in Paris, with Whistler and Paynter among his fellow-students. Later he studied in Antwerp and in Düsseldorf. His eyes troubled him so much that he feared blindness, and was obliged to wear peculiar glasses and draw objects on a large scale. Mr. Du Maurier was very poor at this time, and when he had finished his education his mother, now a widow, gave him £10, with which he went to London to establish himself as an artist, taking with him a letter of introduction to Charles Reade. His earliest drawings were published in the "Leisure Hour," "London Society," and "Once a Week." Then his work appeared in "Punch" and the "Cornhill Magazine." In 1864 he became a member of the staff of "Punch," and for thirty years nearly every issue contained something from his pencil. He composed the legends for these pictures, and wrote a tale entitled "Jack Spratts." He illustrated Fox's "Book of Martyrs," Thackeray's "Ballads," "Henry Esmond," "The Story of a Feather," and many other books. A collection of his pictures in "Punch" was published in 1880 under the title "English Society at Home," and in 1885 the Fine Arts Society made an exhibition of his drawings.

Mr. Du Maurier's first novel, "Peter Ibbetson" (1891) is by many critics considered his best. This was followed by "Trilby" (1894) and "The Martian" (1897). "Trilby" was written as the result of a talk between the author and Mr. Henry James, when the latter had complained of the dearth of good plots, and Mr. Du Maurier, having told the outline of "Trilby," was prevailed upon to write the story. It had an immediate and phenomenal success. Du Maurier's artistic work has justly won him a wide reputation. Ruskin and Millais have praised him as one of the most truly artistic men of his time. He was an associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors. The personages in his illustrations are always of much the same type, especially the women, which were often pictures of his wife and his daughter. There is sometimes a slight suggestion of the grotesque in his work, and generally an indescribable little touch of humorousness pervading the whole scene.

Many pleasant anecdotes are told of Du Maurier, all of which show him as an amiable man, with keen sensibilities and genuine modesty. He saw Thackeray but once, at the House of Mrs. Sartoris. His hostess wanted to introduce him, but he refused. "I was too diffident," he told a friend. "I was so little, and he was so great. But all that evening I remained as close to him as possible, greedily listening to his words. I remember that during the evening an American came up to him

DU MAURIER'S HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD HEATH, LONDON.

—rather a common sort of man—and claimed acquaintance. Thackeray received him most cordially, and invited him to dinner. I envied that American. And my admiration for Thackeray increased when, as it was getting late, he turned to his two daughters, Minnie and Annie, and said to them, 'Allons,

mesdemoiselles, il est temps de s'en aller," with the best French accent I have ever heard in an Englishman's mouth." When "Trilby" had its enormous vogue Du Maurier had one regret. "This boom," he confessed, "rather distresses me when I reflect that Thackeray never had a boom." Not that Du Maurier imagined that a "boom" was any proof of literary excellence, but it meant money. He is reported to have said that the success of "Trilby" killed him. That novel has been dramatized and played with great success, a son of the author being in the cast. That son recalls some interesting reminiscences of his father. He says:

"Father never thought that 'Trilby' would be a success as a play when he was first told that it was going to be dramatized. However, he said he didn't care what was done with it, so long as he was not obliged to see it. He always hated the theater, anyway, and never went unless he had to, for the sake of some one else. But he rather changed his mind later about 'Trilby.' That is, he thought it was awfully clever to be able to make a play out of it at all, and was quite pleased at the way in which several of the scenes were reproduced. He went to the dress rehearsal, and several times after that.

"As for the book 'Trilby,' my father grew very tired of the *furore* which that created. Everything in the shops was 'Trilby' for a time—gloves, boots, shoe laces—it was ridiculous, and the very name grew wearisome to him. Personally, I like 'Peter Ibbetson' much better than 'Trilby,' and I think father also thought it was the better book of the two. He was very much interested in the new book, 'The Martian,' and preferred it to the others."

"He had not the slightest idea of fashion, or what was the correct thing in dress. People supposed that he noticed those things, of course, and girls used to come to call upon my mother and sisters got up beautifully, and expecting that father would want to put them into his drawings, or would at least get some ideas from them. But, dear me, he hadn't the least notion of what they had on! My sisters looked to it that he got the right things in his pictures. He would come home sometimes and sketch something which had attracted him in a passer-by on the street. Often it would be some impossibly queer arrangement, and my sisters would protest: 'Why, father, you mustn't use that in "Punch." Nobody wears those things now; they're dreadfully old-fashioned,' and he would give in immediately to what he recognized as their superior judgment.

"He put himself into all his books; perhaps more directly into 'Peter Ibbetson' than the others. The dislike of cruelty to dumb animals which he mentions in several places was a characteristic of his. He never would shoot or hunt in any way when he was a young man. He didn't mind boxing, or any sort of reasonable encounter between men, but the idea of hurting helpless creatures lower in the scale was very repulsive to him.

"People used to send him jokes from all over England, but he didn't use so very many of them. At least three fourths of all those which appeared were his own. It was a tax. Sometimes it worried him not a little, and to see him walking up and down the room trying to think of a joke—oh, it was awful!"

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EAST AFRICA. In the last century the Imams of Muscat expelled the Portuguese garrisons from Zanzibar and the African mainland, and established their dominion over the native tribes sufficiently to protect the trade routes into the interior. In 1861 a dispute having arisen as to the succession between the sons of the deceased Seyyid Said of Muscat, Seyyid Majid set up a separate Government in Zanzibar, which, by the arbitration of the Governor General of India, Lord Canning, was recognized as independent. Seyyid Majid established custom-houses in the ports along the coast from Warsheikh, in 3° of north latitude, to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42′ of south latitude, and maintained a considerable military force for the protection of the caravan routes for Europeans and East Indians, as well as for Arabs. In 1884 agents of the German East African Association concluded treaties with native chiefs back of the coast opposite Zanzibar. The association was chartered as the German East African Company, and received a patent of imperial protection from the German Government on March 3, 1885. In 1886 an agreement was made between England, France, and Germany, whereby the Sultan of Zanzibar was recognized as holding sovereign rights over a strip of coast only 10 miles wide, a German sphere of influence was recognized extending from the Portuguese possession of Mozambique to and including the Kilimanjaro mountains and inland to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and the region north of the German sphere, from the Umba to the Tana river, was recognized as England's sphere of influence, save the sultanate of Vitu, with which Germany had concluded a treaty of protection. The German East Africa Company in May, 1888, leased the customs of its coast line from the Sultan of Zanzibar for fifty years for the sum of 4,000,000 marks. The Imperial British East Africa Company obtained by charter on Sept. 3, 1888, the right to administer the British sphere, and acquired from the ruler of Zanzibar a lease of the ports and the collection of customs and administration of the coast as far north as Kipini. In 1889 it acquired the ports and islands north of the Tana, including Lamu, Manda, and Patta. In 1890, by agreements with Germany and France, Great Britain acquired permission to establish a protectorate over the Sultan of Zanzibar, and an extension of the British sphere of influence northward to the Juba river. Germany at the same time ceded Vitu to England. A British protectorate was effectively established over Zanzibar in October, 1891, when the Government was reorganized, with Sir L. Mathews at its head, and the British consul general was placed in control of all expenditure and new undertakings. Zanzibar was declared a free port on Feb. 1, 1892. On Aug. 26 the Sultan of Zanzibar, at the instance of the British Government, ceded to Italy the Somali ports of Brava, Merka, Mogadoscio, and Warsheikh, of which the Italian Government took possession on Sept. 26, 1893. The British East Africa Company evacuated the territory between the Tana and Juba rivers on July 31, 1893, handing over the administration to the Sultan of Zanzibar. On June 15, 1895, a British protectorate was proclaimed over the whole territory of the British East Africa Company from the coast to the boundaries of Uganda, and on June 30, 1895, that company evacuated the strip of coast leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar, the administration of which was transferred to the British Im-

perial Government, and placed under the control of the consul general at Zanzibar. On Aug. 31, 1896, a decree was published placing under a single administration all the British territories in East Africa except the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the Uganda protectorate. This East African protectorate includes the territories bounded on the north by the river Juba, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, and on the west by the Uganda protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the rivers Juba and Umba.

Zanzibar.—The island of Zanzibar has an area of 625 square miles, with about 150,000 inhabitants. Pemba, where Arab proprietors cultivate cloves by slave labor, has an area of 360 square miles and 50,000 inhabitants. In the town of Zanzibar are about 50 Englishmen and 50 Germans engaged in trading, and some American, French, Italian, Greek, and Roumanian traders besides, but the bulk of the trade of East Africa is conducted by the Banian merchant caste of India, of which there are about 7,000 representatives in Zanzibar. The sultans of Zanzibar derived a considerable revenue from customs duties and taxes on clover and other products. Under the British protectorate all the revenues are taken out of the hands of the Sultan and his court officials, and he receives instead a privy purse of about two lakhs of rupees. There is a regular army of 1,000 men, including police, which is commanded by Gen. G. P. Hatch. The commerce of 1894 amounted to £1,197,681 for imports and £1,096,240 for exports. Of the imports, £219,746 came from German East Africa, £177,171 from the Sultan's dominions, £47,369 from British East Africa, £31,183 from Benadir, and £722,212 from foreign countries. The chief exports were: Ivory, £152,181; cloves, £138,859; copra, £25,697; rubber, £21,022; gums, £12,807; hides, £6,002; chillies, £5,083. The imports in 1895 amounted to £1,293,-646. The chief importing country is British India, whence are brought piece goods, rice, and specie. Among European countries Great Britain takes the first place, but the imports from that country show a decline, especially in piece goods and hardware, owing to the competition of other countries. The most important article of import into Zanzibar is cotton cloth, of which all importing countries showed an increased trade excepting England, whose imports of piece goods declined 25 per cent. The most important class of piece goods is the gray cloth that in certain parts of Africa forms the only currency. The best part of this trade is obtained by the United States, whose goods were first in the field, and are superior to any furnished by Manchester at the same price, being free from sizing, unshrinkable, stouter than English cloth, and of more uniform weight. Dutch and German prints, Belgian iron goods, and French brass wire are supplanting the English products. During 1894 the trading vessels calling at Zanzibar numbered 126, of which 44, of 71,235 tons, were English, 46, of 66,-862 tons, German, and 28, of 47,776 tons, French. The Maria Theresa dollars coined in Zanzibar are the standard currency. Indian rupees are current at the rate of 47 cents for the rupee, and are the common money.

Seyyid Hamed bin Thwain was placed on the throne on the death of Seyyid Ali on March 5, 1893, having been selected from among several claimants as the one most amenable to British control. His cousin Khalid, son of the Sultan Barghash, who was the choice of the Arabs, after his claims had been rejected by the English agent, Rennell Rodd, planned to seize the throne in defiance of British wishes, but his designs were frustrated. Seyyid Hamid bin Thwain died suddenly on Aug. 25, 1896. Seyyid Khalid bin Barghash proceeded at once to the palace, and, disregarding the orders of Basil S. Cave, the acting British agent, and Sir Lloyd Mathews, took command of the deceased Sultan's bodyguard and other Arabs and retainers, who flocked to his support all fully armed. Capt. Saleh, commander of the palace guard, had the guns presented by the German Emperor and others so planted as to command each entrance to the palace square. Meanwhile the British commander called together his *askaris* and summoned aid from the British ships of war "Philomel" and "Thrush," which landed 150 marines. The Arabs arrayed in the palace square numbered 2,500, all ready armed, and with field guns and Maxims loaded for action. After they had buried the late Sultan, Seyyid Khalid, in defiance of the messages of Mr. Cave, who warned him that it would be an act of rebellion against the protecting power, proclaimed himself Sultan and raised his flag, while guns fired a royal salute. The British war ships took their station opposite the palace, while the acting diplomatic agent waited for instructions from Lord Salisbury. Other British war vessels arrived opportunely, increasing the naval force and the troops landed for the protection of the British in the city, which consisted of 550 marines and sailors with guns, and 700 native troops.

On receiving a reply from London leaving the authorities on the spot free to act according to their own discretion, Admiral Rawson conferred with emissaries of the usurping Sultan, and when the latter refused to leave the palace, sent him an *ultimatum* stating that if he did not haul down his flag and evacuate the palace before nine o'clock the next morning, Aug. 27, the palace would be bombarded. The *ultimatum* was renewed in the morning, and when Khalid still refused to capitulate the "Racoon," "Thrush," and "Sparrow" fired on the palace. The Arabs made an ineffectual defense with their guns in the palace and the old brass guns of the "Glasgow" and two small steam launches. The Arabs fought pluckily until the palace was a heap of ruins. The bombardment lasted fifty minutes. Seyyid Khalid's followers even then contested the position from behind their barricades, keeping up a steady fire on the British marines and Indian soldiers till the position was carried. Seyyid Khalid, when the British took possession of the town, escaped from them by taking refuge in the German consulate. Many of the leading Arabs fought on Khalid's side. Of 3,000 persons who were in the palace when it was bombarded 500 were killed or wounded. During the disturbance there was much looting of property, and many Indians were murdered. The same afternoon the British officials had Seyyid Hamud bin Mahomed proclaimed Sultan. The Sultan's guns were taken away by the British cruiser "St. George," and the palace *askaris* were disbanded. Many of Khalid's adherents escaped to the mainland or neighboring islands. The British consul general requested the German consul to deliver over Khalid and the leading Arabs who had sought an asylum in the German consulate. As the consulate and other German property in Zanzibar possess the attribute of exterritoriality under the treaty made by Germany with the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1885, and as the extradition treaty between Germany and Great Britain declares that offenses of a political character are not extraditable, and that a fugitive shall not be extradited if the real object of the demand for his extradition is to prosecute or punish him for a misdemeanor or crime of a political nature, the German Government discussed with the English Foreign Office the question of handing over Khalid on condition that he should be treated as a

prince, and not be prosecuted or in any way punished for his opposition to the British authorities. While this matter was still the subject of diplomatic correspondence, the refugee was taken on board the German cruiser "Seeadler," and conveyed to German East Africa, a proceeding against which the English consul in Zanzibar lodged a protest. The estates of 12 wealthy Arabs were confiscated by the British authorities in Zanzibar, in consequence of their complicity in Khalid's rebellion. This caused many Arabs to remove their effects and take refuge in the German possessions or elsewhere.

The Salisbury Cabinet shortly after assuming office pledged itself to carry out the promise of the Liberal ministers to abolish the legal *status* of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba at as early a date as possible. In the session of 1896 Mr. Curzon, on being pressed by the representatives of the Anti-slavery Society, renewed this pledge and said that the Government would come to a decision as to the final measures to be adopted with a view to their being put into execution in the autumn. The number of slaves on the islands working on the plantations was said to have trebled within a dozen years. It was estimated that there were from 144,000 to 266,000 of them, and of these 90 or 95 per cent. were illegally held in slavery in defiance of the Sultan's decree of June 5, 1875, which made it unlawful to introduce new slaves into the islands. The Sultan's proclamation of Aug. 1, 1890, prohibited all traffic in slaves. The continuance of slavery at Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Pemba makes it impossible to suppress slave raiding in the interior and the slave trade with Arabia which Great Britain has endeavored for many years to stop by patrolling the seas with a large and expensive naval force. The movement of slaves in the mainland is always toward the coast, now under a British protectorate. Pemba, besides being one of the principal slave countries in the world, using up a great number by its hard and cruel plantation system, is, moreover, the chief source of supply for the slave dhows that carry on a secret and illicit trade with Arabia.

British East Africa.—The British East Africa Company had occupied the whole country as far as Uganda, and that between Uganda and the river Semliki and Lake Albert Edward, when it retired from Uganda in March, 1893. On June 19, 1894, a British protectorate was proclaimed over Uganda. On June 15, 1894, a protectorate was proclaimed over the country between the coast and Uganda, including Vitu. The British sphere in East Africa is assumed to include, besides Uganda, the native territories of Unyoro, Usoga, Ankori, Mpororo, Koki, part of Ruanda, the former equatorial province of Egypt, part of Kordofan and Darfur, and a large part of Somaliland, embracing a total area of over 1,000,000 square miles. Ernest L. Berkeley is the British commissioner for Uganda proper, under Arthur H. Hardinge, the British agent and consul general at Zanzibar, who has direct control of the coast strip leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, while a subcommissioner under Mr. Berkeley has charge of communications between the coast and Uganda. The customs revenue for 1893 was 261,554 rupees. The value of the imports was 1,807,208 rupees, and of the exports 1,287,399 rupees. The principal exports are sesame, ivory, rubber, gums, copra, coir, orchilla weed, and hides.

It was decided before the Conservative Government took office in England that the projected Uganda railroad should be built by the British Government. The estimated cost for a very light railroad was £1,157,000. The Salisbury Government proposed one of broader gauge and heavier rails that will cost not less than £3,000,000, and this plan was finally approved by Parliament on Aug. 1, 1896. The distance from Mombasa to the east corner of Victoria Nyanza is 657 miles. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches. The first rail was laid on May 29, 1896. Native laborers and about 2,000 Indian coolies have been employed on the work.

In 1895 a rebellion broke out on the mainland north of Zanzibar, which at the beginning of 1896 attained serious and grave dimensions. Two or three important chiefs were drawn into the rebellion, and the troops of the protectorate on the spot were not capable of dealing with it satisfactorily. The movement spread over a wider area, until it was necessary to bring over a Sikh regiment from India to cope with the difficulty. The trouble began when the British, in February, 1895, set up the youth Rashid as successor to his father, Salim, the late chief of Takaunga, a district halfway between Mombasa and Malindi, rejecting the claims of Maburak-bin-Rashid, whom the tribe desired and followed. When the latter refused to abdicate the forces of the protectorate destroyed his headquarters at Gonjoro. He took refuge with the chief of Gazi, who threw in his lot with the Takaunga rebels at Mweli. On Aug. 17, 1895, this place was attacked and captured. The rebellion spread until Indian troops had to be imported in March, 1896. In February the rebels attacked and set fire to Molindi. The operations were carried on until in April Mubarak and his followers crossed over into German territory. Negotiations were then entered into with Major von Wissmann, the result of which was that Mubarak agreed to lay down his arms, the German Governor allotting him a tract of land at Mau, south of Tanga.

Operations carried on against Kabarega, King of Unyoro, in the summer of 1895 had the result of driving him across the Nile. The expedition, commanded by Capt. T. Ternan, consisted of 20,000 Waganda levies and a small column of Soudanese, who defeated Kabarega's army at Umruli, pursued Kabarega over the Nile and for some distance into the Wakeddi country, set free 2,000 captive women and children, captured the Wanyoro queen, who afterward induced many natives to return to their homes in the occupied region, seized a great number of cattle, and built a fort at Masindi, in the heart of Kabarega's country, over the whole of which British rule was established.

The Waganda have made great progress under British administration. Many of the chiefs have built stone and brick houses and supplied themselves with European furniture and other conveniences of civilized life. The English Protestant and the French Catholic missionaries pursue their work in amicable rivalry, having abolished the former division of territory between them. Mengo has an efficient police force that patrols the town day and night. The Nubian troops are trained in English tactics. The native people are loyally co-operating with the white men in repairing the ravages of war with signal success. Banana gardens are replanted, bridges built, roads cleared, and swamps drained. The English resident, George Wilson, has made considerable plantations of coffee, tobacco, and English fruit trees.

German East Africa.—The German sphere in East Africa is estimated to embrace 380,000 square miles, with a population of 2,900,000. The German Government after suppressing the Arab revolt of 1889, assumed the political administration of the territories, being represented by an imperial Governor, Major von Wissmann. The Government grants subsidies for railroads to the interior and steamers on the lakes, and maintains a school at Bagamoyo. The total expenditures for 1895–'96 were estimated at 5,837,000 marks. The value of the imports in 1894 was $2,913,317 in silver, and of

the exports $1,982,272. The chief exports were: Ivory, $873,467; rubber, $247,470; sesame, $80,100; cocoanuts, $44,140; copra, $24,862. A railroad is projected that will connect Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam with the lakes, and have a total length of 1,120 miles. A syndicate has undertaken to build the first section of 182 miles, reaching to Mrogoro, in Ukami, at a cost of 12,000,000 marks, and expects to have it done before the end of 1897. The cost of the entire line to Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza, by way of Tabera, is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 marks.

After the death of Stokes, who was hanged by the Congo Free State authorities, Ruoma, a powerful chief in Bukoba, sent word to the neighboring sultans, including the notorious Lukonge, to cease paying tribute to the Germans and to join him in paying it instead to the Belgians, who, having shown their power by killing Stokes, would drive the Germans out of the country. Lukonge immediately attacked Ukerewe, Stokes's chief station on the lake Victoria Nyanza, which had been acquired by the White Fathers, and this resulted in the massacre of a large number of French native Christians and the burning of the station. Two German expeditions were consequently dispatched, one against each sultan. In the end Lukonge was banished, his country was given to another chief, and Ruoma was killed. The killing of Stokes had a disturbing effect throughout the country, for the natives never had supposed that one white man would kill another. A German punitive expedition had to be sent early in 1896 against the powerful chief Kitangule for stealing firearms. In the summer the Wawemba tribe of slave raiders in British East Africa, who were severely punished in 1893 by Major von Wissmann, made a fresh incursion into German territory near the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. In September occurred a rising of the Wahehe tribe that Col. von Schele subdued with great difficulty. Having repaired their fortress of Kwikuru, they expelled from their country the detachment of German troops under Lieut. Fugger. The acting Governor, Lieut. von Trotha, sent an expedition of 200 soldiers to reduce them again to submission.

The acts of Dr. Peters while administrator of the Kilimanjaro district led to greater precautions being taken against the ill treatment of natives by German officials and settlers in East Africa. This famous explorer after he had been elected to succeed Prince Arenberg as President of the Berlin branch of the German Colonial Association was charged in the Reichstag with having caused his black mistress and her negro paramour to be hanged without any trial. In July the manager of the German East African Plantation Company, Friedrich Schröder, was condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment for extreme cruelty to natives.

Nyassaland.—Missionary stations of the Scottish Presbyterians and trading posts of the African Lakes Company have been maintained for many years in the Shire highlands and on the shores of Lake Nyassa. On the strength of their occupation of this district the English Government compelled Portugal to renounce its claims to all the region now known as British Central Africa, embracing an area of 500,000 square miles, with 3,000,000 inhabitants. The whole region was declared a British protectorate on May 14, 1891, and the Barotse country and other districts except Nyassaland were ceded to the British South Africa Company. In Nyassaland a separate administration was organized under Sir Harry H. Johnston, for which the British South Africa Company paid half the costs and the Imperial Government half, the share of each being £27,000 for 1893. The town of Blantyre has a population of 6,000 natives and 100 Europeans. Besides a native police a force of Indian Sikhs is maintained, numbering 200 men. Coffee has been planted extensively by the British settlers, and considerable quantities are exported already. The population of the protectorate is 844,995. There are 289 European settlers and 263 East Indians, inclusive of the Sikhs who form the Indian contingent of the armed force. Rice is produced abundantly on lands drained by native labor. A hut tax is collected from the natives. Telegraph connection has been established between Zomba and British South Africa. The value of the imports for the year ending March 31, 1896, was £82,700, the goods being chiefly provisions, textiles, hardware, arms and ammunition, and alcohol. The exports, valued at £19,668, were ivory, coffee, tobacco, cotton, fiber plants, and rubber. The English victories over the slave-raiders have attracted many thousands of natives who had fled to the chilly and unproductive highlands to the fertile low country, where cultivation is consequently increasing at a rapid rate. Banian traders have come in considerable numbers and are doing an active business with the natives, who now seek to obtain and accumulate money instead of putting their savings in cloth. Numerous substantial brick houses have been built in Blantyre. The cedar forests still remaining on Mlanje mountain, in the southeastern corner of the British territory, have been reserved as Crown property. In the autumn of 1895 Major Edwards with 65 Sikhs and 256 negro soldiers marched against the slave-trading chief Zarafi on Mangoche mountain, which was captured, though valiantly defended by the Yaos, and the chief's capital and minor towns were destroyed on Oct. 29. In subsequent expeditions for the capture of Zarafi and his people, who refused to return and submit to disarmament, the stronghold of the chief Makandanji, an old enemy of the British, was taken. The stronghold of the Yao chiefs Makanjiri and Matapwiri were destroyed also. In the beginning of December, 1895, an expedition was undertaken against the Arabs at the north end of Lake Nyassa, and these operations were entirely successful after three days' fighting, the stockades being taken and destroyed and the chief Mlozi captured, tried, and executed. The Arabs lost 210 killed and many prisoners, and 569 slaves, who were released. Mpemba and Tambala, whose stockaded towns were close to the western shore of Lake Nyassa, were defeated later. In January, 1896, a successful expedition was carried out against the Angoni chief Mwasi Kasunga, the last of the slave-trading chiefs remaining in the British Central Africa protectorate, whose 20,000 warriors were defeated by 150 regulars and 5,000 native allies. All these chiefs who defied the English and contested with them the supremacy over the native tribes of Nyassaland were of alien origin, either Arabs, Yaos, or Zulus. A successful expedition against an Angoni chief in the interior of the Marimba district who had attempted to form a league of the Angoni tribes against the British did not remove all danger of attacks from the Angoni Zulus on the west. The chiefs who were driven out of the British protectorate took refuge in Portuguese Yaoland, where they were still able to carry on their slave-trading operations, as there were no Portuguese forces or officials in the country. The Portuguese authorities, however, soon took measures to prevent their territory being made a refuge for Yao chiefs or slave traders who had been expelled from the British protectorate.

Portuguese East Africa.—The Portuguese possessions, which once extended far into the interior and were supposed to embrace the whole basin of the Zambesi and to reach from ocean to ocean, are

restricted by the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891 to the coast region and the banks of the Zambesi as far as Zumbo. This territory, having an area of 261,700 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,500,000, was organized by a decree of Sept. 30, 1891, into the state of East Africa, divided by the Zambesi river into the provinces of Mozambique and Lourenço Marques. The revenue of Mozambique was estimated in 1895 at £296,857, and expenditure at £345,587. The imports in 1894 were valued at £203,716, and exports at £155,380. The chief articles of export are ivory, rubber, oil seeds, earthnuts, and sugar.

ECUADOR, a republic in South America. The executive power is vested in a President, elected for four years, and the legislative power in a Congress consisting of two houses. Senators are chosen by the provinces for four years, two from each province, one being replaced at every biennial election. The Deputies, elected by adult male Roman Catholics who can read and write, serve two years. Gen. Eloy Alfaro was Provisional President of the republic in the beginning of 1896.

Area and Population.—The undefined state of the boundaries between Ecuador and the republics of Peru and Colombia render uncertain any calculation of the area, which is vaguely estimated at 120,000 square miles, containing a population of about 100,000 whites, 300,000 of mixed blood, and 870,000 Indians. The official estimate of the population of the 16 provinces is 1,191,861, and of the territory of Oriente 80,000. Quito, the capital, has about 80,000 inhabitants, and Guayaquil, the seaport and chief commercial city, 45,000. The Roman Catholic has been the religion of the republic to the exclusion of all others, and the income of the Church, in substitution for tithes, is provided in the annual estimates of the Government. Education is gratuitous and obligatory.

Finances.—Customs duties provide 70 per cent. of the revenue; taxes on cacao, land, rum, and tobacco, 15 per cent.; salt and gunpowder monopolies, 6 per cent.; and excise duties, rents of state property, and the post office, 9 per cent. The budget is voted for biennial periods. In 1888–'89 the revenue was 7,356,606 sucres; in 1890–'91, 7,766,957 sucres; in 1892–'93, 8,125,006 sucres. The customs receipts for 1894 were 3,102,340 sucres.

The debt consists of the balance recognized by Ecuador as its share of the debt of Colombia at the time of the secession in 1830. Interest unpaid since 1867 amounted to £428,640 in 1892, when the British bondholders accepted £750,000 of new obligations in exchange for their bonds. The Government agreed to pay 4½ per cent. interest for five years, 4¾ per cent. for the next five years, and 5 per cent. and a sinking fund of 1 per cent. thenceforward. In 1895, the Government having withdrawn from this arrangement, and refused to pay the coupons, regarding the interest rate as too heavy, the bondholders agreed to reduce the interest to 4 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. For the service of the debt a surtax of 10 per cent. was added to the import duties. The foreign bonds outstanding in 1895 amounted to £708,160. The internal debt was 1,333,000 sucres at the end of 1893. The Government maintains an army of the nominal strength of 3,341 officers and men, and a naval force consisting of a cruiser, a torpedo launch, two river gunboats, and a transport.

Commerce.—The principal exportable product is cacao, which was exported in 1894 to the amount of 7,783,884 sucres. The value of the coffee exports was 1,156,336 sucres; of rubber exports, 164,520 sucres. The export of ivory nuts in 1893 was 636,528 sucres in value. Gold mines are operated by American companies at Cachavi, Uimbi, and Playa d'Oro. Placer mines are worked by domestic companies. The country is rich in petroleum, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal. The total value of imports in 1893 was 10,052,163 sucres; of exports, 14,052,514 sucres.

Communications.—A railroad connects Chimbo, opposite Guayaquil, with Duran, 58 miles. Various projects for continuing it to Riobamba having failed, the Government decided to go on with the work at its own expense. During all the disturbances of the civil war in 1896 the construction was proceeded with. The money is raised by special taxes on freights and insurance.

The telegraphs of Ecuador have a total length of 1,242 miles.

Attempted Counter Revolution.—When Gen. Eloy Alfaro triumphed over the Government forces in September, 1895, and installed himself as Provisional President at Quito amid the joyous acclamations of the people, he began to disband the revolutionary army. Before the end of the month, however, there were outbreaks of the Conservatives against his authority, and combats took place at several places in the province of Imbambura. The clergy showed an unappeasable antagonism to his rule. An attempt on his life was made and a widespread conspiracy to bring about his overthrow was unearthed. Danger of war with Colombia arose. He restored outward tranquillity for a time by expelling from the country a large number of his adversaries, including the Government commander who had fought against him, and by enforcing vigorous measures for the maintenance of his authority. In January, 1896, fresh plots against Alfaro were scented, in consequence of which many other malcontents were sent into exile. The rumors of an intended rising created such serious apprehensions in the mind of Alfaro that he issued a decree providing that in the event of an outbreak the property of the leaders concerned in it should at once be seized as a means of meeting the expenses of suppressing the revolt, such property to be disposed of as he should dictate. Before March Gen. Plutarco Bowen raised the cry of revolt in a manifesto denouncing Alfaro as a man incapable of governing the country and as a robber of the public treasury. Gen. Ventamilla was put forward by the exiles in Peru as a revolutionary leader. Numerous political arrests gave an additional stimulus to the revolutionary movement. In April bands of hostile guerrillas appeared in the north. A manifesto predicting the speedy downfall of the usurper created considerable agitation. In May fighting bodies of the Conservative party, which was supposed to have been obliterated, appeared in the field and defied the Alfarists. The President called out his army again. Bodies of Clericals entered the country from Colombia. A serious conflict occurred at Cuenca, where the rebels, headed by Col. Muñoz, were beaten. There was more fighting in other places, the election of Deputies having roused political passions anew. The election was an unqualified triumph of the Liberal party. The revolt spread from province to province until in June Alfaro was compelled to organize a campaign and go to the field, leaving one of his ministers, Dr. Homero Morla, as acting executive. At the head of a force of 3,000 men he proceeded to Cuenca, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Alfaro met the enemy in the mountains while on the march. He defeated the force of Gen. Rivadeneira after a hard fight, in which 80 rebels were killed or wounded. They fled, leaving their fieldpieces, arms, and ammunition, and Alfaro marched on the enemy's stronghold in the district of Cuenca, captured it, and dispersed its defenders after a hard campaign. When Gen. Alfaro assembled his forces

at Riobamba he was confronted with a formidable revolt in the central part of the country, led by Gen. Vega, whose forces, numbering 600 at first, were augmented by fresh accessions until he had 2,000 men under him. The insurgents held no important town, but they were constantly aided by the Clericals in the south and joined by filibustering expeditions from Colombia. Gen. Bowen, who had been pardoned by President Alfaro, was arrested again at Buenaventura on the charge of attempting to organize a revolutionary force. Gen. Vega's forces were routed in the mountains near Chimba, where their Gatling guns and stores were captured, and retreated toward Cuenca. In the southern province of Azuay the Clericals overturned the regular authorities. On July 24 the Government troops met the rebel force led by Col. Muñoz Vernada and fought a stiff battle, in which the losses were heavy on both sides. They finally won the day, compelling the insurgents to retreat toward Cuenca. The country was freed from disturbances by this victory, except the Cuenca district and the south. A band that invaded the province of Manabi was soon broken up by the Government troops. On Aug. 24 the rebel stronghold in the mountains of Cuenca was captured and the revolution was virtually at an end. President Alfaro resumed his executive functions on Sept. 7 and prepared to convoke the National Convention in Guayaquil. All those who took part in the insurrection received amnesty.

The main strength of the counter revolution was the Church in Ecuador. From the time when Alfaro placed himself at the head of the revolution he encountered the determined opposition of the Church. Some of the ecclesiastics, notably Bishop Schumacher, took up arms against him. He complained that the religious orders spent millions of dollars from their funds to compass his defeat. The greatest difficulties of his campaign he ascribed to the pretense of the enemy that they were fighting in behalf of religion. As soon as he had brought the revolution to a successful issue he begun to enforce severe measures against his clerical enemies as a precaution against a counter revolution. His threats alarmed the priests so that a large number fled from Ecuador and took refuge in Peru and Colombia. Whole convents also escaped the dreaded retaliation by the flight of their inmates to other republics, some of them to the United States. Land and other property of the Church the revolutionary chief confiscated by virtue of his dictatorial powers on the plea that the legal owners had employed the property against the revolution.

The National Convention.—The National Convention met at Guayaquil at the appointed date, Oct. 9, just after a conflagration had destroyed three quarters of the city and caused great suffering among the population. A new plot involving a hostile invasion from Colombia, funds and ammunition for which had been provided by priests and a few members of the Conservative party, was discovered at Quito and frustrated by the prompt action of the President, who announced that he would be as severe in the future as he had been magnanimous in the past if any attempt was made to overthrow the Government. The hostility of the Clericals to the successful revolution was as active as ever. Bands that had fled to Colombia and Peru again made their appearance on the borders and endeavored to stir up the people anew. President Alfaro, on his part, manifested his antagonism to the Church party in the National Convention in an aggressive way. He induced the convention to adopt provisions for limiting the power of the Church, for diverting portions of the Church's income, and for putting restrictions upon the control of its property by the Church. He also secured the adoption of constitutional provisions inimical to the religious orders. The new Constitution granted tolerance and freedom to other creeds besides the Roman Catholic. The Government decreed that foreigners who have resided two years in the country may be elected to the municipal councils without change of allegiance. The convention authorized the Government to provide free transportation for sufferers by the great fire who desired to go to other places, and to supply food and clothing to destitute persons. A decree was issued prohibiting any rise in the prices of necessaries of life. The fire, which was supposed to be the work of incendiaries, caused losses amounting to over 80,000,000 sucres and left homeless and destitute more than 35,000 persons. A bill was passed by the convention to introduce a gold currency concurrently circulating with the paper and silver, the premium not to exceed 100 per cent. The silver currency, which was coined in Chilian and Peruvian mints and in Birmingham, England, amounted to about 2,500,000 sucres in 1892, of which the Bank of Ecuador and the Banco Internacional had 1,488,900 sucres in their vaults. The notes of the Bank of Ecuador in circulation in 1894 amounted to 2,832,000 sucres, and those of the other bank of issue amounted to 1,233,141 sucres. The value of the sucre in exchange has fluctuated with the price of silver, sinking from 96·5 cents in 1874 to 49·1 cents in January, 1896.

The National Convention ordered the restoration of all property confiscated during the revolution. In November, after Alfaro was elected constitutional President and the National Convention was dissolved, the Government ordered the Jesuit fathers settled in the eastern part of the country to leave the republic, on the ground that they had been fomenting revolutionary movements. A treaty of amity and commerce has been concluded between Ecuador and Venezuela.

EGYPT, a principality in northern Africa tributary to Turkey. The Government is an absolute monarchy of the Mohammedan type, though the throne passes by the European law of primogeniture, and the Khedive or Viceroy is advised by a Council of Ministers. The reigning Khedive is Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Mehemet Tewfik, Jan. 7, 1892. Since the intervention of Great Britain for the suppression of the military revolt of 1882 the country has been occupied by a British army, and since Jan. 18, 1883, an English financial adviser, who has a seat in the Cabinet, exercises the right to veto any financial measure and a dominating influence in all important acts of government. Egypt forms an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of treaties in which all the great powers took part. The events that took place in 1881 and 1882 consequent upon the bankruptcy of the Egyptian treasury and the abdication of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, led to a conference of the powers in Constantinople, where the principal powers signed a protocol by which they bound themselves to seek no territorial advantages and the concession of no exclusive privilege. But England, owing to the progress of the insurrection in Egypt, intervened by force of arms, and the conference then dissolved. Since then successive Prime Ministers of Great Britain have given assurances that England would evacuate Egypt as soon as Egypt should be able to maintain a firm and orderly government alone.

The Cabinet of the Khedive in the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following ministers: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Mustapha Pasha Fehmi; Minister of War and Marine, Mohammed Pasha Abani; Minister of

Public Works and Public Instruction, Hussein Pasha Fakhry; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghali; Minister of Finance, Ahmet Pasha Mazloum; Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Pasha Fouad.

Area and Population.—The territories under the rule of the Khedive of Egypt prior to the British occupation were estimated to embrace an area of 1,406,250 square miles, with a population of 16,952,000. The Soudanese and equatorial provinces were evacuated after the rebellion in the Soudan in 1884, though the sovereign rights of the Khedive were not relinquished. At the instance of the English counselors Wady Halfa was accepted provisionally as the limit of Egyptian rule and jurisdiction. Within this restricted boundary Egypt has an area of about 385,000 square miles, of which only 12,976 square miles, embracing the valley and delta of the Nile, are inhabited, the rest being desert. The population is 6,817,265, or 638 to the square mile in the settled area. The University and Mosque of El Azhar, in Cairo, has been for a thousand years one of the chief centers of Moslem learning. There are about 800,000 Copts in Egypt who have followed the Jacobite creed since the first century of the Christian era, and have for their ecclesiastical head the Alexandrian patriarch. The Coptic language is taught in their schools, and more than 50 per cent. of the community can read and write. There were 8,913 schools in Egypt in 1894, with 12,505 teachers and 196,610 pupils. Of the teachers, 10,491 were Mussulmans, 1,943 Christians, and 71 Jews.

Finances.—The budget for 1896 makes the total revenue £ E. 10,260,000 (1 Egyptian lira or pound = $4.94), of which £ E. 4,870,000 are derived from the land tax and taxes on date trees, etc., £ E. 130,000 from urban taxes, £ E. 1,670,000 from customs and tobacco duties, £ E. 200,000 from *octrois*, £ E. 170,000 from salt and natron, £ E. 90,000 from fisheries, £ E. 75,000 from navigation dues, £ E. 1,720,000 from railroads, £ E. 43,000 from telegraphs, £ E. 120,000 from port dues of Alexandria, £ E. 105,000 from the post office, £ E. 85,000 from postal boats, £ E. 70,000 from lighthouses, £ E. 380,000 from the Ministry of Justice, £ E. 95,000 from exemptions from military duty, £ E. 90,000 from rents of Government property, £ E. 15,000 from the Suakin district, £ E. 57,000 from the pension fund, and £ E. 275,000 from various sources.

The expenditures are estimated in the budget at £ E. 9,630,000, of which £ E. 3,802,683 are for the public debt, £ E. 665,041 for the Turkish tribute, £ E. 100,000 for the Khedive's civil list, £ E. 97,927 for civil lists of the khedivial family, £ E. 55,934 for the Khedive's private Cabinet, £ E. 737,789 for the Ministry of Public Works, £ E. 387,726 for the Ministry of Justice, £ E. 328,026 for the administration of the provinces, £ E. 86,021 for the Ministry of Finance, £ E. 105,180 for the Ministry of Public Instruction, £ E. 84,322 for the Ministry of the Interior, £ E. 23,358 for the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Legislative Council, £ E. 155,810 for the customs administration, £ E. 34,504 for the administration of *octrois*, £ E. 44,726 for the salt and natron administration, £ E. 10,000 for the collection of fishery dues, £ E. 3,058 for navigation dues, £ E. 840,000 for railroad administration, £ E. 41,000 for telegraphs, £ E. 28,000 for the port of Alexandria, £ E. 97,525 for the post office, £ E. 85,707 for postal boat administration, £ E. 26,934 for lighthouses, £ E. 481,313 for public security, war, and the army of occupation, £ E. 120,457 for Suakin, £ E. 430,000 for pensions, £ E. 250,000 for suppression of the *corvée*, £ E. 5,682 for sundry purposes, £ E. 131,339 for various services of ministers, £ E. 40,000 for the sanitation of Cairo, and £ E. 30,000 for unforeseen expenses.

The revenue collected in 1895 was £ E. 10,568,000, and the expenditure was £ E. 9,480,000, an improvement on the estimates of £ E. 308,000 more of revenue and £ E. 120,000 less of expenditure, leaving a surplus of £ E. 1,088,000, the largest yet realized. During the first four years of the British occupation there was an annual deficit averaging £ E. 690,000; in the next three years the income and outgo nearly balanced; and since 1890 there has been a large surplus each year, averaging £ E. 699,000.

An international commission drew up a project in 1880 for the liquidation of the debts of the Egyptian Government, including the loans secured on the Daira Sanieh and Daira Khassa estates. The capital of the debt was then £98,398,020 sterling. The revenue from 1882 on was estimated at £ E. 8,411,622. Revenues amounting to £3,513,734 were assigned to the service of the debt, leaving £4,897,888 as the estimated balance available for all purposes of government. Railroad and telegraph income and the port dues of Alexandria were reserved for the interest of the privileged debt and a sinking fund that would extinguish it in 1941. The customs revenue and the taxes of the four provinces were similarly assigned to the service of the unified debt, the surplus to go if necessary to make up any deficiency in the requirements of the unified debt. In 1884 Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey guaranteed a new loan of £9,000,000 to take up £ E. 8,000,000 of floating debt, pay the Alexandria indemnities, and improve the irrigation works. This guaranteed loan bears 3 per cent. interest, the unified debt 4 per cent. The privileged debt originally paid 5 per cent. In 1888 a loan of £ E. 2,300,000 was issued to commute the revenue of Ismail Pasha and other members of the khedivial family from the domains, which loan was paid off in 1890. In that year the privileged debt was converted into a 3½-per-cent. loan issued at 91, the Daira Sanieh loan into a 4-per-cent. loan issued at 85, and £1,333,333 was raised on privileged bonds to be employed on irrigation works. In 1893 the domains loan was converted into 4½-per-cent. bonds, exchanged for the others at par. The capital of the Egyptian debt on Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to £104,636,900, of which £55,974,820 represented the unified bonds still outstanding, £29,393,580 the privileged debt, £8,699,300 the guaranteed loan, £6,644,360 the Daira Sanieh loan, and £3,924,840 the domains loan. The internal debts of the Government were not funded with the foreign debts, but for their partial repayment the Moukabalah annuity of £154,000 was provided, which will cease in 1930. The total debt charges for 1896 amount to £4,220,000. The actual receipts of the Government in 1894 were £ E. 10,321,523, and the expenditure £ E. 9,601,258, leaving a surplus of £ E. 720,265, of which £ E. 256,947 went to the reserve fund of the Caisse de la Dette, making its total amount £ E 2,199,740; £ E. 118,843 went to the special reserve fund of the Egyptian Government, bringing it up to £ E. 279,186; and £ E. 344,475 remained on deposit with the Caisse as economy from the conversion, making this fund £ E. 1,408,161. The surplus of 1895 added £402,000 to the conversion economies, increasing the fund to £1,833,000, while the general reserve fund was increased to £2,717,000, and the special reserve fund at the disposal of the Egyptian Government to £471,000; giving a total of £5,021,000 in the reserve funds.

The Army.—After the army, which revolted against the Khedive and European control in 1882, was disbanded a new military force was organized by Sir Evelyn Wood. This army, commanded by 76 English officers, with Sirdar Sir Herbert Kitchener as commander-in-chief, had in 1896 a total strength of 15,153 men. Egyptians are liable to con-

scription at the age of nineteen, but are not usually called up for service until they attain the age of twenty-three, when they serve six years and are then drafted into the police for five years of service, or into the first reserve. Subsequently they are inscribed in the second reserve, and serve four years longer.

The British army of occupation had in the beginning of 1895 an effective strength of 5,066 officers and men.

Commerce and Production.—The total value of merchandise imports in 1894 was £ E. 9,266,116, and of exports £ E. 11,892,875. The imports of specie were £ E. 1,995,676, and the exports £ E. 1,816,256. The commercial intercourse with different countries in 1894 is shown in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	£ E. 3,183,231	£ E. 6,517,946
Turkey	1,812,837	342,391
Russia	387,088	1,823,676
France	896,352	889,205
Austria-Hungary	747,358	496,292
Italy	337,967	587,145
Germany	230,942	257,852
British colonies in the East	493,939	53,070
Belgium	375,201	113,365
America	49,970	327,981
Spain	.....	248,485
British Mediterranean colonies	113,358	12,090
China and the far East	87,949	17,060
Greece	58,998	7,725
French Mediterranean colonies	32,072	21,181
Morocco	37,124	1,166
Persia	74,176	.....
Other countries	371,625	176,245
Total	£ E. 9,266,116	£ E. 11,892,875

The values of the leading imports in 1894 were: Cotton manufactures, £ E. 1,484,665; silk, woolen, linen, and other textile fabrics, £ E. 1,177,098; timber, £ E. 507,763; tobacco, £ E. 498,883; coal, £ E. 492,103; iron and steel goods, £ E. 462,941; clothing and hosiery, £ E. 371,861; petroleum and oils, £ E. 289,960; machinery, £ E. 287,258; wine, beer, and spirits, £ E. 283,232; coffee, £ E. 273,462; fresh and preserved fruit, £ E. 241,234; indigo, £ E. 200,959; live animals, £ E. 180,915; wheat and flour, £ E. 178,195; rice, £ E. 102,697; sugar £ E. 28,597. Nearly half the tobacco imported is re-exported in the form of cigarettes. The coal imports consist largely of steamer supplies put down at Port Said and re-exported after paying 1 per cent. duty.

The values of the principal exports in 1894 were: Cotton, £ E. 8,181,170; cotton seed, £ E. 1,457,729; beans, £ E. 681,046; sugar, £ E. 629,293; onions, £ E. 160,668; wheat, £ E. 110,936; rice, £ E. 96,307; hides and skins, £ E. 82,526; maize, £ E. 66,046; wool, £ E. 47,845; lentils, £ E. 17,595; flour, £ E. 8,244; gum arabic, £ E. 2,018. More of the long-fibered Egyptian cotton is imported into the United States each succeeding year, the amount having increased from 3,815 bales in 1885 to an estimated quantity of 50,000 bales, valued at $3,750,000, in 1896. Of the crop of 1894, amounting to 639,582 bales, 276,294 bales went to Great Britain, 132,309 to Russia, 54,457 to Austria, 46,242 to France, 44,554 to the United States, 43,803 to Italy, 19,007 to Spain, 7,600 to India, 7,477 to Germany, and 7,839 to Belgium, Greece, Roumania, Turkey, Japan, and Sweden. The quantity raised in Egypt has increased from 406,000 bales of 750 pounds in 1886 to 691,333 bales, the estimated crop of 1896. The staple of the cotton from the Nile delta, varying from 1 inch to 1½ inch in length, is matchless for fine threads in strength and lustrous finish. It is a good substitute for Sea Island cotton, and usually brings 2 cents a pound more than good American upland cotton. The export of cotton in 1895 was £ E. 1,332,000 more in value than in 1894, due to the rise in price. There was an increase in the exports of maize, skins, and leather, and a decrease in cotton seed, beans, and sugar cane. The total value of the imports in 1895, excluding tobacco, was £ E. 7,879,000, and of the exports £ E. 12,582,000. More than 60 per cent. of the exports went to Great Britain, 5 per cent. more than in the previous year.

The exports to Great Britain declined since 1892 from 58·8 per cent. of the total exports to 54·8 per cent., while imports from Great Britain increased from 33·7 per cent. to 34·4 per cent. Germany's share in the imports advanced from 2 to 2·5 per cent., France's from from 9·4 to 9·6 per cent., Italy's from 3 to 3·6 per cent., and Russia's from 3·8 to 4 per cent., while that of British possessions in the East declined from 6·7 to 5·3 per cent., of Turkey's from 20·9 to 19·6 per cent., of Austria-Hungary from 8·6 to 8·1 per cent. The share of America in the exports increased from 1·3 to 2·7 per cent., of Russia from 13 to 15·3 per cent., of Italy from 4·6 to 4·9 per cent., and of Spain from 1·2 to 2·1 per cent., while the proportion of France declined from 8·1 to 7·5 per cent., that of Turkey from 3·5 to 2·9 per cent., and that of Germany from 2·3 to 2·2 per cent.

Communications.—The railroads belonging to the Government had a total length in the beginning of 1895 of 1,098 miles, besides which there were 72 miles belonging to private corporations. There were 809 miles in the delta and 361 miles in Upper Egypt. In process of construction were 137 miles. The receipts in 1894 from 9,827,813 passengers and 2,391,868 tons of freight were £ E. 1,007,070, while the working expenses were £ E. 776,753, being 43 per cent. of the gross receipts. A private company has agreed to build before June, 1897, a new line from Keneh to Assouan, the Government guaranteeing £ E. 17,600 interest annually for eighty years, at the end of which the railroad will become its absolute property, and during that period profits in excess of £ E. 21,000 a year accrue to the Government, which will operate the line. The telegraphs belonging to the Government had on Jan. 1, 1895, a total length of 2,269 miles, with 7,164 miles of wire. The number of dispatches in 1894 was 1,988,765.

The postal traffic in 1894 consisted of 10,060,000 internal and 4,106,500 foreign letters and post cards, 4,490,000 internal and 2,413,500 foreign newspapers and circulars, and 424,700 postal orders and remittances of the total value of £ E. 14,200,000.

Navigation.—During 1894 the number of vessels entered at Alexandria was 2,375, of 2,221,145 tons; the number cleared was 2,397, of 2,201,885 tons. Of the vessels arriving, 689, of 988,850 tons, were British; 141, of 292,236 tons, French; 913, of 230,512 tons, Turkish; 137, of 220,275 tons, Italian; 139, of 196,302 tons, Austrian; 84, of 155,286 tons, Russian; 42, of 59,036 tons, Swedish and Norwegian; 23, of 33,475 tons, German; 153, of 32,314 tons, Greek; and 45, of 11,959 tons, of other nations.

Suez Canal.—The number of vessels that passed through the Suez Canal in 1894 was 3,552, having a gross tonnage of 11,283,855 tons and paying £2,951,073 in dues. Of the vessels, 2,386, of 8,326,826 tons, were British: 296, of 887,363 tons, German; 185, of 710,990 tons, French; 191, of 484,570 tons, Dutch; 78, of 278,799 tons, Austrian; 63, of 181,149 tons, Italian; 35, of 119,363 tons, Russian; 28, of 118,233 tons, Spanish; 41, of 92,323 tons, Norwegian; 33, of 57,038 tons, Turkish; 6, of 17,148 tons, Japanese; 5, of 5,436 tons, American; 2, of 3,175 tons, Egyptian; and 2, of 1,202 tons, Portuguese. The number of passengers who passed through was 165,968.

The net profits in 1894 were 40,367,324 francs. The gross receipts were 73,776,827 francs. The share and loan capital on Jan. 1, 1895, amounted to 458,127,682 francs. During 1895 there passed through the canal 3,434 vessels, of 11,833,637 gross tons, paying in transit dues 78,103,717 francs. Of the net tonnage in the latter year 71·8 per cent. was British, 8·2 per cent. German, 8 per cent. French, 4·3 per cent. Dutch, 2 per cent. Austrian, 1·7 per cent. Italian, 1·3 per cent. Norwegian, 1·2 per cent. Spanish, and 1·1 per cent. Russian. Of the vessels, 2,532, of 6,104,989 net tons, were merchant ships; 684, of 1,952,588 tons, mail steamers; and 106, of 128,081 tons, war ships and military transports. The mean duration of the passage in 1895 was eighteen hours forty-four minutes for vessels navigating both by night and by day, and nineteen hours eighteen minutes for all vessels, including 168 that navigated by daylight only and took the average time of thirty hours twelve minutes to pass through. The number of passengers on the vessels in 1895 was 216,936, of whom 118,635 were military, 74,876 civilians, and 23,423 pilgrims, emigrants, and convicts. The special traffic due to the Chinese war and the Madagascar and Abyssinian campaigns swelled the passenger receipts and more than made good the falling off in tonnage receipts.

Antislavery Laws.—In accordance with a new convention for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade that was made with Great Britain on Nov. 23, 1895, the Egyptian Government, in 1896, enacted stricter laws regarding the traffic in slaves and the manumission of slaves. The jurisdiction in the matter of crimes and offenses connected with slavery was transferred from courts martial to the judges of the native courts. The importation into any part of Egypt and the transit across its territories of any white, negro, or Abyssinian slave destined for sale is prohibited absolutely. No slaves can be exported from Egypt unless they are provided with letters of enfranchisement stating that they are free to dispose of their persons without restriction or reserve. Traffic in slaves was already forbidden, but purchasers are now made equally liable with the slave merchants, a point that was left obscure in the convention of 1877. Every slave on Egyptian soil is entitled to his complete freedom, and may demand letters of enfranchisement whenever he desires to do so. In the convention the Egyptian Government promised to use all the influence that it possesses among the tribes of Central Africa with the view of preventing the wars that they are in the habit of making upon one another in order to procure and to sell slaves. British cruisers may search and detain any Egyptian vessel in the Indian Ocean that is suspected of carrying slaves. The Egyptian department for the suppression of the slave trade will have a special force to keep watch over roads leading from the desert, as well as the shores of the Red Sea and all places through which slaves enter Egyptian territory.

The Soudan.—The Soudan of the dervishes, extending about 1,000 miles from the Egyptian frontier on the lower Nile along both branches of the upper Nile and an equal distance from east to west, and inhabited by several millions of people, has changed greatly since the Mahdi proclaimed a *jehad*, or holy war, and established his fanatical rule after wiping out the Egyptian army of 10,000 men under Hicks Pasha in 1883. Whole tribes have been obliterated by war, famine, and pestilence, and other tribes have changed the habitations of their fathers, their migrations being inspired by religious motives. The Khalifa's capital is Omdurman, a new city that has sprung up on the Nile opposite the ruined site of Khartoum. The Khalifa Abdullahi, whom the Mahdi chose from among his four generals and proclaimed as his successor, has been accustomed to summon to Omdurman, where they would be under his immediate control, any of the tribes who chafed under his exactions. The capital was consequently thronged with the cultivators of the oases, and the date groves and millet fields were neglected, which cause, in conjunction with the devastation of rebellious districts, led to scarcity of food that rose at times to the famine point. The population of the Soudan is supposed to be less than half, perhaps only a quarter, as great as it was under Egyptian rule. At the same time it has become more concentrated and so organized as to furnish the Khalifa great armies of valiant men, who are bound to him not less by interest than by religious fervor, for he has loaded with rewards the strong military clans of the desert who have shown devotion to him, the Baggaras and the western tribes, especially his own tribe, the Taaishas, whom he brought to Omdurman from the southwest of Darfur. After crushing a rebellion of the Ashrais, in which two of the Mahdi's sons were implicated, the Khalifa became harsher and his tribesmen more oppressive. Suspected tribes were dispatched on distant and dangerous expeditions, and suspected individuals were condemned to death on false evidence by the Khalifa or his subservient judges. Tribes openly hostile were put to the sword and their women divided among the emirs, while he has crushed every tribe and city where disaffection culminated in overt revolt. The misery of the country, contrasting with its former state, is the cause of constant disaffection and of a great decline in the power of the Khalifa, who has talents as a military leader, but none of the qualities necessary for a political ruler to have. The complete embargo on external trade and intercourse, which the Egyptian Government on its side has kept up as strictly as the Khalifa on his, has operated not less than military tyranny and misrule to produce a widespread desire for a change of government that would lead to the revival of the caravan traffic with Assouan, Kassala, and the Red Sea, and restore the prosperity of the Arab merchants, the caravan men, the boatmen, the cultivators of grain, the gatherers of gum arabic, and others dependent on the commerce that was interrupted suddenly after flourishing for ages. Areas that once were flourishing and thickly peopled have been converted into deserted wastes. The great plains over which the Arabs of the west wandered are solitudes devoid of human life. The old locations of the dwellers on the Nile have been overrun by nomadic tribes, their rightful owners having been driven away or compelled to cultivate the land for their new masters and reduced to a condition differing from slavery only in name. The power of the Khalifa and the barbarous conquerors who uphold him has been waning for some years, though the most civilized of the communities of the Egyptian Soudan are now the most downtrodden and least able to throw off the yoke. The Mahdi's emirs have been deposed and men of the western tribes put in their place, with the single exception of Osman Digna. In the neighborhood of Suakin and Tokar Egyptian influence is again becoming predominant. The Italians in Kassala have compelled the Mahdists to maintain a strong line of defense on the Atbara river. The inhabitants of the mountain lands of Fazogi and the tribes on the banks of the Blue Nile have regained their independence, and now refuse to pay tribute to the Khalifa. English and Belgian influence is making itself felt in the far south. In the southwest the French advance is beginning to affect the political conditions of the country. In the northwest the authority of the Khalifa has been threatened by the potentates of the central Soudan. Slatin Pasha gave the fol-

lowing estimate of the armed forces of the Khalifa: 34,350 Jehadias, who are black soldiers armed with rifles, two thirds of them with Remingtons in good condition; 64,000 swordsmen and spearmen, of whom 25 per cent. are too old or too young to be effective; and 6,600 cavalry. The Khalifa's *mulazamin* or regular army in Omdurman consisted of 15,000 Jehadias, 3,500 cavalry, and 45,000 spearmen and swordsmen. There were 49 guns in Omdurman, 14 in Berber, Abu Hamed, and El Obeid, and 12 in Dongola and Gadaref. Of these 75 guns 6 were Krupps of large caliber, for which there was very little ammunition, 8 were machine guns of various patterns, and 61 were brass muzzle-loaders of many shapes and sizes, for which very inferior ammunition was manufactured in Omdurman. After the expedition of an English force to Wadelai, which raised the British flag and then departed in 1894, and just before the visit of Major Cunningham to Dufile a year later, Rejaf was reoccupied by the dervishes as their advanced post in the south. The same post had been for some time occupied in 1893 by the forces of the Congo Free State. The dervishes ascended the river in the steamers taken from the Egyptians, and forced the Belgians to evacuate their posts on the Nile, afterward following them into the basin of the Welle, where they themselves suffered defeat in two engagements fought in 1894. Later the dervishes were driven out of Lado and Rejaf by the natives, and held no posts south of Shambeh and Bor, which they maintained with the help of the steamers, their authority being respected only along the banks of the river. In Bahr-el-Ghazal also the Dinkas and Shilluks succeeded in freeing their country from the oppressors, who still held out only in Dom Zobeir. In Darfur and Kordofan the Emir Mahmud was only able to hold the provinces for the Khalifa by constant fighting with the tribes in the Kebkebia and Kulkul districts. Baron Dhanis in March, 1895, assembled a force of 3,000 troops on the upper Congo, and in September was reported to have reoccupied Lado for the Congo State. This part of the old Egyptian province of Equatoria was leased to the Free State in the Anglo-Congolese agreement of May, 1894, and the Franco-Congolese agreement of the following August, by which the sovereign of the Free State debarred himself from extending his frontiers into the Bahr-el-Ghazal, left him free to establish posts there, on the left bank of the Nile. The revolt of whole provinces and the dwindling of his power taught the Khalifa and his emirs to be more reasonable and lenient in the districts where their empire was as yet undisputed. Mahdism declined to the point of toleration, and encouragement was given to the reoccupation of the land. In Dongola taxes were made lighter and provisions were cheap and conditions so much improved that refugees in Egypt were desirous of returning to their homes.

The Dongola Expedition.—The dervishes in the Wady Halfa district, with the exception of two insignificant incursions, maintained a strictly defensive attitude throughout the year 1895, though they faced the Egyptian advanced posts in considerable strength. The wells of Murad, halfway to Abu Hamed, were occupied by the troops and connected with Korosko by telegraph. In the latter part of February, 1896, Lord Cromer transmitted to the English Government intelligence that he had received indicating unusual activity on the part of the dervishes. The dervishes were reported to be advancing in the Suakin district, after remaining quiet for three years; the Murad wells were threatened with attack; a force of dervishes was said to be advancing on Kokreb; and another and a larger force was on the march for Dongola. Later news told of the dispatch of Osman Digna to Kassala. The defeat of the Italians by the Abyssinians at Adua seemed to have rekindled the embers of fanaticism throughout the Soudan. When the dervishes besieged the Italians in Kassala the English determined on an advance of the Egyptian troops, supported by English, up the Nile. They were to go to Akasheh and, if they encountered no serious opposition, to proceed to Dongola, and occupy that city and province so as to prevent it from being made a base for a dervish attack upon Egypt. The movement was intended not only to protect Egypt, but to divert the attention of the dervishes from the Italians. These were the reasons given by English ministers for the unexpected movement into the Soudan. Their political opponents, however, and the French and other foreigners saw no signs of a projected attack upon Egypt, and they could not understand how the beleaguered Italian garrison in Kassala could be helped by delivering a blow at dervishes six months' march from there. When it was known that the Italians were about to evacuate Kassala, which they only held as fiduciaries of Egypt and England, and that the Italian Government changed its intention when apprised of the British advance, the military grounds for the expedition seemed still more obscure. It was surmised therefore that the object was to reconquer the Soudan and at the same time render impossible for an indefinite period the realization of the condition on which England is pledged to evacuate Egypt, which is that Egypt shall be able to govern itself unaided. When the intention of the Italians to evacuate Kassala and Adigrat became known the British ambassador at Rome protested that the evacuation would leave the dervishes free to attack the Egyptian forces and to threaten the Suakin district. The result was that Italy held on to Kassala and the dervishes were driven off, but the advance up the Nile was not on that account given up. The holding of Kassala, Italy took pains to explain, was for political reasons, and the fictitious character of the military assistance involved in the Dongola demonstration was plainly intimated by the Italian minister. In communicating to the European cabinets the grounds on which it had been decided to make an advance up the valley of the Nile, the English Foreign Minister pointed out that in order to meet the expenses of the expedition a larger sum might be needed than was at the absolute disposal of the Egyptian Government. It was therefore hoped that the Caisse de la Dette would give its consent to the expenditure of £500,000, if it were necessary, from the general reserve fund of £2,500,000 which had accumulated and which was held to be applicable to extraordinary expenses. The Austrian, German, and Italian governments signified their assent at once. The British Government stated that, as the operation was being undertaken in the interests of Egypt, the cost would be entirely defrayed out of Egyptian funds. The representatives of France and Russia demanded delay, and furthermore denied the competence of the Caisse to decide a matter of the kind, and withdrew from the meeting. When the representatives of England and the members of the triple alliance voted nevertheless in favor of granting the money, they were cited before the mixed tribunal to answer for their conduct on April 13. The citation was made in the name of the French bondholders, who own 75 per cent. of the total Egyptian debt. A similar citation and protest were served on the Egyptian Government. When the Sultan made inquiries as to the nature and objects of the intended operations on the Nile, the Khedive, in reply, stated that the British and Egyptian governments had agreed that the moment is opportune for endeavoring to bring back Dongola under Egyptian administration. Although among

Egyptians the expedition was generally approved, many distrusted the motives of the English Government and feared that the reconquest of the Soudan would be made an excuse for the indefinite prolongation of the British occupation of Egypt.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot, asked the English ambassador for information on the causes and aim of the project and called his attention to the gravity of its consequences. The French and the Russian governments took the ground than the unanimous consent of the six powers concerned was necessary to legalize a diversion of any of the reserve fund.

The decision of the mixed tribunal, delivered on June 8, was that the money advanced by the Caisse should be refunded by the Egyptian Government.

The dervish force at Dongola was estimated at 10,000 cavalry, camel men, and spearmen, with a body of Soudanese riflemen, while at Suarda, 100 miles from the Egyptian frontier, halfway between Dongola and Wady Halfa, there was an advanced guard of 2,000 or 3,000 picked men.

Gen. Kitchener depended more upon the excellence of the equipment than upon the size of his army, which consisted of about 15,000 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 1,000 fighting men in the camel corps. There were also several thousand Arab allies, good fighters and finely armed. About 2,000 more men were in the transport service. All the important officers were young Britons who had served in the Egyptian army, for which they were carefully selected. The whole force was composed of picked men. Three fourths of the soldiers were *fellahin* belonging to corps that had proved steady under fire, and were admirably trained. The rest were black Soudanese battalions, more active, eager, and self-reliant in battle, and better marksmen than the Egyptians, but less intelligent and amenable to discipline and direction. The artillery consisted of powerful Krupp field batteries and Maxim batteries. The advance from Wady Halfa began on March 19, and on the following day Major Collinson occupied Akasheh without opposition. The Khalifa proclaimed a *jehad* against Egypt, and called upon all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves under the green banner. The Emir Osman Azrak advanced with re-enforcements to Suarda. The vanguard of the Egyptian expedition consisted of 1,200 men, including a camel corps of 500. The main force numbered 8,500 infantry and 630 cavalry, commanded by 120 British officers, with a Maxim battery served by British artillerists. Of the infantry 4,000 were Soudanese. English troops were dispatched at once to Egypt. Three British battalions and 7,000 Bedouins were organized there to join the expedition, bringing its strength up to 19,000 men. Native troops of India were sent to Suakin to relieve the Egyptian garrison there, and enable it to take part in the operations in the field. The Imperial Government agreed that the extraordinary expenses of this expedition should be borne by the Egyptian Government, while the ordinary pay and cost of maintenance of the troops would continue to be defrayed out of Indian revenues. A fort and intrenched camp were built at Akasheh, beyond which point a halt was made until transport camels and boats could be obtained. In the Suakin district the forces of Osman Digna moved toward Sinkat, and fighting took place between the dervishes and friendly Hadendowas and Amarar, who barred their advance. An Egyptian force went out from Suakin on April 15 to support the friendly Arabs, and several sharp skirmishes took place near Khor Wintri, in which Osman Digna lost over 100 killed and as many wounded. Not long afterward Osman withdrew his entire force, having no provisions. On the Nile the campaign was opened on May 1 by Major Burn-Murdoch, who with his cavalry dispersed a force of dervishes in the vicinity of Akasheh.

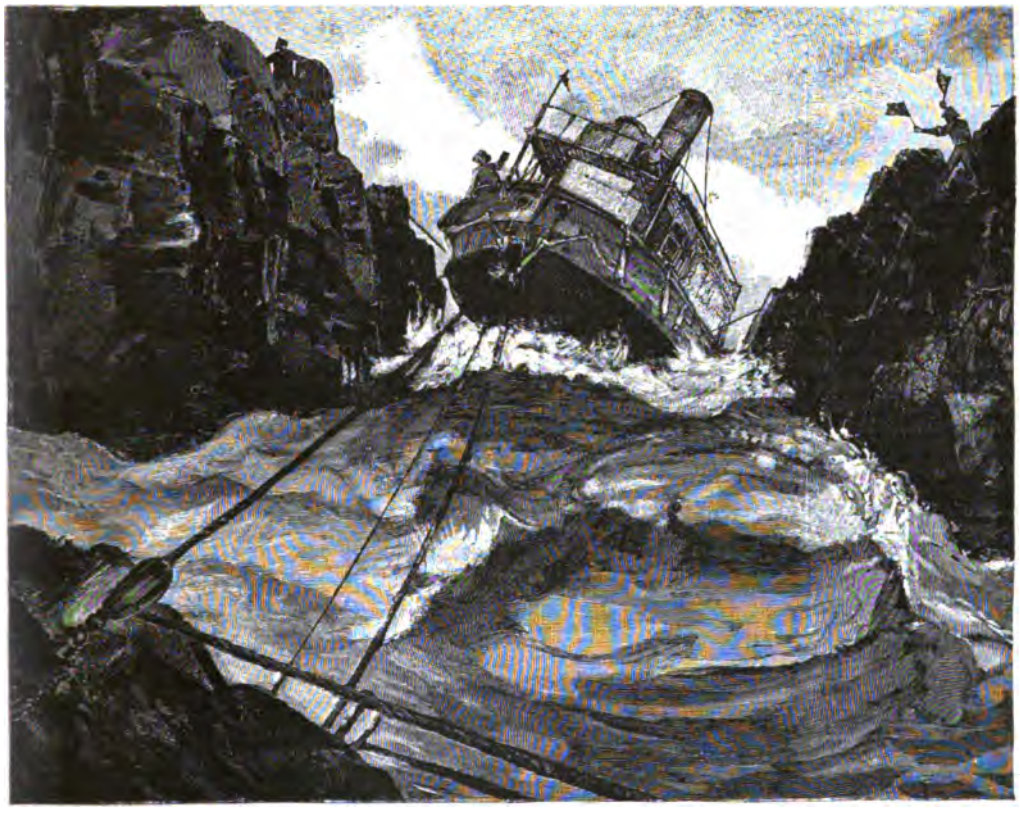
Many sheikhs of the Bisharin, Ababdeh, and Kababish tribes who had formerly adhered to the Khalifa were won over by the British, who organized a large force of Arab irregulars to patrol the desert on both sides of the Nile, arming them with Remingtons, while the Egyptians carried Martini-Henry rifles. Contention and division, jealousy, fear, and distrust paralyzed the central power at Omdurman. The *mulazamin* of the Khalifa attacked the bodyguard of Ali Wad Helu, and in the fight several hundred men were slain on both sides before peace was restored by the emirs. Ali Wad Helu, who was Khalifa Omar, one of the successors to Abdullahi nominated by the Mahdi, persuaded the Khalifa to lay aside his jealousy and suspicion, and endeavor to harmonize all factions in the presence of the enemy. Hence the Khalifa Sherif was released from prison and his followers brought back from banishment.

On June 6, after all the expeditionary force had been brought up to Akasheh, the troops were led out by the Sirdar to attack the dervishes intrenched at Ferkeh, 16 miles distant. The main body, 7,000 strong, with field artillery and machine guns, advanced along the river, while the camel corps and cavalry, with horse artillery and 2 Maxims, 2,100 men in all, took the desert route to occupy the heights east of Ferkeh. The intention was to surprise and entrap the 57 emirs there, who had only 3,000 troops with about 1,000 rifles. The black troops advanced rapidly to the attack at dawn on June 7, opening a well-directed fire. The dervishes were taken entirely by surprise. They returned a heavy, though inaccurate fire, and fought with desperate valor, but were steadily driven from their positions, being unable to resist the double attack, from the front and from the side of the desert. The desert column, which had successfully turned the position to cut off retreat, fell upon the retreating dervishes after they were driven out of the town, pursuing them beyond Suarda and capturing the camp there, with a great quantity of supplies. At Ferkeh all their camels, provisions, and ammunition fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The dervishes, who were some of the Khalifa's picked troops, led by his best emirs, did their best to resist the attack. The Baggaras among them refused to surrender when death was the certain alternative. The Jaalin, a religious people, who were once faithful Mahdists but now detest the Khalifa's *régime*, and the blacks, who fought for the Khalifa under constraint and afterward were eager to join the Egyptian army, constituted the bulk of the prisoners. Nearly 900 were killed in the camp, including 50 emirs. The brave commander, Hammuda, was one of the slain. The Egyptian troops, composed of the most stalwart young men of the nation, finer in physique than any army in Europe, better fed and cared for than most European soldiers, and admirably trained and disciplined, by their coolness and firmness in repelling a charge of the dervish cavalry, and by the dashing enthusiasm with which their cavalry charged the enemy in position, dispelled all doubts as to their *morale* and courage. About 500 prisoners were taken by the Egyptians, whose total loss was only 20 killed and 80 wounded. The pursuit and the taking of Suarda brought the enemy's losses up to 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Egyptian camp was established at Kosheh close to Ferkeh.

The Khalifa, after the Ferkeh defeat, preached a holy war, and said he would send large re-enforce

ments of 7,000 brave men to Dongola; but, surrounded by the disaffected, he dared not send many of his own tribe north. He sought support from the Nile population, whom the Baggaras had hitherto kept in cruel subjection, releasing the imprisoned Dongolese and Jaalin chiefs, and giving them commands. The dervish garrisons retired from the country between Suarda and Dongola, whence thousands flocked to the Egyptian camp, delighted with the prospect of a change of rulers. Wad el Bishara, Emir of Dongola, ordered a muster of all the males in the province capable of bearing arms. Determined as he was to defend his post to the last extremity, he collected a great quantity of grain, forcing the people to give it up as a contribution to the *jehad*. In July the cholera, which had broken out in a virulent form in lower Egypt, causing 90 per cent. of deaths among the persons seized at Cairo, attacked the British soldiers in camp at Wady Halfa and the Egyptians at Kosheh, where there was a fatality of over 70 per cent. The epidemic ceased after raging about a month. By the end of July the railway was completed as far as Ferkeh. The advance on Dongola was delayed until the Nile should rise sufficiently to enable the stern-wheel steamers to ascend the second cataract and the new gunboats, armed with 12-pounders and 6-pounders, to be put together. The Khalifa and the Mahdists took courage, believing that God was fighting on their side, when they saw the Egyptians delay while cholera decimated their numbers and storms destroyed a large section of their railroad. The Baggaras, in exacting contributions for the war and punishing the people suspected of holding communication with the enemy, began to treat the Nile populations more cruelly than ever before.

A forward movement of the Egyptian forces began on Aug. 25 with the occupation of Absarat by the Suarda garrison. The railroad was continued to this point, and the troops advanced to Fereig, the Staffordshire regiment which joined the force from England being transported on the large river gunboats, which were able to steam 14 miles an hour and carried each a 12-pounder Maxim forward, mounted in an armored citadel, a lighter Maxim amidships, 2 quick-firing 6-pounder guns, and 6 or 8 machine guns in a lofty tower, capable of sweeping the river banks and fitted with an electric search light. Some of the larger gunboats carried in addition 24-pound Armstrongs for long-range fire. At Fereig, skirmishing began with the Egyptian cavalry and the Kabadish and Foggara friendlies who ascended the west bank. The dervish transport service was crippled by the desertion of the river boatmen to the Egyptians and the loss of several boats. Kerman, which was abandoned after Ferkeh, was reoccupied and fortified, and a strong force of spearmen and riflemen was intrenched at Hafir. The main Egyptian force advanced to Kaibar, and thence marched, on Sept. 18, against the dervish positions at Kerman and Hafir. At their approach Wad el Bishara and Osman Azrak evacuated Kerman, crossing the river to Hafir. The English field and horse artillery and gunboats opened fire on the strong fort at Hafir in the morning of Sept. 19, and the dervishes replied with their 4 guns and a well-directed musketry fire. Their only gunboat, one built by Gordon Pasha



GETTING A BRITISH GUNBOAT THROUGH THE JURASH RAPID.

during the siege of Khartoum, was sunk by a Krupp shell, and bursting shells silenced the guns in the fort and killed many of the defenders, while the Maxims cleared the shore of riflemen. The bombardment did not end till night, when the dervishes, supposing that the Egyptians intended to march by on the opposite bank to attack Dongola, retired to that town to oppose their crossing there. But meanwhile the English gunboats had steamed up the river and taken position in front of Dongola to prevent the dervishes from removing their supplies of grain. The Egyptians crossed the river at Hafir and pursued the retreating dervishes, whose two generals were severely wounded. The 5,000 dervishes were shelled out of Dongola on Sept. 22, and attacked in their camps by the cavalry. Here also the Baggaras fought till they were killed, but all the other Arabs fled or surrendered, and the blacks deserted and offered their services to the Egyptians. On the following morning Dongola was occupied by the Egyptians. After the capture of El Debbeh, on Sept. 25, and subsequently of Korti, both of which were undefended, the command of the whole province was in the hands of the Egyptians, whose coming was generally welcomed by the natives. No further advance was contemplated before another year.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The International conference of the Evangelical Alliance was begun in London, June 29. As it marked the completion of the fiftieth year of the work of the Alliance, it was styled the Jubilee Conference. Previous to the opening of the conference a jubilee celebration was held in Liverpool, June 25, when special mention was made of the fact that the Alliance had been practically instituted in that city fifty-one years before, and a resolution of thankfulness at the success of its work throughout the world was adopted. The conference in London was opened by a jubilee meeting under the presidency of Lord Polwarth. The principal resolution adopted expressed thankfulness for the work of the Alliance in emphasizing for fifty years the oneness of the Church of Christ, and embodied a prayer for a continued blessing on its efforts to promote brotherly love, to uphold the cardinal doctrines of the Gospel, and to defend the persecuted. The Bishop of Exeter denied that the prayer of Christ for the oneness of his people had been unfulfilled. It had been fulfilled by essential unity, though not by ecclesiastical uniformity. The Rev. Dr. Pentecost, in seconding the resolution, said that Christian fellowship was infinitely more essential than ecclesiastical recognition, desirable as such recognition was. The unity of the Church was more imperiled by efforts to bring about external uniformity than by anything else. The Rev. Dr. Rigg expressed the opinion that uniformity would give a deathblow to real unity. The general secretary, epitomizing the history of the Alliance—which had been formed to promote brotherly love and union among Christians in different countries, to advance evangelical truths, and to counteract error and superstition—emphasized the services it had rendered for religious liberty and in opposing persecution. Almost its first efforts had been in behalf of the Lutherans in Russia and of the Armenians; and almost every country in Europe and many lands abroad had since witnessed the persistent but unostentatious efforts of the Alliance in behalf of religious liberty. The subjects were considered, in papers read, addresses, and general discussions, of "Religious Liberty," with particular reference to the Armenians in Turkey and the Stundists in Russia; "The True Unity of the Church, which is the Body of Christ in New Birth and Life"; "The True Unity of the Church in Growth and Development"; "The Evangelical Alliance and Christian Co-operation"; "Natural Science as the Handmaid of Revealed Religion," by Sir William Dawson; "Christianity's Opportunity and Duty in the Press"; "The Dangers of Romanism and Ritualism"; "Evangelical Religion on the Continent"; "Christian Work among the Young"; The True Unity of the Church as perfected in Glory"; and reports on the state of the Churches in the several countries represented in the meeting.

Two of the original founders of the Evangelical Alliance were present at this meeting, viz., the Rev. Dr. Angus and the Rev. Dr. Newman Hall.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. The following is a summary of the statistics of this denomination for 1890: Number of members, 113,733, showing an increase during the year of 3,638; of members newly received, 11,487; of itinerant preachers, 1,011; of local preachers, 434; of baptisms, 1,998 of adults and 6,472 of infants; of Sunday schools, 2,133, with 22,568 officers and teachers and 135,284 pupils; of catechetical classes, 801, with 9,495 catechumens; of Young People's Alliances, 888, with 30,407 members; of organized societies, 2,058; of churches, 1,808, valued at $4,564,436; of parsonages, 676, valued at $888,656; of other property, $121,276.

The receipts for the year of the missionary society were $161,342—representing average contributions of $1.42 for each member of the Church. Of the whole amount, $36,524 were received toward the payment of the debt. The increase of receipts over those of the previous year was $25,804. From the mission fields were returned—of home missions, of which 22 were new missions, 492 missions, 498 missionaries, 40,824 members, and 5,470 accessions during the year; in the foreign missions, 89 mission stations, of which 6 were new, 132 missionaries, 12,573 members, and 1,655 accessions. An increase of 1,949 members from the previous year was shown. Notwithstanding the number of new missions and mission stations added, the whole number remained the same as in the previous year, 20 of the former missions having become self-supporting, and others having been united with other fields. The foreign missions were in Germany, Switzerland, and Japan. The Woman's Missionary Society had contributed $3,788.

EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCHES, CONGRESS OF. The Fourth National Congress of Evangelical Free Churches of England met at Nottingham, March 10, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes presiding. The president, in his opening address, explained that the movement represented by the congress was not political or philanthropic, but evangelical. Its causes were the entire disappearance from the churches represented of their internal differences, and the sad fact of a revival in the country of extreme mediæval clericalism, which their fathers believed had forever disappeared from England, the operation of which had forced them all together in self-defense. Papers were read during the meetings on "The Church and the Press"; "Preaching" (Dr. Joseph Parker); "Churches in Towns"; "Churches in Villages" (the Rev. John Smith, General Missionary Secretary of the Primitive Methodist Church); "Betting and Gambling"; "Purity"; and "Immediate Legislation affecting our Churches." Resolutions were passed denouncing the treatment of the Armenians, favoring international arbitration, urging legislation for the Sunday closing of licensed saloons, and discountenancing the further support of voluntary schools by the State. The name of the organization was changed, and instead of congress it will hereafter be known as the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. The constitution of this body, as presented to this meeting, declares the objects of the Council to be: to facilitate fraternal intercourse and

co-operation among the evangelical free churches; to assist in the organization of local councils; to encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the churches: to advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church and defend the rights of the associated churches; and to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

The Federation of the Evangelical Free Churches has grown up since 1890, though a few local councils not entirely resembling the present bodies were already in existence at that time. It now comprises 209 councils, scattered over the whole of England and Wales. The movement is at work in the rural districts as well as the towns, the villages of a district being grouped around the nearest town. The councils have associated with them at least 7,500 churches, representing, in round numbers, a membership of about 1,000,000. Counting all the Methodist bodies as one, the federation includes nine denominations. Under it, house-to-house visitation has been undertaken in many towns; a nonconformist parochial system has been developed; great united missions have been held; interdenominational missions have been established in villages where no free-church cause existed; and in the towns exchange of pulpits, religious conferences, etc., are bringing Christians of different denominations into closer fellowship. The literature which has been created under the auspices of the Federation is mentioned as constituting one of the significant features of its growth. A catechism is in preparation dealing with the history and principles of the free churches, and a monthly organ and a series of shilling handbooks on nonconformist principles are projected.

EVENTS OF 1896. Hardly within a generation has a year opened with such threatening conditions. Within a few days came the news of the President's message regarding the Venezuelan boundary dispute; of the attempted seizure of Johannesburg by a party of British raiders, and with the connivance, as has since been ascertained, of officials very near the Government. Close upon this came the German Emperor's friendly message to President Krüger, and for a time, apparently, it required but a trifle to precipitate a war that would surely have involved the United States. The year ended, however, with peace in Europe and an international treaty for arbitration, ready for signature, by representatives of the two great English-speaking nations.

Italy has been in effect forced by an able native monarch to abandon her colonies in East Africa. Spain appears to be making no sensible progress toward suppressing the insurrection in Cuba, and, aside from minor wars that England has on her hands for the preservation of order in Africa, the world is at peace.

In the pages that follow, nearly all the events that may be supposed to interest ten thousand or more people are briefly recorded. Some of them may seem trivial, as, for instance, the annual meetings of certain societies and associations; but it is believed that in every case the membership of the society in question is large enough, or its importance is great enough to justify its mention.

January 1. Washington: The President appoints a commission to determine the true boundary of Venezuela. England: Alfred Austin appointed Poet Laureate by command of the Queen. Cincinnati, Ohio: An area of 12 square miles is annexed to the city. South Africa: Dr. Jameson with about 500 raiders, mainly English, engages a force of 2,000 Boers near Krugersdorp, in the Transvaal. Pasadena, Cal.: Annual "Tournament of Roses," 10,000 spectators. Leadville, Col.: Opening of ice palace.

2. South Africa: Dr. Jameson and his men surrender to the Boers.

3. Washington: L. M. P. Myers, of Richmond, Va., appointed assistant general superintendent of the railway mail service. Cuba: Martial law proclaimed in the provinces of Havana and Pina del Rio. Germany: The Kaiser in a published dispatch congratulates President Krüger on his victory over Dr. Jameson's raiders. Great war excitement follows in England.

4. Washington: By proclamation of the President, Utah becomes a State. Canada: Seven Cabinet ministers resign, favoring Sir Charles Tupper for Premier in place of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

5. South Africa: Cecil Rhodes resigns the premiership of Cape Colony; Sir J. Gordon Sprigg succeeds him. Baltimore: The cardinal's berretta is conferred on Mgr. Satolli in the Roman Catholic cathedral. Germany: Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen publishes his discovery of the "X ray."

6. Washington: Call issued for a Government loan of $100,000,000. Utah: State officers inaugurated. New York city: Opening of the new appellate branch of the Supreme Court. Chicago: Strike of stone cutters.

7. Ohio: The State Senate adopts resolutions recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The German Kaiser announces that he will not recognize any claim of British suzerainty in the Transvaal. Kentucky and Mississippi: Meeting of the State Legislatures. Missouri: Lloyd Lownes inaugurated Governor. Great Britain and the United States: The Evangelical Alliances of, order a week of prayer for peace. New York city: Report of the American Cup Committee on the Defender-Valkyrie races made public.

8. London: A movement inaugurated favoring a permanent court of arbitration. Oklahoma: Statehood convention breaks up in a fight about a location for the capital.

9. England: Denial by the Colonial Office that Venezuela has been trespassed upon. Germany: Meeting of the Reichstag.

10. England: Great activity in the navy yards and excitement over the Transvaal question. South Africa: Arrest of 22 persons in the Transvaal charged with treason.

11. Canada agrees to arbitration of the Bering Sea seizure claims. England: Appointment of Sir Claude MacDonald British minister to China. Cuba: Insurgents capture San Christobal and Bahia Honda. Italy: Adjournment of the Parliament.

12. Washington: The President recommends a commission on the Venezuelan question and warns that country against excesses toward Englishmen. New York: A steamer chartered by the Central Labor Union to carry 400 negroes to Liberia. England: Mr. Gladstone reaffirms his opinion in favor of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Germany again insists on the *status quo* in the Transvaal.

13. Ohio: Asa S. Bushnell inaugurated Governor. Cuba: An insurgent force appears within sight of Havana. Abyssinia: An attack of natives repulsed by the Italians at Makalla. Turkey: Exclusion of the Red Cross Society by a decree of the Sultan.

14. Chicago: The Board of Trade demands the retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes. Germany: Prince Leopold resigns his commission in the army as the result of a quarrel with the Kaiser. Recall to England of Commissioner Booth of the Salvation Army. South Africa: The Transvaal Legislature authorizes an increase of the army. The British representative at Cape Colony is directed to look out for American prisoners. It is announced that Dr. Jameson and his followers will be sent to London for trial. England: The British flying

squadron is ordered into commission on five days' notice. Brazil: A contract made for the importation of 100,000 Europeans.

15. Canada: Sir Charles Tupper becomes Secretary of State; Cabinet ministers resume office. Manitoba: General election; victory of the Greenway party, the question at issue being whether separate schools shall be allowed for Catholics. New York: Opening of the building of the Clearing House Association. North Carolina: Expulsion from the State University of 12 students for hazing and conduct unbecoming gentlemen.

16. Iowa: F. M. Drake inaugurated Governor. New York: Annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League. Nebraska: Secretary-of-Agriculture Morton is elected President of the Nebraska State Historical Society. London: United States Ambassador Bayard tenders thanks for kindness to Americans in the Transvaal. France: Émile Loubet elected President of the Senate. Pittsburg: Employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company strike against 25 per cent. reduction in wages. New York: Commander and Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army, announce their recall to England.

17. Canada: In view of possible war, Canadian lake captains offer their services to the Imperial Government. Siam: Settlement of boundary dispute between France and England. The Mecong river is accepted as the dividing line. Maryland: Deadlock in the Legislature over the election of United States Senator. Cuba: Recall to Spain of Capt.-Gen. Campos. Germany: Revision of the civil code presented to the Reichstag by Chancellor von Hohenlohe.

18. Detroit: President Angell of Michigan University elected President of the Deep Water Way Commission. Germany: Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the empire. Cuba: Appointment of Gen. Weyler to be captain general. Virginia: The Legislature authorizes the State University to issue $200,000 bonds to make good losses by fire:

19. Africa: Submission of the King of the Ashantees to British authority.

20. Europe: Adverse criticisms of the press on the President's promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine.

21. Mississippi: A. J. McLaurin inaugurated Governor. New Jersey: John W. Griggs inaugurated Governor. Missouri: The Anti-Sunday Barber law declared void. Memphis, Tenn.: Annual convention of Southern cotton growers. Chicago: Annual convention of National Association of Manufacturers. Rhode Island: Meeting of the State Legislature. Utah: The election of Frank J. Carmon and Arthur Brown to be United States Senators.

22. Maryland: Hon. George L. Wellington elected United States Senator. Iowa: Re-election of Senator Allison. Washington: General conference of free-silver men.

23. Washington: Ex-President Harrison appointed counsel before the United States Supreme Court. Meeting of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. Abyssinia: The Italian garrison of Makalla is permitted to evacuate the post.

24. Washington: First meeting of the Venezuelan Commission. Mississippi: Election of the Hon. H. D. Money as United States Senator. Florida: Meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Augustine. Turkey: Conditional permission accorded to Miss Clara Barton to relieve Armenians. Washington: Annual meeting of the American Forestry Association. The Secretary of Agriculture is elected president. Ex-President Harrison pays a visit of courtesy to President Cleveland. Coinage of standard silver dollars ordered at United States mint.

25. Russia: The Czar authorizes increased naval estimates for the coming seven years.

26. Washington: Great Britain officially accepts a commission to settle the Bering Sea claim.

27. Kentucky: Deadlock in the Legislature on the election of the United States Senator. Germany: The Kaiser celebrates his thirty-seventh birthday. St. Petersburg: Henry Lasker wins in the international chess tournament. Alabama: Coal barges pass for the first time down the Black Warrior river *en route* to tide water at Mobile. Scotland: Work resumed in the Clyde shipyards after a lockout of several months. Canada: Official opening of the Quebec winter carnival.

28. Washington: Meeting of the National Board of Trade.

29. Iowa: Indictment of the mayor and aldermen of Dubuque, because of the passage of an ordinance increasing their own salaries. Wisconsin: Sale of the street railway system of Milwaukee for $5,000,000.

30. Indiana: Decision of the State Supreme Court that the legislative appointments of 1893 and 1895 are invalid (both parties involved). California: Decision by the State Supreme Court that the election commission law of the Citizens' Defense Association is unconstitutional. Agreement of the anthracite coal companies to limit production. Philadelphia: Meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society.

31. Forty-nine bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church send a formal protest to the President against the Armenian atrocities. Similar letters are sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Czar, and to the Emperors of Austria and Germany. Louisville, Ky.: George Todd, Republican, elected mayor of the City Council in place of Henry H. Tyler, deceased.

February 1. California: Organization of a Pacific Coast Lumber Trust, representing $70,000,000 of capital.

4. Ecuador issues a call for a Pan-American Congress. Washington: The President appoints Assistant-Secretary Uhl of the State Department to be ambassador to Berlin. Annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance. England: Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, invites President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic to visit England for consultation touching existing complications. President Krüger declines with thanks.

5. Washington: Opening of bond bid for $100,000,000. Italy: Tax riots in Piedmont, 6 killed, 30 hurt. Germany: Widespread labor agitation, strikes of cloth workers; the Government asks employers to arbitrate. New York: The price of coal advances 35 cents a ton by order of the trust.

6. New York: Both branches of State Legislature pass bills to retaliate for the exclusion of American insurance companies from Germany. Ohio: The State Senate raises the liquor tax to $500; local option defeated in the lower house. South Africa: Beginning of the trial of the Uitlanders recently engaged in rebellion. Manitoba: Opening of the new Legislature at Winnipeg, a majority opposed to separate schools. Korea appoints a minister to the United States. Denver, Col.: Dedication of a home for consumptives.

7. Washington: The President signs a bill prohibiting prize fights and bull fights in the Territories and in the District of Columbia. Africa: Great Britain proclaims a protectorate over Ashantee. Turkey: The Sultan replies to Queen Victoria's letter, assuring her that everything is quiet in Armenia. Canada: The Press Association, in Session at Toronto, passes a resolution of loyalty to the

British Empire. Illinois: Decision of the Attorney-General against the reorganization of the Chicago Gas Trust. Nebraska: Ex-Congressman William J. Bryan brings suit to restrain the issue of refunding gold bonds by the city of Lincoln on the ground that such action discriminates against silver and other legal tender.

8. New York: Richard Croker withdraws from the leadership of Tammany Hall: receives a public dinner and a testimonial silver cup. John C. Sheehan is his successor. Washington: Allotment of bonds under the new loan completed at an average of 111.

9. Chicago: Judge Groscup sentences Joseph R. Dunlop, an editor, to two years in the penitentiary and $2,000 fine for sending obscene matter through the mails. Africa: Cecil Rhodes permitted to return to duty with the South Africa Company.

10. Baltimore: Meeting of the League of American Wheelmen and a Good Roads Congress; Sterling Elliott chosen president. Cuba: Arrival of Gen. Weyler.

11. Washington: The President nominates William W. Rockhill, of Maryland, to be First Assistant Secretary of State. New York: Execution of "Bat Shea" for the murder of Robert Ross in an election fight. England: Queen's speech in Parliament. A statue to John Bright is unveiled in the Houses of Parliament. France: The Senate refuses a vote of confidence in regard to southern railway scandals. Korea: Revolt at Seoul, murder of the Prime Minister and seven officers.

12. Nicaragua: Re-establishment of civil law. Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Washington observe Lincoln's birthday as a legal holiday.

14. Washington: The President consents to act as arbitrator between Italy and Brazil. New York: Gov. Morton signs a bill granting jurisdiction over the Hudson Palisades for a military national park.

15. Washington: Arrival of Pom-Kwang-Soh, the new Korean minister resident.

16. China: Appointment of Li-Hung-Chang to attend the coronation of the Czar.

17. Russia: Visit of the King of Korea to St. Petersburg, seeking the protection of the Czar.

18. Washington: Annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. England: John Dillon is elected to succeed Justin McCarthy as leader of the Irish National party.

19. Cuba: Several vessels arrive with arms and ammunition for the insurgents. Bulgaria: Recognition of Prince Ferdinand by the European powers. Spain: Four anarchist bombs explode in the garden of the royal palace, Madrid; no one hurt.

20. France: President Faure pardons ex-United-States-Consul Waller, convicted of treason in Madagascar. London: Election of John Everett Millais to be President of the Royal Academy. Germany: End of the clothing trades' strike; 34,000 men return to work at an advance of 12½ per cent.

21. Washington: The Treasury gold reserve reaches the legal minimum of $100,000,000 for the first time since September, 1895. New York: Under the retaliation law 3 Prussian insurance companies are ruled out of the State. England: Appointment of Lord Gray to act with Cecil Rhodes in the administration of the South Africa Company. New York: The glass workers of the United States combine for mutual defense; membership 75,000. Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth announce their withdrawal from the Salvation Army, and turn over the property of the army to their successor.

22. Philadelphia: Meeting of the Universal Peace Society. Virginia: Dedication of the Confederate Museum at Richmond.

23. England: Arrival of Dr. Jameson and 240 of his men; they are received with great popular enthusiasm.

24. New York: Eva Booth temporarily placed in command of the Salvation Army in the United States.

25. New York: Capture of a large Cuban expedition by United States marshals. England: Dr. Jameson and his officers are arraigned in Bow Street Court and released in £2,000 bail each. Venezuela: President Crespo in his message expresses gratitude for the intervention of the United States. Sale of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railway for $10,000,000.

26. New York: A considerable desertion is announced from the Salvation Army to a new association organized by Mr. and Mrs. Booth. Spain: Dissolution of the Cortes. Texas: Two bank robbers lynched at Wachita Falls. Germany: Opening of Christian Socialist Congress at Berlin.

27. Baltimore: Formidable strike of garment workers. The New York Yacht Club drops Lord Dunraven from its list of honorary members. Canada: Manitoba protests against intervention in school matters by the Dominion Government.

28. Philadelphia: Officers of the steamship Horsa convicted of filibustering. England: Ambassador Bayard receives a copy of the British case concerning Venezuela. Wisconsin: A bill passes for new apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts. Washington: Resolutions passed by the United States Senate favoring recognition of Cuban belligerency.

29. The Senate resolutions in regard to Cuba create great indignation in Spain. Turkey: Arrest of 200 Armenians in Constantinople. Boston, Mass.: Tax on dram selling and on new hotel licenses raised by Board of Police Commissioners.

March 1. The North Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Bunce commanding, held ready for service at Hampton Roads. Active work ordered at the various navy yards of the United States. Chicago: 582 indictments for bucket-shop swindling. Savannah, Ga.: 311 negro colonists set sail for Liberia. Spain: Riotous attack on the United States consulate at Barcelona; the act is promptly disavowed by Spain. Prussia: Issue of an edict excluding American insurance companies until concessions are made in the United States. Abyssinia: Italian troops under Gen. Baratieri are defeated by King Menelek, losing 5,000 men and much material of war.

2. Washington: Decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the Leland Stanford estate in the suit of the United States for $15,000,000. England: Naval estimates call for 46 new war ships, 5,400 more seamen, and an appropriation of about $110,000,000. New Jersey: A bill passed for the preservation of the Hudson river Palisades. Spain: Anti-American riots in Madrid.

3. New York: President Cleveland acts as chairman at a mass meeting in aid of Presbyterian home missions. France: President Faure meets Mr. Gladstone at Cannes. London: Notable Anglo-American meeting in favor of arbitration. Michigan: Sale ordered of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroads to satisfy claims amounting to $3,734,765. England: Oxford refuses to grant women the degree of B. A. (vote of the congregation, 215 to 140). Washington: Resolutions passed in the House favoring belligerent rights for Cuba.

4. Spanish universities at Madrid closed by order of the Government because of riotous demonstrations against the United States. England: Publication of a blue book presenting the British side of the Venezuelan claim.

5. Italy: Resignation of the Cabinet and great excitement at the war news from Africa. Australia: The colonial premiers declare for federation.

Massachusetts: Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott becomes Governor in place of Gov. Greenhalge, deceased. Spain: United States consulate mobbed at Valencia.

6. South Carolina: The Legislature passes a new dispensary law. Italy: Riots in Rome and other cities; 2,000 Italian troops besieged by Abyssinians at Adrige.

7. A rearrangement of stars in the national ensign made necessary through the admission of Utah as a State. Canada: $3,000,000 asked for to improve defenses. Iowa: Bill passed imposing a tax of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mill for five years as a State University Building fund. Spain: Students attack United States consulate at Cadiz; dispersed by the police.

8. Chicago: Students of the Northwestern University hang the King of Spain in effigy and tear down the Spanish flag. New York: Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth hold an enthusiastic mass meeting at Cooper Union, favoring the secession from the Salvation Army. Spain: Continuation of anti-American riots. Italy: Formation of a new ministry. England: The army estimate calls for nearly £21,000,000.

9. Washington: Ground broken for the American University. Spain: Anti-American riots at Balbao. United States consulate attacked, several hurt on both sides. China: An agreement for a loan of £16,000,000 signed between Chinese agents and an Anglo-German syndicate. New England: Many woolen and cotton mills reduce their running time because of dull trade.

10. Washington: Venezuela's case presented to the Boundary Commission. New York: Passage of the Raines bill by the State Senate (31 to 18). London: Arraignment in court of Dr. Jameson and his officers. Spain: Anti-American riots by students of Salamanca. Ohio: Boiler makers strike at Cleveland, coal miners at Palmyra, and machinists in Chicago, Ill.

11. New York: Passage of Greater New York bill by the State Senate. California: Successful sea trial of the United States monitor Monadnock off San Francisco. Pittsburg, Pa.: Meeting of the National Reform Conference.

12. New York: Passage of the Raines Liquor Tax bill by the State Assembly. England: The Venezuelan blue book severely criticised by "The Daily Chronicle." Chicago: Strike of 13,000 tailors and cutters. England: Cambridge University, by a vote of 186 to 171, refuses to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

13. Abyssinia: Peace negotiations between King Menelek and the Italians; 100,000 Abyssinians, well armed and drilled, pass in review before the Italian commissioner. Germany: In the Reichstag, Herr Babel accuses Dr. Carl Peters of murder; an exciting scene ensues. Canada: Knights of Labor withdraw from the International association.

14. New York: "God's American Volunteers" is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth as the name of the new religious order. Germany: A strike of 12,500 joiners at Berlin has secured shorter hours and better pay for the workmen.

15. Kentucky: Gov. Bradley orders a detachment of State troops to Frankfort to preserve the peace in the Legislature. New York: The steamer Bermuda sails, presumably with arms and men, for Cuba; she could not be held under our laws.

16. Washington: A decision of the Supreme Court in the case against the State of Texas gives the ownership of Greer County to the United States. It is officially announced here and in the English House of Commons that negotiations have been opened for a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute. England: It is expressly declared in the House of Commons that the advance up the Nile is intended for protection against threatened invasion, and to create a diversion in favor of Italy. Russia: The Czar confers the Grand Cross of St. George, a high military decoration, upon the victorious King Menelek of Abyssinia. Kentucky: Meeting of the Legislature under military guard.

17. Kentucky: Adjournment of the Legislature without electing a United States Senator. Italy: Meeting of Parliament; a war credit voted of 140,000,000 lire, and it is announced that the Abyssinian war will be prosecuted either to success or honorable peace. France: The Minister of Foreign Affairs calls the attention of the British Government to the consequences of the Egyptian expedition; war excitement follows. Cuba: It is reported that the insurgents have destroyed 1,125,000 tons of sugar upon 15 estates. England: The House of Commons passes a resolution strongly favoring an international agreement establishing a parity of exchange between gold and silver.

18. Ohio: The Legislature passes an excise measure imposing a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on the gross earnings of many corporations. Philadelphia: The Methodist Episcopal Conference votes to admit women as lay delegates.

19. Washington: Conference of Western silver Senators and Philadelphia manufacturers. Mexico: American capitalists have purchased the street-railway system of the city. France declines to draw upon the Egyptian reserve fund to aid the Nile expedition.

20. England: A discussion of the Nile expedition in the House of Commons sustains the Government by a vote of 288 to 145. Washington: By a vote of 180 to 71 the House censures Ambassador Bayard for a speech made in England. Monaco: The reigning prince extends the charter of the casino for fifty years at $400,000 a year.

21. New York: Ballington Booth appoints officers of the New American Volunteers. Turkey: Massacres resumed at Oorfa, several thousand reported killed.

22. Washington: The President orders all members of the Indian service below agents to be brought within the civil-service rules.

23. Washington: After a long debate on Cuban belligerency resolutions, they are unanimously recommitted by the Senate. New York: Gov. Morton signs the Raines liquor bill.

24. Korea: The Japanese win a victory near Fusan. Italy: The Bank of Italy takes the Government war loan at 97 per cent. The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrive at Genoa. Ohio: Passage of a bill by the House of Representatives prohibiting big hats in theaters.

25. England: Publication of a parliamentary paper entitled "Errata in the Venezuelan Blue Book." At the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London international arbitration was favorably considered. Italy: Baron Blanc declares that the Anglo-Italian alliance is an accomplished fact.

26. New York: Passage of the Greater New York bill by the State Assembly; 91 to 57. The State Bar Association takes steps to further the interests of arbitration. Chicago: Gov. Altgeld and the trustees of the State University indicted for not flying the national ensign. Egypt: The debt commission decide to draw upon the reserve fund for the expenses of the Nile expedition; French and Russian commissioners object and withdraw.

27. Cuba: The Bermuda safely lands her men and war material. South Africa: Serious uprising of Matabeles against the British. Sharp fighting and alleged repulse of natives.

28. Philadelphia: Launch of the battle ship Iowa from Cramp's yard. England: Oxford wins the annual boat race with Cambridge.

29. Washington: The Supreme Court rules that the Interstate Commerce Commission may not fix freight rates.

30. Washington: The President nominates B. J. Franklin to be Governor of Arizona in place of Hughes, removed. New York: The Governor appoints Henry H. Lyman to be excise commissioner under the Raines liquor law.

31. Washington: The President approves the bill removing the disability of army and navy officers who served the Confederacy. England: Adjournment of the British Parliament to April 9. France: Active work ordered in the navy yards, and the Mediterranean fleet strengthened. Germany: Celebration of Bismarck's eighty-first birthday.

April 1. South Africa: The Transvaal Government offers to co-operate with England against the Matabeles. Egypt: The dervishes are repulsed in their attack against Kassala. Omaha, Neb.: Curfew ordinance passed over the mayor's veto by the City Council. Hayti: Election for President: Tiresias Simon Sam chosen in place of Hyppolite, deceased.

2. Ohio: The anti-theater-hat bill passes both Houses. Alaska: The rush of American gold seekers threatens to complicate the boundary question. China joins the postal union. Heidelberg, Germany: The university confers the degree of Ph. D., with honor, upon Miss B. T. Morrill, of New York, a graduate of Vassar.

3. Washington: Under the act of Congress each Senator and Representative will be allotted 15,000 packages of seed for public distribution. Iowa: By a vote of 22 to 27 the State Senate defeats a bill legalizing the manufacture of liquor.

4. Prominent Roman Catholic prelates, Cardinals Gibbon, Vaughn, and Logue, have signed an appeal for a permanent arbitration tribunal. New York: Enforcement of the Raines liquor law begins. Germany and Japan conclude a new commercial treaty. Louisiana: State troops sent to St. Laundry Parish to restrain "regulators." South Carolina: Registration books opened under the new Constitution requiring an educational qualification.

6–15. Athletic games of the 1776 Olympiad at Athens, Americans win a large proportion of the events. Ohio and Minnesota: Town elections show Democratic gains. New York: Marriage in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock.

7. Chicago: Municipal elections, reformers make large gains.

8. Washington State: Completion of the Government dry docks at Port Orchard on Puget's Sound. Ohio: Bill passed making counties responsible for money damages in case of lynching.

9. Ohio: Bill passed to prohibit treating to intoxicating liquors. England: Parliament reassembles. New York: Celebration by the King's Daughters of their tenth anniversary.

10. Spain: General elections. The Government secured 309 against 131. Utah: The Legislature adjourns.

13. Iowa: A bill taxing bicycles passed by the Legislature. New Jersey: Municipal elections show Democratic gains. Washington: The President nominates Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, late of the Confederate service, to be consul general at Havana.

14. Ohio: Annual convention of mine workers at Columbus. Cuba: A considerable engagement near Lechuza, both sides claim the victory. Canada: A deadlock continues in the Dominion Parliament on the Remedial Schools bill. Austria: The German Emperor and Empress visit Vienna.

15. New York: Passage by the Senate of the Greater New York bill, the mayors of Brooklyn and New York protesting. The United States coast defense monitor Terror goes into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Greece: The King delivers the trophies to the victors in the Olympic games, eleven won by Americans. Canada: Sir Charles Tupper withdraws the Manitoba Remedial Schools bill. Miss Eva Booth appointed commander of the Salvation Army in Canada and Newfoundland.

16. Washington: Annual proclamation of the President prohibiting the taking of seals in Alaskan waters. Canada: A notable emigration to the United States is reported at various points along the boundary.

17. New York: Decision of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, that racing a horse for a stake is not a lottery. London: Arrest of the principals in the Burden diamond robbery, more than $100,000 worth of jewels and precious stones found in their possession.

18. England: Visit of the Dowager-Empress Frederick to Victoria. Austria: The Municipal Council of Vienna elects a burgomaster in defiance of the Emperor's wishes. Germany: The Reichstag unanimously calls upon the Government to abolish dueling. London: The building trades decide to strike on May 1.

20. Louisville, Ky.: The trades and labor unions refuse to support free silver. New York: Gov. Morton signs the bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles free. Washington: National Congress of Religious Education, Gen. John Eaton, president. Brussels: International Bimetallic Conference, delegates present from the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Roumania. Dutch East Indies: Government troops lose 60 men killed and wounded in a conflict with the natives.

21. Denver, Col.: A woman is accepted for jury duty. Louisiana: Re-election of Gov. Foster (Democrat).

22. Washington: Meeting of the International Arbitration Conference.

23. Canada: Adjournment of Parliament. England: An American memorial window dedicated in the Shakespeare Memorial Church, Stratford-upon-Avon.

24. Washington: Organization of the Southern Historical Association.

25. Trial trip of the United States battle ship Massachusetts, she makes $16\frac{14}{100}$ knots an hour.

27. South Africa: John Hayes Hammond, the American civil engineer, pleads guilty of treason before the Transvaal court. London: Mr. Chamberlain informs the House of Commons that the invitation to President Krüger will be withdrawn. New York: Meeting of the Theosophists of America. Canada: Sir Mackenzie Bowell tenders his resignation.

28. South Africa: Hammond and his associates are condemned to death at Pretoria.

29. South Africa: Death sentences of Hammond and his associates commuted by the Government. Cuba: Capture of the American schooner Competitor by the Spaniards.

30. South Africa: Telegrams implicating South African officials are made public at Pretoria. Canada: Direct steamship traffic contracted for between Canada, France, and Belgium, $50,000 subsidy. Richmond, Va.: Meeting of the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution. New York: Meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution.

May 1. Cleveland, Ohio, Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Annual debate between Harvard and Yale: Yale wins. Assassination of the Shah of Persia. Eight-hour strikes begin in several States.

2. Nicaragua: The rebellion officially declared suppressed. Hungary: Celebration of the national millennium at Buda-Pesth. New York: Dedication of the new site of Columbia University.

3. Enthronement of the new Shah of Persia.

4. Milwaukee, Wis.: General strike of street railway employees for higher wages and recognition of union; all lines tied up.

5. St. Paul, Minn.: City election, Republicans carry everything. The Transvaal: President Krüger opens the Volksraad. Newport News, Va.: 2,600 men go on strike in the Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock company's yard. New London, Conn., celebrates her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

6. Baltimore: Meeting of the National Municipal League for good city government. Harrisburg, Pa.: Meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society. Washington: The President extends the civil-service rule to include 30,000 more Government employees.

7. Philadelphia: Execution of H. H. Holmes, a notorious murderer.

8. Italy: The Government announces its intention of holding Kassala in East Africa and of trying Gen. Baratieri by court-martial. Arrest of Americans by Spanish authorities; they are condemned to death, but execution is postponed at the request of the United States. Bolivia: Col. Pano elected President.

9. New York: Barnard College receives $100,000 as a building fund.

10. Hungary: Socialist riots in Buda-Pesth.

11. England: The British flying squadron is dismissed. Canada: Ministry reorganized under Sir Charles Tupper.

12. Sweden: Four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Vasa.

13. The Transvaal: Gen. Joubert, commander of the Boer army, is elected Vice-President of the Republic.

14. Trial trip of the United States battle ship Oregon; she makes $16\frac{1}{100}$ knots.

15. Washington: The President appoints Commissioner Lochren, of the Pension Office, to be United States judge in Minnesota, and promotes Deputy Murphy to be Commissioner of Pensions. Arrival of a Japanese commission to study electrical appliances. Wellesley College: The heirs of the late William S. Houghton give $100,000 for a memorial chapel.

16. Holland: 6,000 dock laborers go on strike at Rotterdam.

18. Venezuela agrees to pay $8,000 indemnity to Great Britain as personal damages, not to affect the boundary claim.

19. East Africa: Withdrawal of Italian troops from Adigrat. Asbury Park, N. J.: May 19–26, Baptist Anniversary week.

20. The Transvaal: Death sentences of the English and Americans convicted of treason are commuted to terms of imprisonment. Massachusetts: Two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Andover. England: Celebration of the Queen's seventy-sixth birthday.

21. Saratoga, N. Y.: General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Russia: Official entry of the Czar and Czarina into Moscow.

25. Boston, Mass.: Unitarian Anniversary week. Crete: British, Russian, and French war ships sent to protect Christians against Turks. Washington: Decision by the Supreme Court that the steamship Horsa violated the neutrality laws.

26. New York: Grand parade of the city street-cleaning department under Col. Waring, 2,000 men, 750 horses and vehicles in line. Russia: Coronation of Nicholas II, at Moscow. By proclamation certain taxes are remitted and enlarged freedom granted to exiles (see DISASTERS, May 30).

27. Pittsburg, Pa.: The National Convention of Prohibitionists nominates Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President; a bolt is organized for free silver and woman's suffrage under the name of A National Party. Minneapolis: School children purchase the first house built in the city, and have it removed to a site prepared for it in Minnehaha Park. Princeton, N. J.: By act of the trustees the name College of New Jersey is changed to Princeton University.

28. Austria: The Upper House of the Parliament passes the Electoral Reform bill.

30. Yale wins the intercollegiate championship in track athletics; Pennsylvania, second; Harvard, third.

June 1.—Tennessee: Celebration at Nashville of the centennial of the admission of the State to the Union.

2. Indiana: Meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association at Terre Haute. New Haven, Conn.: Meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, Gen. O. O. Howard president. London: Twentieth annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association.

3. Washington: Ratification of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of sealing claims. New York: Conference on international arbitration at Lake Mohonk.

4. Michigan: National Conference of Charities and Correction at Grand Rapids. Chicago: Gift of $10,000 to the Civil Service Commission from the Citizens' Association for the Enforcement of Law.

5. Cleveland, Ohio: Conference of Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association. New York: Sale of Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power Plant and franchise; sold to Morton, Bliss & Co. for $4,000,000.

8. Spain: Martial law proclaimed at Barcelona, where a bomb was exploded by supposed anarchists, 11 persons killed. Hungary: Opening of the new Houses of Parliament. Pittsburg, Pa.: Opening of the National Sängerfest.

9. New York: Gov. Morton appoints the Greater New York Commission, with Seth Low as president.

11. Washington: Congress adjourns. Transvaal: Release of the four leaders of the Reform Committee on payment of heavy fines ($125,000 each).

13. St. Louis: Preliminaries of the National Republican Convention; Charles W. Franklin, of Indiana, temporary chairman. Washington: The Government pays an indemnity to families of Italians killed in the Colorado riot, and to England for outrages on British subjects in New Orleans and Nebraska. United States and Mexico: A new treaty permits troops of both nations to cross the border in pursuit of marauding Indians.

16. St. Louis: Meeting of the National Republican Convention. Washington: The President announces his views on the silver question in a public letter. Detroit, Mich.: Meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

18. St. Louis: William McKinley, of Ohio, nominated for President on the first ballot by the National Republican Convention, Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President, on a platform declaring for a single gold standard; 21 advocates of free silver, led by Senators Keller, of Colorado, and Cannon, of Utah, retire from the Convention.

19. St. Louis: Mark A. Hanna, of Ohio, chosen chairman of the National Republican Campaign Committee. The free-silver bolters from the Republican Convention nominate Senator Teller for President. New York: Incorporation of the New York Telegraph Company under the Western Union Telegraph.

20. Madagascar is formally declared a colony of

France. Leadville, Col.: Miners strike for higher wages and recognition of the union. Boston: Dedication of a monument to John Boyle O'Reilly.

22. Opening of the railway between Quebec, St. Johns, and Halifax. New England: Many cotton mills agree to shut down for four weeks during the summer.

23. Chicago: Democrats renominate Gov. Altgeld, and choose him to represent the cause at the national convention. Victoria, British Columbia: Opening of Parliament.

24. Spain: The Senate, by a vote of 88 to 44, refuses to abrogate the protocol of 1877 with the United States. East Africa: Portugal permits Great Britain to land troops at Beira.

25. New York: First meeting of the Greater New York Commission. Germany: Li-Hung-Chang visits Prince Bismarck.

27. A committee of 5 appointed to draw a charter for the Greater New York. France suggests to Great Britain the termination of her occupation of Egypt.

28. Spain: The Chamber of Deputies pledges tobacco revenues for a loan of $100,000,000.

29. Atlanta, Ga: A reduction of 50 per cent. in output agreed upon by the Southern Textile Manufacturing Companies. Baltimore: Cardinal Gibbons publishes the Pope's encyclical letter on the union of Christian churches.

30. Richmond, Va.: Sixth annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans.

July 1.—Alabama: An advance of 2½ cents per ton granted to Birmingham coal miners.

2. Cleveland, Ohio: Strike of Brown Hoisting Company Works; the mayor is obliged to read the riot act. Santa Fé, New Mexico: The jury in the Peralta Land Grant case returned a verdict of guilty. Richmond, Va.: Corner stone laid of a monument to Jefferson Davis. Lieut. Peary starts on an Arctic exploring expedition.

4. Cuba: Another American filibustering expedition lands men and arms on the coast.

5. Crete: Formation of a revolutionary government. England: Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, raised to the peerage.

6. Chicago: Preliminaries of the Democratic National Convention; Senator David B. Hill, of New York, temporary chairman. England: It is decided in the House of Commons by a vote of 252 to 106 that India must pay for the maintenance of her own troops in the Soudan.

7. Chicago: The Democratic National Convention reject Senator Hill as temporary chairman and elect Senator Daniel, of Virginia. London: Arrival of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U. S. A. The Yale boat crew is defeated by the Leander crew at Henley.

8. Chicago: The Democratic Convention elect Senator White, of California, permanent chairman. A number of gold-standard delegates are ruled out. Canada: Resignation of Sir Charles Tupper as Premier because of the recent election. Wilfred Laurier asked to form a new Cabinet. London: The Queen reviews the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

9. The Democratic Convention adopts a platform favoring free coinage and condemning the use of Federal troops for the preservation of order; vote, 626 to 303. A resolution is passed condemning Mr. Cleveland's administration; vote, 564 to 357. London: A dinner given by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston at which the Prince of Wales is present and makes a friendly speech.

10. Chicago: The Democratic National Convention takes four ballots without a choice; on the fifth ballot William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, is nominated by about 642 votes. England: Passage of the Deceased Wife's Sisters Bill by the House of Lords.

11. Chicago: Arthur Sewall, of Maine, nominated for Vice-President on the fifth ballot, after which the convention adjourns.

12. The nomination of Mr. Bryan indorsed by the American Bimetallic League.

13. Mexico: Unanimous re-election of President Diaz.

14. France: A lunatic shoots at President Faure.

15. New York: International challenge cup won by the Canadian yacht Glencairn.

16. Milwaukee: Meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union.

19. Cleveland, Ohio: Celebrates the foundation of her first settlement.

20. Venezuela files her brief against Great Britain in regard to the boundary question. New York Clearing House banks pledge $15,000,000 to protect the Treasury gold reserve. London: Trial begins of Dr. Jameson and his men. Crete: More massacres of Christians reported.

21. Commercial treaty signed between China and Japan. New York: General strike of tailors ordered. A monument to John Brown unveiled at North Elba, N. Y.

22. St. Louis: Populist National Convention meets. Great Britain: Publication of a second blue book on the Venezuelan question. St. Louis: Senator W. V. Allen, of Nebraska, chosen permanent chairman of the Populist Convention.

24. St. Louis: Nomination of Bryan and Sewall confirmed by the Silver Party Convention.

25. St. Louis: Populists nominate Mr. Bryan for President and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for Vice-President. South Africa: British troops meet with a reverse near Buluwayo.

26. England: International peace demonstration in Hyde Park.

28. Georgia: Receipt of the first bale of the season's cotton crop at Savannah. England: Dr. Jameson and his colleagues found guilty of making war against a friendly power in the British High Court of Justice; they are sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

29. Maine: Speaker Read makes an important political speech at Alfred. England: Passage of the Irish Land bill by the House of Commons.

30. Washington: The President issues a proclamation warning Cuban sympathizers against violating the neutrality laws.

31. New York: Tammany Hall indorses the Chicago nomination.

August 1. Michigan: Informal opening of the new 800-foot lock in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

4. Chicago: The Stock Exchange closes in consequence of the failure of the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit Company with liabilities of $8,000,000.

5. Spain: Tax riot in Valencia. England: Amendments to the land bill in the House of Lords.

6. A sound money National Democratic Convention called to meet at Indianapolis.

8. New Orleans: Refuses to accept the new charter framed by the State Legislature.

12. New York: Democratic ratification meeting in Madison Square Garden, speeches by Messrs. Bryan and Sewall. Persia: Execution of the Shah's assassin at Teheran.

13. England: The House of Lords passes the Irish land bill which becomes a law.

14. England: Adjournment of Parliament to Oct. 21.

15. Death of the Sultan of Zanzibar; Seyjd Kalid proclaims himself Sultan in defiance of British op-

position (see Aug. 27). Germany: Resignation of the Minister of War, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf.

18. New York: Notable speech from Mr. Bourke Cochran in reply and in opposition to Mr. Bryan.

19. Meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. Canada: Meeting of the Eighth Parliament at Ottawa, J. B. Edgar elected speaker.

22. Washington: Resignation of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. Switzerland: Opening of the International Copyright Congress at Bern.

24. Buffalo, N. Y.: Forty-fifth Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

25. Milwaukee: Meeting of the Republican League Clubs of the United States, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, president. New York: Large importations of gold from Europe.

26. Constantinople: Sanguinary riots, several hundred Armenians killed.

27. Zanzibar bombarded by the British fleet; the new Sultan takes refuge in the German consulate; many public buildings damaged, the Sultan's corvette sunk; Hamond becomes Sultan. Trial trip of the United States steamer Brooklyn, 21·01 knots an hour, premium earned, $350,000.

28. Japan: Resignation of the ministry; the Emperor appoints Count Kuroda Acting Premier. Zanzibar: The British consul demands the surrender of the Sultan, who sought refuge in the German embassy. New York: Arrival of Li-Hung-Chang, he is received with great ceremony.

29. New York: Presentation of Li-Hung-Chang to the President.

30. Saratoga, N. Y.: Lord-Chief-Justice Russell, of England, addresses the American Bar Association on international arbitration.

31. The Philippine Islands: Formidable rebellion breaks out against the Spanish Government. Turkey: Houses of Americans attacked and Armenian servants murdered in Constantinople. Scotland: Shipbuilders of the Clyde and Belfast concede an advance of wages. Saratoga, N. Y.: Meeting of the American Social Science Association.

September 1–4. Washington: General Conference of American Librarians. Vermont: Republicans carry the State by largely increased vote. England: International Convention of Representatives of the Irish Race in London.

2. Indianapolis: Convention of National Democracy, ex-Gov. Flower appointed temporary chairman, Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, permanent chairman. Cuba: Capt.-Gen. Weyler decrees compulsory circulation of bank notes at par with gold.

3. Indianapolis: The National Democracy nominates Senator John M. Palmer for President and Gen. Simon B. Buckner for Vice-President on a sound-money platform. Chili: The Congress proclaims Errazuriz President for five years, vote 62 to 60.

4. T. S. Clarkson elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

5. Germany: The Czar and Czarina guests of the Emperor at Breslau.

7. Spain: Adjournment of the Cortez *siné die*. Scotland: Meeting of Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh. Arkansas: State election, Democrats win.

9. Spain: 1,500 soldiers sail for the Philippine Islands.

12. Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner formally notified of their nomination.

14. Alleged discovery of a widespread dynamite plot in England and on the Continent, several arrests made. Maine: State election, Republicans win.

15. New York: United States steamship Bancroft sails for Constantinople. Richmond, Va.: Annual meeting of railroad conductors of the United States and Canada. Netherlands: Opening of the States General by the Queen Regent.

16. Mexico: Opening of Congress.

17. New York: United States steamship Cincinnati sails for the Bosporus. Egypt: The Anglo-Egyptian expedition reaches Barja, near the principal dervish encampment.

18. Washington: The building of three new battle ships is awarded to the Newport News Company, the Cramps, and the Union Iron Works. Rome: The Pope officially pronounces invalid all ordinations under the Anglican rite, and warns Episcopal clergyman to return to the Church of Rome. London: Guards are doubled at the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings because of alleged dynamite plot.

19. Germany: First International Women's Congress in session at Berlin.

21. Canada: Opening of the Central Exposition at Ottawa. Colorado: Strikers attack the mine houses at Leadville; several killed. Philadelphia: Cricket match with the visiting Australian team; the visitors win.

23. Egypt: Capture of Dongola by the British expedition. England: Victoria's reign on this day becomes the longest in the history of Great Britain. Meetings to protest against Armenian atrocities held throughout the United Kingdom. Colorado: Strike leaders arrested, Leadville under martial law. Pennsylvania: Property of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies sold under foreclosure.

24. England: Mr. Gladstone addresses a great meeting in Liverpool on the Turkish question. Col. Kitchener, commandant of the Egyptian army, is promoted major general.

25. The English Government makes a demand on France for the extradition of P. J. Tynan the alleged dynamiter. France refuses. Chicago: Atchison and Rock Island Railroads withdraw from the Western Freight Association.

26. China: Foochow and Hang-Chow open as treaty ports in accordance with the treaty of Shimoneseki. Cape Breton: Arrival of the Peary expedition. Vienna: Meeting of the anti-Masonic Congress.

27. Opening of the Iron Gates Danube Canal between Hungary and Servia. The Emperor of Austria and Kings of Roumania and Servia take part in the opening ceremonies.

28. Declaration of the Porte that disturbances in Constantinople are due to British supremacy. New England: A large number of mills and factories begin to work on full time. Canada: Strike of train dispatchers on the Pacific Railroad. Germany: Strike of dock laborers at Hamburg.

29. Rhode Island: Special session of the State Legislature.

30. St. Louis: Meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. France and Italy: A commercial treaty signed at Paris. India: Agrarian riots occur in the northern and central provinces.

October 1. Iowa: Celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of her admission to the Union as a State. England: Strike of 1,500 cabmen in London.

2. Boston, Mass.: Strike of 1,500 garment workers. Zanzibar: The deposed Sultan takes refuge on board a German war ship. Vigorous protest on the part of the British. Spain: Emigration of young men liable to military service restricted.

3. New York: Arrival of the new papal representative the Most Reverend Sebastian Martinelli.

4. Washington: Cardinal Satolli relinquishes the office of papal ablegate to the United States. The

Right Rev. J. H. Keane announces his resignation as rector of the Catholic University.

5. Canada: Adjournment of Parliament. Connecticut: Town elections show large Republican gains. France: Arrival of the Czar and Czarina, who are received by President Faure. Philadelphia: American cricket players win the third series of matches against the Australians.

6. Georgia: State elections carried by the Democrats, 40,000 majority. Vermont: Meeting of the State Legislature. The President and family leave Gray Gables, their summer home, to return to Washington. Secretary Herbert awards contracts for building torpedo boats. Paris: Arrival of the Czar and Czarina; *fêtes* in their honor lasting till Oct. 10.

7. Galesburg, Ind.: Celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858; Chauncey M. Depew delivers the ortaion. England: Lord Rosebery resigns the Liberal leadership. Turkey declines to admit the United States steamship Bancroft.

8. Washington: Secretary Olney holds a diplomatic reception. Zanzibar: British war ships ordered to concentrate because of German action in regard to the late Sultan.

9. Washington: The President arrives at the White House. Chicago: Twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire celebrated by a procession, more or less of a political character. Marked rise in the price of wheat, due to the failure of crops in Indiana and in South America.

10–14. Pittsburg: Meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew—12,000 members. New Haven, Conn.: Harvard wins the intercollegiate championship.

11. London: Great anti-Turkish demonstration held in Hyde Park.

12. Washington: Reassembling of the Supreme Court. The justices pay a visit of ceremony to the President. Colorado Springs: Forty-third Annual session of the International Typographical Union. Notable speech of Archbishop Ireland in support of McKinley. Germany: Annual congress of the Socialist party at Sieblichen.

13. Washington: First Cabinet meeting of the season. Eleventh annual encampment of the Union Veteran Legion. Spain: Mutiny on board a war ship at Ferrol, 40 men put in arms.

14. England: Cecil Rhodes announces that the Matabelan trouble is over.

15. France: Release of P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter.

16. New York: Decision by the State Court of Appeals affirming the right of the National Democrats to use their name on official ballots. Maryland: Dedication of the Army Correspondent Monument at Gapland.

17. New York: Gov. Altgeld of Illinois addresses a great meeting at Madison Square Garden on the political issues of the day. Monsignor Satolli sails for Rome. Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador announce a treaty whereby they become a confederacy.

18. Germany: 26 American women enter for the new term at Berlin University.

19. Washington: Arrival of the new Turkish minister, Mustapha Tahsin Dey. Germany: The Kaiser visits the Russian Czar at Darmstadt.

20. Nashville, Tenn.: Meeting of the American Institute of Architects. Princeton, N. J.: Celebration of the sesquicentennial of Princeton College. Vermont: Re-election of United States Senator Justin S. Morrell. St. Louis: Fifteenth annual convention American Street Railway Association. New York: Convention of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Washington: Fourth Annual Convention National Spiritualists of the United States and Canada.

21. Capture off the coast of Florida of filibustering steamers Dauntless and R. L. Mallory by the United States cruiser Raleigh. Boston: The American Missionary Association begins its jubilee convention. London: Celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Venezuela secures a German loan of $10,000,000.

22. England: Seizure at the Chinese embassy of Sun-Yet-Zen for political reasons; his release is at once demanded and enforced by Lord Salisbury.

23. Germany: Much popular indignation over the arrogance of army officers toward civilians.

24. England: Appointment of the Right Rev. Frederick Temple to be Archbishop of Canterbury in place of Archbishop Benson (deceased).

26. China: Appointment of Li-Hung-Chang Minister of Foreign Affairs.

27. Japan and Russia agree to co-operate with the United States in protecting the fur seals.

28. Washington: Conclusion of the British case before the Venezuela Boundary Commission. New York: Fifty-third Annual Session of the Sons of Temperance, 400 delegates present.

31. Flag Day, great sound-money demonstration in many of the principal cities.

November 1. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, United States consul in Cuba, sails for New York on leave of absence.

3. Presidential election: William McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart chosen President and Vice-President of the United States by a popular vote of 7,113,103. Japanese contracts for armored cruisers given to Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia. Delaware: Appointment of the Rev. C. F. Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wilmington.

4. The President issues his annual Thanksgiving message, making marked reference to the result of the election: in Wall Street stocks go up from 3 to 7 points. England: Edward R. Poynter elected President of the Royal Academy in place of Sir John Millais, deceased.

5. New York: Many millions of hoarded gold returned to the banks and subtreasuries. Chicago: Reopening of the Stock Exchange, closed since Aug. 3. General revival of business noted all over the United States. Vienna: Marriage of Prince Louis Philippe Robert, heir to the throne of France, and the Archduchesse Marie Borthe Émilie.

6. Massacres of Armenians resumed.

7. Ohio: 3,500 miners of Jackson County strike against the reduction of wages. Chili: Resignation of the Cabinet because of a vote of censure in the Chamber of Deputies. France presents a claim against Spain for damages in Cuba.

8. Germany: Prince Bismarck astounds the empire by revealing state secrets.

9. London: Lord Salisbury in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet refers to the Venezuelan controversy as practically ended, recognizes the Monroe doctrine, and congratulates the commercial world on the victory of sound money in the United States. Installment of Mr. A. Fendel Philips as Lord Mayor of London. Cuba: Capt.-Gen. Weyler takes the field in person. India: Bread riots occur in the districts threatened with famine.

10. Rochester, N. Y.: Twentieth annual general assembly of the Knights of Labor. Nashville, Tenn.: Baptist Congress in session.

11. It is decided to establish a permanent headquarters of the National Republican Committee in Washington.

12. A formal organization of Italian socialists announced for America under Signor Verro.

13. St. Louis: National Woman's Christian Temperance Convention; Frances E. Willard re-elected president. Continued advance in the price of wheat in the markets of the world. China: Extensive

railway construction undertaken by the Government. Cuba: Contradictory accounts respecting an engagement in the Rubi mountains. Costa Rica and Colombia agree to arbitrate an ancient boundary dispute.

14. London: The implied acceptance by Lord Salisbury of the Monroe doctrine is widely commented upon by the English press. Indiana: Republican congressmen-elect agree to leave local post-office appointments to the choice of the people. Norfolk, Va.: A large force of men taken on at the navy yard. Italy: A treaty of peace announced with King Menelek; complete independence of Ethiopia guaranteed; Italy pays the expense of maintaining prisoners.

15. New York: First annual convention National Council of Jewish Women. It is announced that the Pope approves of the settlement of the Manitoba school question.

16. The President appoints W. S. Foreman, of Illinois, Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Joseph H. Miller, resigned. Washington: A decision of the Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of California irrigation laws. Mexico: Session of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

17. Spain negotiates a loan of 250,000,000 pesos, more than twice that amount being offered. Georgia: Alexander Stephens Clay chosen United States Senator. Indianapolis: Annual congress of liberal religious societies. Germany: Heated discussion on military outrages in the Reichstag.

18. Norfolk, Va.: Congress of Protestant Episcopal Church in session. Trusts and monopolies discussed.

20. Washington: Appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty rector of the Catholic University. Germany: Opening of the Prussian Diet at Berlin.

21. Italy and Brazil sign a commercial treaty. Philippine Islands: It is announced that the insurrection has become general. St. Louis: Session of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons. Boston: Collapse of the Wire Nail Trust.

22. London: It is decided by the Royal College of Surgeons to grant diplomas to women. Cuba: Capt.-Gen. Weyler returns to Havana, his troops having been very severely handled if not routed by the rebels under Gen. Maceo.

23. Washington: The President appoints Carl C. Nott, of New York, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

24. Washington: Wu-Ting-Fang appointed Chinese minister resident. Alabama: Gen. E. W. Pettus chosen United States Senator. Hamburg: The dock laborers' strike involves 10,000 men. Nicaragua: Amnesty granted to 500 persons engaged in the late uprising.

25. Central America: It is officially announced the new confederacy is to be known as the Greater Republic of Central America.

27. It is announced that President Cleveland will make his home in Princeton, N. J., after the expiration of his term of office.

28. England: Queen Victoria summons Parliament to meet Jan. 19, a week earlier than usual. Money wanted for the army. Russia: It is announced that the Czar will abolish ministerial offices and be an absolute autocrat.

29. Great Britain assures France that a proposed expedition of the River Niger Company will not trespass upon French interests in Africa.

30. Georgia: Bills introduced into the Legislature prohibiting the game of football and the sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper.

December 1. Conference of business men at Indianapolis to discuss plans for currency reform. Mexico: Fifth inauguration of Gen. Porfirio Diaz as President.

2–3. Cuba: Many reported engagements between Spanish troops and the insurgents.

3. Washington: The President announces a tonnage tax upon incoming German vessels in retaliation for a similar tax imposed upon American vessels in German ports.

4. Maceo, the most successful of the insurgent leaders, is killed in an engagement with the Spaniards.

5. Washington: A protest filed by Germany against the President's action regarding tonnage dues.

6. London: Ambassador Bayard declines a Christmas testimonial tendered by a leading daily newspaper.

7. Washington: Meeting of Congress. Memorandum announced of a preliminary agreement between Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote in regard to the Venezuelan question. Russia and Great Britain arrive at an understanding regarding the Turkish question. It is definitely announced that the Sultan will be coerced.

8. Washington: "silver Senators" stay away from the Republican caucus. Paris: Sir Edmund John Monson presents his credentials as British ambassador to France, in place of Lord Dufferin. Scotland: Strike of firemen and seamen on the Clyde.

9. Washington: Permanent quarters secured by Chairman Hanna for the Republican National Committee. Colorado: Withdrawal of troops from Leadville. France: International bimetallism advocated by Premier Meline in the Chamber of Deputies.

10. San Francisco: Arrival from Honolulu of ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

11. Decision of the National Democratic party to establish permanent headquarters in New York.

12. Idaho: Decision of the courts that woman suffrage was adopted in the late election.

14. New York: Joseph H. Choate announces his candidacy for United States Senator.

16. Germany: Violent outbreaks among the striking dock laborers at Hamburg.

17. Switzerland: Dr. Adolphe Deucher elected President of the Confederation.

18. Cincinnati, Ohio: Samuel Gompers re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor. Italy: A disturbance and fight in the Chamber of Deputies over the allowance of the Crown Prince.

19. Declaration of Secretary Olney that the power to recognize Cuba rests with the President alone. Georgetown, S. C.: A public reception given to President Cleveland.

20. New York: Return to Cuba of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee. Popular demonstrations in favor of the Cuban cause.

22. Army: Col. Charles G. Sawtelle promoted to be quartermaster general. Chicago: Failure of the National Bank of Illinois; runs on other banks. St. Paul, Minn.: Bank of Minnesota closed by order of the State examiner. London: Confirmation of Bishop Temple to be Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England.

23. Washington: The President receives Señor Rodriguez, first minister of the "Greater Republic of Central America."

24. Germany: Arrest of several anarchists in Berlin.

25. Boston: End of the street-car strikes, pending negotiations; 800 strikers seeking re-engagement were refused.

28. Washington: It is announced by the State Department that the arbitration agreement is accepted by Venezuela.

31. New York: Gov. Morton removes Inspector-General McLewee for criticising State military officials in his report.

F

FARMERS' CONGRESS. The sixteenth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States convened in the hall of the House of Representatives at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10, 1896. Hon. Benjamin F. Clayton, of Iowa, president of the congress, presided, and Hon. J. M. Stahl, of Chicago, was secretary, assisted by Prof. C. A. Stockwell, of Rhode Island, and D. O. Lively, of Texas. Hon. Claude Mathews, Governor of the State, in his address of welcome, said:

"Indiana, while but thirty-third in area in the list of States, has, through the great fertility of her soil and the intelligent development of her wonderful resources by her farmers, been placed in the front ranks of the great grain-producing and live-stock States of the Union. Indiana, recognizing the great truth that the basis of wealth and prosperity of a people more largely rests upon a farm, has ever held out an encouraging hand to its agriculture, and through this wise and just encouragement has our State rapidly and continuously increased in wealth and in the happiness and contentment of our people. It has been eloquently said that you might burn your cities to the ground and soon a prosperous country would rebuild them; but destroy the prosperity of the farm, and grass would grow in the great commercial streets of our cities. But great as has been the encouragement which Indiana and doubtless other States have given to agriculture through equitable laws, public sentiment, and moral aid, there is yet more need, and through such meetings as this of yours may the way be pointed out to secure these needs."

Responding to the welcome of the Governor, President Clayton then delivered his annual address, in which he said:

"Our meeting follows in quick succession a determined and closely contested national campaign. In this campaign the interest of every farmer and producer has been involved. Laying aside the bitter personal attacks that usually characterize national politics, having as leaders men of the highest personal integrity and character, a campaign of education was inaugurated and 70,000,000 American people in the sacred right couched in the silent ballot rendered their verdict on Nov. 3, and, as a result of that campaign, no people so well understand the financial system of their government as do ours. While it is quite natural for a large and equally intelligent minority of our people to feel disappointed at the results, yet it is fair to presume that they will join with the majority in the hope that the verdict at the polls—the high and supreme tribunal before which great issues must be decided—will result in the restoration of life and activity to our commercial centers, and give employment to both capital and labor.

"At the fourteenth annual meeting, at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1894, this organization, by a practically unanimous vote, passed a resolution, declaring that to whatever degree either great political party shall adopt the policy of protection, we, as representatives of the farming interest, demand that an equal protection be given to farm products. A committee was appointed to confer with a congressional committee as to the readjustment of tariff schedules on farm products. I regret that there has been no report from that committee, but I have been placed in possession of figures on farm products under the operation of the former and the present revenue laws, both of which are protective; hence I shall give the facts without fear of party criticism. During the last fiscal year of the operation of the former law the agricultural imports of 20 articles the like of which we produce North and South amounted to $65,804,446; during the first calendar year of the operation of the present law the importation of the same articles amounted to $134,068,860, or an increase over the former law of $68,264,314. In the exportation of farm products we find the discrepancy still greater in 27 chief articles produced on the farm. During the fiscal year 1894 we exported farm products to the amount of $907,946,945, while during the calendar year 1895 there were exports in the same product to the amount of only $751,833,937, a decrease of $156,113,008. Adding the gain in imports to the loss in exports, the American farmer loses in one year $224,337,322. The discrepancy between the last year of the former law and the fiscal year closing in 1896 discloses a loss of $496,000,000, or a loss in two years under the late schedule of approximately $721,000,000. It may be claimed with some show of reason that other conditions aside from the change in schedules produced this effect, as, for instance, on the article of hides, on the free list under both schedules, the increased importation was $19,162,272, on wool the increase was $27,662,718, while our exports in cotton and breadstuffs receded $81,122,389.

"If these figures be true, a vigorous remonstrance to these schedules should go up from this body, and we should demand that the Agricultural Department investigate each item. Should protection be the policy of the Government, then it should be applied to farm products, and the Agricultural Department should recommend to the General Government such changes in the tariff schedule as will furnish the same protection to the product of the farm that is accorded to other grain interests.

"Notwithstanding the antitrust laws found in our statutes, combinations of the most gigantic proportions have been formed, which bid defiance to the courts of law and absolutely control the purchase and selling price of live stock and its products. In my judgment, it is a dark day when these combinations are permitted to invade any State. Gradually they are extending their powers and fastening their fangs upon the important trade centers of the States with a rapacious greed that threatens to sweep everything before it. Will any well-read man deny the proposition that these combinations can say to the farmer, 'You shall take your stock to the market and sell it to us at our price, or to others at prices dictated by us?' These charges have often been made, and they have never been publicly denied by those combinations. They have invaded our country with the foreign beef carcass; they have come within the gates of our cities, have destroyed the slaughter houses, and have driven the local business man to the wall through the siren song of cheap beef; and the time is not far distant when they will as absolutely control the price to the consumer. When you get behind the screen that conceals the National Grain and Millers' Associations, you will find the same conditions. Unless checked by State and national legislation, the Millers' Association will soon dictate to the farmer the price of his grain, and to the consumer the price of his breadstuff, as absolutely as the Whisky Trust controls the price of its goods. The meetings of these organizations are clandestine. Some time since I

understood from reliable authority that there was a national convention of oatmeal manufacturers at Des Moines, Iowa, and their movement was so quiet as to escape the sharp eye of the reportorial staff of the Des Moines press. If you will figure the margins between the price paid for grain and the price charged for mill products, there is no man but will agree with me that those engaged in the milling business are not rendering reciprocal justice to the producer of the cereal or to the consumer.

"By legislation and by courts we have settled the great principle that the public have a right to control these trusts, and corporations have accepted that principle. What we now want is, that the national and State executives lose no time in laying before Congress and the legislatures the evils complained of, and suggest such remedies as will check their further growth."

On motion of Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, a committee was appointed to examine the president's address and prepare a memorial to Congress upon the suggestions it contained. The committee consisted of Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio; Mrs. O. S. Foley, of Illinois; Mrs. J. M. Strahn, of Iowa; J. F. Branson, of Nebraska; John Stotze, of Ohio; and J. A. Myers, of West Virginia.

The president then announced the following standing committees:

On Finance: Will B. Powell, Pennsylvania; J. C. Offutt, Indiana; J. G. Avery, Massachusetts; J. Quirk, Minnesota; J. H. Baker, Maryland.

On Location: Mrs. Ada M. Ewing, Iowa; F. H. Appleton, Massachusetts; Jason Sexton, Pennsylvania; D. O. Lively, Texas; D. G. Purse, Georgia.

On Resolutions: William Lawrence, Ohio; H. D. Land, Alabama; H. H. Harris, Illinois; Joshua Strange, Indiana; J. H. Whetzel, Iowa; J. H. Baker, Maryland; R. G. F. Candage, Massachusetts; W. M. Hayes, Minnesota; Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Nebraska; G. A. Stockwell, Rhode Island; D. O. Lively, Texas.

After a lively discussion the following memorial was adopted.:

"To the Congress of the United States: The Farmers' National Congress is composed of 2 delegates at large from each State and 1 delegate from each congressional district of the United States, besides a large number of advisory delegates from each State. Its object is to advance the agricultural interests of the country. At the session of this congress in Indianapolis, Nov. 10-13, 1896, the Hon. Benjamin F. Clayton delivered his annual address and the undersigned committee was directed to consider it and prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States.

"The Farmers' National Congress is not a political organization, but it has political objects, among which are to secure legislation, State and national, in the interests of agriculture on nonpartisan lines by the co-operation of men of all political parties. Besides this, like the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grange organization, this congress demands that the general policy of a protective tariff shall be adopted by the Government of the United States, and that the products of agriculture shall share its benefits equally with the most favored of other industries.

"The recent election for President and representatives in Congress has for a time settled the question that 'the most ample protection' shall be extended to agricultural products in common with those of other industries. This memorial, therefore, represents the requests of farmers of all political parties. In view of the policy settled by the recent election, the annual address of the distinguished and able President of the Farmers' National Congress discusses the effect of tariff legislation as found in the tariff acts of Nov. 1, 1890, and Aug. 28, 1894. In view of these considerations this memorial asks the Congress of the United States to give the 'most ample protection' for farm products of the classes mentioned—that is, protective duties which will give the whole market to American farmers. Among these productions may be named: 1, cotton; 2, hemp; 3, flax; 4, wheat; 5, corn; 6, barley; 7, oats; 8, potatoes; 9, hops; 10, dairy products; 11, garden vegetables; 12, poultry and eggs; 13, live stock for use as food; 14, some kinds of tobacco; 15, small fruits; 16, apples and other orchard fruits; 17, hay."

Hon. A. M. Soteldo, delegate from Venezuela, was introduced and spoke feelingly of the friendship between the two republics.

After the report of the committee fixing upon St. Paul, Minn., as the next place of meeting, ex-President Benjamin Harrison was introduced, and in part said:

"I came here this morning simply to make acknowledgment of the compliment you have shown me by inviting me to appear before this convention. I suppose that politics is barred and that this is strictly an agricultural meeting. I am not learned in agriculture, though I was born and reared upon the farm, and whatever education I acquired was paid for by the proceeds of corn and wheat and hogs. It is very much the custom of the time—and a very natural custom it is—that men of a particular vocation should associate themselves together with a view of promoting their interests, and not selfishly the interests of the few, but the interests of the great class to which they belong, to study the principles that underlie a successful prosecution of a particular calling, and to cultivate fraternity and acquaintance. The times are full of such associations, and I think they should be encouraged. When men engaged in a particular calling from high motives associate themselves together and pursue those high motives in their association only good can result. But we must not forget when we form a lawyers' association, or a farmers' association, or an association of laboring men, that our object and aim should not be wholly selfish. Indeed, I think I may say that if we were absolutely selfish in our purposes and thought only of our own good, the good of the class and of the individual of the class, we should find that good most highly promoted by taking a broad view of things and by admitting to our deliberations this thought: that it is not possible for one class to be highly prosperous while all other classes are suffering; that there is an interdependence in all our business and social relations, and that this is highly developed in a free government like ours. In other words, in a broad sense, we prosper together and we suffer together; we are interdependent. I think sometimes the conceit of the farmer has been unduly promoted when it has been said that he is at the bottom of everything and that he belongs to an independent class, that cities are not of much account, and that farms are God's work and enduring. What would the farm be without the town, and what would the town be without the farm? The cities furnish the population that consumes the product of the farm, and the farm furnishes the subsistence of the city. As I heard a friend say the other day, 'It is the city for the country, and the country for the city, and all for the flag.' We are all rejoicing with you just now—even those who have to buy our breadstuff and provisions—that you are getting a little better price for wheat and corn than you have been getting, and we think it is highly unselfish on our part that we should be willing to pay a little more for flour and meal and bacon that you should have a better chance on the farm.

"My thought is, if you think there are wrongs

and grievances in the business conditions or in legislations, hunt them out and specify them, hold them up to public judgment, and have faith in your fellow-man. For I say to you that the great body of the people, an overwhelming majority, are in favor always of justice and fairness, and if you make that appeal to them they will respond. They only want to be informed. They want to have you specify. If you are going to have a fight, have something to hit and hit it hard. Men will applaud the blow that you deliver.

"I have rejoiced in all that has tended to make agriculture easier, to give leisure for thought and reading, for the cultivation of the intellect. I rejoice that the schoolhouse and the little church are found in every country neighborhood; I rejoice in the belief that our people are patriotic, and that never before in the history of our country was there a deeper and more universal love of the starry banner and the Constitution for which it stands."

After a discussion of the resolution asking for the extension of free mail delivery in rural districts, the amendment of antitrust laws, the construction of ship canals from the Great Lakes to the seaboard, and various measures affecting agricultural products, the congress adjourned.

FARMS, ABANDONED. The problem involved in the abandonment of farms—a process that has steadily gone on in the Northeastern States for the past quarter of a century—is a curious one, and is closely related to our general social and economic interests. This movement has not been confined to the rural districts of mountainous New England, though its effects have been more patent there, but, it is claimed, is also observable in New York, in New Jersey, and even in Ohio. It is not probable, however, that in the last-named States the tendency has become so marked as to modify the sum total of social interests in any material degree. This, however, can not be said of New England, and the danger is that causes which have operated there, added to other local agencies, may, unless neutralized by other influences, work further mischief like a contagion. It is asserted by statisticians that the tendency to desert the country for the city, to "speculate in futures," to quit agriculture for other occupations, is also a recently noticeable fact in England, France, and Germany, and it has bred uneasiness in the minds of statesmen and thinkers. One can, then, scarcely attribute the movement involved in the abandonment of farms to that restlessness which has been specially attributed to the American character. The latest exact information bearing on this subject is derived from the figures of the semi-decennial census report of Massachusetts for the five years ending with 1895—the only State that is both prompt and thorough in furnishing this important record. Massachusetts, too, furnishes a better test than any other State. If its great manufacturing interests, generally distributed over all the State, offer a ready diversion from the farm to the workshop, the large local demand for food products, creating a bigger home market, tends to offset this drain on the agricultural classes by making truck farming more profitable. If this farm abandonment proceeds persistently in any ratio, it is safe to conclude that such ratio is considerably exceeded in the other New England States.

On May 1, 1895, the 2,500,183 people in Massachusets were divided into 547,385 families, giving an average of 4·57 persons to each. Taking private families alone—that is, excluding the population of hotels, public institutions, schools and colleges, and camps of laborers—the ratio was 4·49 persons. Years ago the families of farmers were large. The conditions of country life favored fertility and the healthfulness of children, as against city life. The same facts of vital statistics would inhere in Nature today, other things being equal. But the figures tell another story. In Nantucket the family size is 3·07; in Dukes County (Martha's Vineyard and vicinity), 3·25; in Barnstable, 3·43. In these maritime regions of course the soil is poor and sandy, yet fifty years ago the average was fully equal to that of the rest of the State. Of the 14 counties in the State, 7 fall much below the average. Of the others, Essex shows 4·46; Franklin, 4·17; Norfolk, 4·54; and Plymouth, 4·09. Suffolk County, which includes Boston and several of its suburban feeders, has an average of 4·79. The lowest ratio is found in Edgarton, Dukes County, 2·98, and Wellfleet, Barnstable County, 2·92. In some wards of the large cities the average ranges between 6 and 7 to the family, and in many cases it rises above 5, while in many small towns the average is below 3. Such figures teach a very plain lesson. They show the dwindling of population in the rural districts, especially of the young and sturdy, either in their desertion of the State or their movement from country to city. As a logical consequence, the number of persons necessary to keep land in effective tillage having greatly decreased, many of the less fertile farms or those more remote from a city market have been abandoned. With this, perhaps, has gone a direct falling off of fecundity in the rural population, following that law of supply and demand which is inevitable in every turn of existence whether of Nature or society.

While no very recent statistics are available as to the status of other New England States as regards the farming population, reports made a few years ago to the Legislatures of Vermont and New Hampshire bearing on the reapportionment of the States into election districts are full of significance. In many of the mountain townships (and these constitute a large portion of Vermont territory) population had so dwindled that in some cases there were scarcely more than half a dozen voters, and yet these had as much voting power in the legislative body as cities of 50,000 people. The traveler through such States as Vermont and New Hampshire in particular finds deserted homesteads at every turn, ruined and empty houses and their ramshackle barns, with open doors and windows looking like eye holes in a skull, and wide stretches of young forest, where once grew corn and potatoes. The inexorable forest comes down and claims its own as soon as the hand of man intermits his patient toil. The United States census statistics of 1880 and 1890, as showing the changes of ten years, shed some light on the course of farm abandonment in New England. These are given for 4 States where the action is more noticeable: Maine had in 1880 64,309 farms, with an average of improved or tillable land of 3,484,908 acres; in 1890, 62,013 homesteads, with average of 3,044,666 acres. New Hampshire in 1880 counted 32,181 farms, and an acreage of 2,308,112; in 1890, 29,151 farms of 1,727,187 acres. In Vermont, for 1880, we find 35,522 farms, and acreage 3,286,461; in 1890, 32,573 farms, and 2,655,943 acreage. Massachusetts showed in 1880 38,406 farms, of 2,128,311 acres; in 1890 the census record was 34,374 farms and 1,657,024 acres. The ratios of agricultural shrinkage in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are so slight, as shown in the two last national censuses, that they are far less significant. It is New England, especially mountain New England, that is peculiarly the region of abandoned farms, where the phenomenon assumes a startling vividness.

So much has been written in newspapers and periodicals on the subject of farm abandonment, with special relation to its causes, that it is scarcely needful to enter into that part of the subject, ex-

cept so far as the causes may suggest the partial cure of the evil. The tremendous development of Western railways, especially the building of the transcontinental systems, immediately after the civil war, opening vast fields of cereal and live-stock production, and shifting the center of distribution, was the original disturbing factor. Incidental to the influence, involving loss of revenue to the Eastern farmer, was the loss of the old intensely thrifty, conservative spirit that made the farmer's family content with a parsimonious living. The new spirit of the times opened unknown vistas of pleasure and comfort in living, which the old life could not gratify. These two main causes assisted by other minor influences, drained the agricultural sections of the East of the more ambitious growing generation, and still continues to do so. A possible remedy may be suggested by the study of these causes. The farmer cut off from profitable production of the great staples, hay alone excepted, must learn to mix brains with his farming, and study the markets that are left to him, with a view to their supply. Eggs, butter, cheese, milk, poultry, winter roots and similar products, and general market gardening, when sufficiently near to populous trade and manufacturing centers, offer annually increasing outlets for remunerative toil. The farmer in the East must change his methods and become free of the old ruts. The social difficulty may be largely decreased by good roads, convenient alike for business and pleasure, and practically bringing families near to each other for the purposes of society and the producer near his shipping station. The subject of good roads has been greatly mooted of late years, and some steps have been taken to secure them. In a report to the New York Legislature four years ago it was estimated, as a conclusion based on careful study, that an adequate system of macadamized roads would add 25 per cent. to the value of agricultural property in the State. A similar appreciation, if not so great a one, would take place in all the agricultural sections. The necessity of scientifically built roads must be accepted as a prime factor in all schemes for the regeneration of farming interests. That the older agricultural regions, especially the more sterile sections, can ever be restored to their former importance in the general economic scheme is scarcely possible. But very much may be done by intelligent private and public effort to check the retrograde tendencies that have been operating powerfully for many years.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF 1896. The presidential campaign of this year was an important disturbing factor, unsettling all financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises for nearly three months, and it was not until the election that there was any recovery. Then confidence was restored, and there was a decided improvement in the general situation, which continued to the end of the year. There were indications in May that the Democratic National Convention, which would assemble in Chicago, July 7, would be dominated by delegations in favor of the free coinage of silver, and some fears were entertained that the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, June 16, would fail to take decided ground in favor of the gold standard. All doubt regarding the attitude of the Republican party was dispelled by the adoption of a sound money platform, and William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, were nominated for President and Vice-President. But as the time approached for the meeting of the Democratic Convention it became evident that the free-silver-coinage element would be largely in the ascendant. The conservative members of the party sought to avert the catastrophe, but without avail, and the platform adopted not only declared in favor of the free coinage of silver, but it contained resolutions assailing the courts for their interference by injunctions at the time of the Debs insurrection in 1894; declaring against life tenure in the public service; opposing further issues of Government bonds for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve; and demanding that holders of Government obligations should be deprived of the option now enjoyed of choosing the kind of money in which they should receive payment. The platform was adopted by a vote of 628 to 307, and William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were placed in nomination for President and Vice-President. The Populist party met in St. Louis, July 22, and nominated W. J. Bryan and Thomas A. Watson, the latter of Georgia, while the silver convention met later in the month and nominated Bryan and Sewall, and in September the sound-money Democrats met in Indianapolis and nominated Palmer and Buckner. Immediately after the action of the Democratic Convention at Chicago a feeling of distrust begun to grow; prices at the Stock Exchange were depressed; gold was drawn from the Treasury for shipment to Europe and to Canada; savings-bank deposits were withdrawn, converted into gold, and the metal was hoarded; commercial failures increased; business and industrial enterprises were paralyzed; capital sought retirement; and the financial situation grew grave. There were periods of recovery from the depression as the canvass progressed, due to a more hopeful feeling regarding the result of the election, but during October fears of the possibility of the success of the Democratic ticket stimulated further hoarding of gold; the demand for the metal caused an advance in the premium of from ¼ of 1 to 1 per cent. for spot, and from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. for options deliverable in November and December, which premium led to the import of gold from Europe; sterling exchange was largely bought for insurance against loss in case of the election of Bryan and Sewall; money on call gradually grew stringent; loans for fixed periods could not be obtained except at high rates; contracts for goods were made conditional upon the success of Mr. McKinley, and for at least ten days before the election nearly all financial, commercial, and industrial interests were in a state of partial stagnation. The stock market was, however, comparatively strong, owing to speculative manipulation. The election resulted in the success of the Republican national ticket, which received 271 electoral votes against 176 for Bryan and Sewall, and there was an immediate restoration of confidence. Money grew easy; the premium on gold vanished; hoards of gold and of currency were released; capital sought employment; business revived; industrial enterprises were resumed; the net gold in the Treasury increased; the loans, cash, and deposits of the banks were rapidly augmented; and prosperous conditions generally prevailed. The significance of the victory for sound money was shown by the fact that the popular plurality of 725,448 was the largest given at any presidental election since 1872, when Grant's plurality was 762,991; and all the Eastern, the Middle, and Middle Western States, the most populous and the most wealthy sections of the country, gave Mr. McKinley decisive majorities. The victory resulted from a phenomenal uprising of the people, regardless of party ties, who voted for the Republican candidate because he represented the principle of sound money and of good government as opposed to a debased silver currency and revolutionary methods.

Among the important events in Europe more or less influencing the financial situation were the

political tension in London, growing out of the raid by Dr. Jameson upon Johannesburg at the close of 1895. A telegram by the Emperor William of Germany to President Krueger of the Transvaal Republic, congratulating him upon the defeat of the raiders, was regarded in England as indicating that Germany was in entire sympathy with the Government of the republic, and that in the event of possible collision with England Germany would actively intervene. A feeling of resentment quickly spread, and it was intensified by the action of the English Government in placing in commission a naval flying squadron and in recruiting for the army. The excitement soon subsided, however, after explanations had been made by the Emperor William to the Queen, but the tone of the London markets did not immediately recover. In February it was reported that the English Government had decided to submit the Venezuelan boundary question to a commission, but this was not confirmed, though until it was denied the London markets were somewhat favorably influenced. On Nov. 10 arbitration was agreed upon between England and this country. The defeat of the Italians by the Abyssinians at Adua, on March 1, caused great excitement in Italy, leading to the downfall of the ministry. Overtures were then made to the Abyssinian King for peace, and concurrently England arranged an Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Soudan. This movement was opposed by France, but later that Government yielded consent. On April 28 it was announced that 5 of the Johannesburg committee, who were connected with the Jameson raid, had been condemned to death, and this caused great excitement in England. The Government appealed to President Krueger to commute the sentence, and he consented to banish the condemned men, imposing heavy fines. The tension in Europe regarding the situation in Turkey grew quite severe in July and August, but the powers were not in accord, and therefore no action was taken. After the visit of the Emperor of Russia to England in September the French ambassador to the Porte insisted upon reforms in Armenia, the demand was complied with, and thereafter there was less friction regarding Turkey. The Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile captured Dongola toward the end of September, and on Oct. 26 a treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia was signed.

The most important financial event at home was the offering on Jan. 6 for popular subscription of $100,000,000 United States 4-per-cent. bonds, this course being taken instead of contracting with a syndicate, because of the opposition in the Senate to further private contracts for the sale of bonds. The subscriptions amounted to $568,000,000 from 4,640 bidders, and the awards were $66,788,650 at above 110·6877 and $23,211,350 at that price. The bids were opened Feb. 5, and by the end of the month $54,669,959.67 had been paid into the Subtreasury and $28,500,000 into specially designated depository banks. The bond sale yielded $111,166,246, and if no gold had been withdrawn by intending purchasers of bonds the net gold would have been increased to $155,729,739. But gold was withdrawn at frequent intervals during the bond payments, and the amount so taken from the New York Sub-treasury was $51,434,957.50. The sale of bonds netted $84,150,207 gold, to the Treasury. The bond issue was ordered for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury net gold, which was $63,262,269 on Jan. 1, and reduced to $49,845,508 on Feb. 1. It fell to $44,563,494 by Feb. 10, some gold having been withdrawn immediately prior to the opening of the bids for the bonds. By the end of February the net gold was increased through payments for the bonds to $124,631,141, and by the end of March, when the bulk of the payments had been made, it was $128,713,700. Then followed a gradual decrease to $86,631,770 by July 23. Gold had been steadily moving out of the Treasury since the middle of the month, and as the Senate just before adjournment had practically tied the hands of the Administration by passing a resolution opposing the Government policy of issuing bonds for the purpose of restoring the Treasury reserve, it was felt that a resort to another bond issue was impracticable. The leading bank officers of New York had a consultation which resulted in an agreement to turn over to the Treasury from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 gold in exchange for legal tenders. At the same time a syndicate of foreign bankers agreed to assist in checking the export of gold and to control exchange so as eventually to bring about gold imports. Over $17,000,000 gold was turned into the Treasury by July 25, and exports of the metal ceased. By Aug. 4 the net gold was $110,782,403, but withdrawals for hoarding and for transfer to Canada reduced it to $100,957,562 by Sept. 2. Syndicate manipulation of the exchange market resulted in imports of gold from Europe in August. The metal thereafter came in increasing amounts, and as it was very generally deposited in the Treasury the net gold increased to $125,600,065 by Oct. 6. Then followed depletions through hoarding, and the net fell to $114,957,109 on Nov. 5, reflecting large withdrawals from the New York Subtreasury on the day previous to the election. After that event there was a radical change. About $6,500,000 of assay-office checks, representing imported gold bullion, which had been withheld from presentation, and receipts for imported gold coin deposited at the Subtreasury for examination, were either passed through the Clearing House as currency or cashed with legal tenders at the Treasury, and $10,800,000 of gold deposited in the various banks was sent to the Clearing-House vaults before the end of November. Some deposits of gold were made at interior Subtreasuries in exchange for legal tenders, and whereas before the election there seemed to be a general desire to get gold, as soon as the result of the election was known holders of the metal were anxious to exchange it for currency. The net gold in the Treasury rose to $130,407,237 by Nov. 30, and at the end of the year it was $136,746,473.

The following tabular survey of the economical conditions and results of 1896, contrasted with those of the preceding year, is from the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle":

ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS.	1895.	1896.
Coin and currency in the United States, Dec. 31	$1,783,409,410	$1,905,590,736
Bank clearings in the United States	$53,348,081,562	$51,189,004,950
Business failures	$173,196,060	$226,096,834
Imports of merchandise (year)	$801,626,678	$680,556,233
Exports of merchandise (year)	$864,890,522	$1,005,878,417
Gross earnings 205 roads (year)	$921,182,644	$924,359,561
Railroad construction, miles	1,922	1,750
Wheat raised, bushels	467,102,947	412,000,000
Corn raised, bushels	2,151,138,580	2,211,000,000
Cotton raised, bales	6,500,000	8,500,000
Pig iron produced (tons of 2,240 pounds)	9,446,308	8,623,127
Steel rails, Bessemer (tons of 2,240 pounds)	1,159,000	1,100,000
Anthracite coal (tons of 2,240 pounds)	46,845,761	48,177,485
Petroleum (runs) production, barrels	26,284,025	30,400,398
Immigration into the United States (fiscal year)	343,267	258,538

moving to Europe quite rapidly. Good prices were maintained, and in September there was an advance to 8½ cents against 7½ at the end of August, the price later falling, by reason of favorable crop advices, to 6 13/16 cents in December. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reported average farm prices on Dec. 1 as follow: Corn, 21 4/10 cents against 26 4/10 last year; wheat, 72 7/10 against 50 9/10; oats, 40 3/10 against 44; and cotton, 6 6/10 against 7 22/10. Pursuant to the usual custom in this review, the table given at the bottom of preceding page shows the value of the crops on the basis of prices at New York at the beginning of the year.

Stocks.—The stock market was active and generally better during the first four months of the year, and unsettled and lower after May until the election; but the rise following that event was only temporary, and the tone was inclined to be heavy thereafter. The market was more or less disturbed at the beginning of the year by the tension in London caused by the Johannesburg raid, and also by the pending bond issue, the outcome of which was felt to be somewhat uncertain, and, moreover, it was feared that it would result in stringent money. Gradually a more encouraging view prevailed, and the market rose under the lead of the Grangers and Sugar. After the middle of the month more favorable news from London, indicating a relaxation of the political tension, and good buying of stocks by the arbitrage houses and by local traders kept the tone strong to the close of the month, and the greatest improvement was in Sugar, Central New Jersey, the other coal shares, Consolidated Gas, Electric, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, the Grangers, Southern preferred, and Union Pacific. The large popular subscriptions for the Government bonds and a modification of the terms of payment, so that there was less probability of disturbance to the money market, stimulated an improvement in stocks early in February, but subsequently realizing sales by local and arbitrage operators caused more or less important declines. The payment of the first installment on the Government bonds was prompt, and this fact, and also the large increase in the Treasury net gold, encouraged rebuying to cover short contracts after the middle of the month, and the tone was strong until toward the close, when disquieting rumors regarding the financial condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the action of Congress in the matter of the Cuban belligerents caused liberal selling, and the market closed generally lower, though, compared with the opening, there was an advance in Sugar, Consolidated Gas, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and Chicago Gas. The appointment of receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio, the beginning of a contest between the American Tobacco Company and the rival manufacturers, and reports that there were large stocks of corn in farmers' hands combined to make the market irregular and generally heavy during the early part of March, but later there was an improvement in the tone and gradually prices advanced and, though irregular and at intervals feverish, the market was generally better at the close, with Tobacco showing the greatest improvement on a report that the differences with the rival manufacturers had been settled, and there was also a sharp rise in General Electric, due to rumors of negotiations with the Westinghouse. The Northern Pacifics were unfavorably influenced by the announcement of the plan of reorganization, which provided for heavy assessments on the stocks. The tendency of the market was generally upward in April, stimulated by good buying of railroad mortgages and of first-class investment properties for domestic and foreign account, by encouraging crop prospects, easy money, and by an improvement in general trade. Toward the end of the month a feverish fall in Tobacco and in General Electric had a partially disturbing effect. The most important advances during the month were in Sugar, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Lake Shore, and Manhattan. In May the market began to be influenced by preparations for the presidential campaign, and operators were disposed to be cautious. The prominent features were a rise in Bay State Gas on reports of consolidation schemes, a fall in Rubber, due to dissensions in the management, a drop in Tobacco, and a decline in Manhattan, which was affected by competition of surface railway lines, but later this stock recovered on the decision of the Court of Appeals against the constitutionality of the rapid-transit act. After the middle of the month the feeling grew better on assurance that the Republican National Convention would adopt a gold plank in the platform. The trend of the market for the month was shown by sharp declines, compared with the opening, in Tobacco, the Grangers, Chicago Gas, Electric, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, Reading, the Rubbers, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. In June the market was generally heavy. The trading was small early in the month, but after the second week there was more activity and an improved tone on the nomination of McKinley and Hobart at St. Louis. This was followed by large realizing sales and by some bearish pressure encouraged by reports that the Democratic National Convention at Chicago would advocate free silver coinage, and subsequently engagements of gold for shipment to Germany had a disturbing effect. The market was unsettled and weak at the close, and the most important declines for the month were in Sugar, the other industrials, Bay State Gas, General Electric, Manhattan, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Western Union.

The dominating factor in the market in July was the action of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in nominating William J. Bryan on a platform advocating free silver coinage. Early in the month it was felt that the advocates of silver would be in control, but it was then thought unlikely that such radical resolutions would be advocated as were subsequently embodied in the platform. There was some arbitrage buying of stocks during the early part of the month, and this encouraged local purchases, but free selling of Sugar and of Tobacco later made the market irregular, and after the middle of the month shipments of gold to Europe on order, liquidation of speculative accounts in stocks, and the serious illness of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt contributed to make the market weak and at intervals panicky. A crisis was narrowly averted on the 20th. Persistent selling based upon the nomination of Mr. Bryan at Chicago, and by the Populists at St. Louis, and also upon large engagements of gold, a strong tone for exchange, and the low Treasury gold reserve, caused sharp declines in the leaders. At this juncture prominent bankers took measures to arrest the outward gold movement, and thereupon the market recovered, and it was generally strong to the close. The important declines for the month were in Sugar, the other industrials, the Atchisons, the Coal shares, General Electric, Manhattan, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Southern preferred, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Pullman, and Western Union. The continued selling of stocks influenced by the growing fear of the election of Mr. Bryan kept the market unsettled early in August, and on the 7th vigorous raiding by the bears, aided by the failure of the Diamond Match deal at Chicago, caused a panicky fall, and in many cases the lowest prices for the year were then recorded. Then came a re-

action due to somewhat less apprehension of the success of Mr. Bryan, and, though irregular, the market was generally better for the remainder of the month, buying being stimulated in the third week by a rapid fall in exchange, by the engagements of gold in Europe for shipment hither, and by Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. The stocks showing the greatest declines at the close were Louisville and Nashville, Pullman, Manhattan, the Grangers, and Western Union. Growing confidence in the success of the campaign for sound money, the improvement in the Treasury situation, and the large imports of gold stimulated activity and higher prices in September. The Republican success in Vermont and Maine and the nomination of Palmer and Buckner at Indianapolis were followed by important advances in the market, and the tone was quite strong to the close. The most decided gains for the month were in Sugar, all the other industrials, the Atchisons, the Coal shares, Consolidated Gas, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, the Northern Pacifics, Southern preferred, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Union Pacific, and Western Union. The strong tone continued until about the middle of October, when active money, evidence of hoarding of gold, some feeling of apprehension of the election of Mr. Bryan, and liquidation of speculative accounts made the market irregular and lower, but later there was a recovery on positive assurances from the Republican National Committee of the election of Mr. McKinley, and the tone was strong to the close notwithstanding money on call loaned during the last few days of the month at the highest rates of the year. The most important gains for the month were in Sugar, the Atchisons, the Grangers, Chicago Gas, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Pullman, Reading, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Union Pacific, Leather preferred, and Rubber, while the weakest stock was Tobacco, which was vigorously raided. Immediately after the election there was a sharp rise in the market, during which those who had bought prior to that event sold their stocks and withdrew their support. Prices gradually sagged off, and though there were occasional reactions the tone was generally heavy to the close of November, influenced in part by some fear of action either by the President or by Congress in the matter of the Cuban belligerents. The most important gains, compared with the opening, were in Sugar, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Lake Shore, Manhattan, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Northern Pacific preferred, Pacific Mail, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Rubber, and Consolidated Gas, while the greatest losses were in Bay State Gas, Central New Jersey, Long Island, and Leather preferred. The market was unfavorably influenced in December by liquidation and by some bearish pressure induced by the action of the Senate in the Cuban matter, and on the 18th a radical proposition introduced by Senator Cameron, recognizing the independence of the "Republic" of Cuba, had a disturbing effect, causing a panicky fall in all the leaders. There was a recovery on the following day on the statement by Secretary Olney that the resolution would be regarded simply as an expression of opinion by those who voted for it, and also that in the matter of recognizing an independent state Congress has no power whatever to bind the executive department. Congress adjourned for the holiday recess in the following week, and the Cuban matter ceased to be a disturbing factor, but toward the end of the month the failure of the Illinois National Bank of Chicago, followed by failures of other banks in the West, encouraged the bears to renew their demonstrations, and the market was heavy to the close. The most important declines were in Sugar, Consolidated Gas, Delaware and Hudson, Long Island, Manhattan, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Pullman, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Rubber preferred.

Total sales of stocks at the New York Stock Exchange for 1896 were 54,490,643, against 66,583,232 in 1895; 49,075,032 in 1894: 80,977,839 in 1893; 85,875,092 in 1892; 69,031,689 in 1891; 71,282,885 in 1890; and 72,014,600 in 1889.

The following table shows prices of leading stocks at the beginning of the years 1895, 1896, and 1897:

STOCKS.	1895.	1896.	1897.
New York Central	98	97	93¾
Erie	10	14½	15
Lake Shore	134½	141½	152
Michigan Central	98	95¾	90¼
Rock Island	61½	67½	66
Northwest, common	96¾	100	102¼
St. Paul, common	55½	68¾	73¼
Dela., Lackawanna and Western	160¾	160	157
Central New Jersey	89¼	100½	100½

The following shows the highest prices of a few of the speculative stocks in 1895, and the highest and lowest in 1896:

STOCKS.	1895.	1896.	
	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.
American Sugar Refining Co.	121¾	126¾	95
American Tobacco	117	95	51
Central New Jersey	116½	110	87½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	92½	83¾	53
Chicago Gas	78¼	78¼	44¼
Consolidated Gas	161½	168	133
General Electric	41	39½	20
Louisville and Nashville	66½	55¾	37½
Manhattan Elevated	119¼	113½	73¼
Missouri Pacific	42½	29½	15
Omaha	46	49¾	30½
Pacific Mail	34½	31	15¼
Reading	22¼	31¼	* 2½
Rock Island	84¾	74¼	49¾
St. Paul	78¼	80	59¾
Southern, preferred	44½	33¾	15½
Tennessee Coal and Iron	46¾	34¼	13
Union Pacific	17½	12½	3½
United States Leather, preferred	97¼	69½	41½
Western Union	95¾	90¼	72¼

* Before payment of assessments.

Foreign Exchange.—The exports of merchandise for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, were $181,018,281 above those for 1895, and the imports of domestic and foreign merchandise were $121,113,114 less. The excess of merchandise exports over imports for the year was $325,322,184, against $23,190,789 for 1895. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise, coin, and bullion for 1896 was $311,332,971, against $123,599,538 in 1895. Gold imports were $47,777,097 in excess of the exports in 1896, against $70,571,010 exports in excess of imports in 1895. The merchandise balance for the year was in excess of that for any previous year in the history of the country, and the merchandise exports were the largest for any calendar year on record.

The foreign exchange market opened strong at $4.88½ to $4.89 for sixty-day and $4.90 to $4.90½ for sight, and the fluctuations during January were within a narrow range with a downward tendency, the rates closing at $4.88 to $4.88½ for long and $4.89½ to $4.90 for short. Gold was imported and exported almost simultaneously, the metal being brought out in response to a premium of 1 to 1¼ per cent. paid by those who intended to subscribe for the $100,000,000 Government bonds, and it was shipped as an exchange operation, the amount going forward from New York being $8,600,000, and the first consignment of imported gold was $1,030,000. The market opened in February at $4.88 to $4.88½ for sixty-day and $4.89½ to $4.90 for sight, and the tone was weak to the close, when the rates were $4.87 to $4.87½ for long and

$4.88½ to $4.89 for short. The success of the Government loan led to some buying of securities for European account, and comparatively high rates for money kept the tone heavy. The premium on gold was from 7/16 to ½ of 1 per cent., and the imports of the metal were $9,754,476, while the exports were $1,897,845. In March exchange opened at $4.87 to $4.88 for sixty-day and $4.88½ to $4.89 for sight, and there was no special change until the 23d, when the tone grew firmer and it closed at $4.88½ to $4.89 for long and $4.89½ to $4.90 for short. These were the opening rates in April, and there was no change until the 14th, when there was a fall of half a cent followed by a prompt reaction, and the market closed at the opening figures and $2,200,000 gold was shipped to Germany on order. The market was remarkably steady during May at $4.88½ to $4.89 for long and $4.89½ to $4.90 for short. It was quite bare of commercial bills and the supply of bankers' drafts came almost wholly from exports of gold. The shipments of the metal were made generally on order, and they amounted to $19,158,000. The market was again steady in June, opening at $4.88 to $4.88½ for long and $4.89 to $4.89½ for short, and closing at $4.88 for the former and $4.89 for the latter. The supply came chiefly from blocks of securities placed in Europe. Exports of gold were $6,350,000. The market was weak early in July, rates falling from $4.88 for long and $4.89 for short at the opening to $4.87½ to $4.88 for the former and $4.88½ to $4.89 for the latter by the 6th, but on the 13th there was an upward reaction and the tone was strong until the Bankers' syndicate, formed for the purpose of preventing exports of gold, began operations on the 23d. Then there was a fall, followed by a slight reaction, and the market closed at $4.88 to $4.88½ for sixty-day and $4.89 to $4.89½ for sight. The exports of gold were $5,045,000, but none of the metal went forward after the 23d. The market was directly influenced in August by the operations of the Bankers' syndicate, which, in addition to taking effective measures to arrest the outflow of gold, undertook so to manipulate the exchange market as to take advantage of the movement of cotton and breadstuffs later in the season. Bills were judiciously sold early in the month at the ruling rates, which were $4.88½ for long and $4.89½ for short, and also at the subsequent advance to $4.88½ to $4.89 for the former and $4.89½ to $4.90 for the latter, but on the 10th the rates began to fall, influenced by dear money, by an expected early movement of cotton, bills against which were made available, and by improved foreign trade conditions, imports being light and exports, especially of grain, large, and after the middle of the month there was an unsettling decline in rates which kept the market weak to the close, and then rates were $4.82½ to $4.84 for sixty-day and $4.84½ to $4.85½ for sight. Imports of gold were $2,235,344, and at the end of the month it was estimated that there were $17,500,000 in transit. The market was weak during September, influenced by a large movement of cotton and of breadstuffs, the latter in response to an urgent European, Australian, and Indian demand. The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced from 2 to 3 per cent., thus widening the difference between long and short bills. The market opened at $4.82½ to $4.84 for long and $4.85 to $4.85½ for short, and there was no material change until the 14th, when there came a fall to $4.82 to $4.83 for the former and $4.84½ to $4.85 for the latter, and these were the rates to the close. Imports of gold were $33,136,694, and the amount in transit at the end of the month was estimated at $10,000,000. Early in October there was a premium of ⅛ to ¼ of 1 per cent. on gold, induced by a desire to procure the metal for hoarding through fear of the possible election of Mr. Bryan. Gradually the premium rose, and then foreign bankers imported gold for sale, in almost every instance disposing of it to arrive, and the movement was not checked by a rise in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. At the same time rates for exchange were weak, influenced by offerings of commercial bills against cotton, by loan drafts, and by active money. The market opened at $4.83 to $4.83½ for long and $4.85 to $4.86 for short, and it gradually fell to $4.80½ to $4.82 for the former and $4.84 to $4.84½ for the latter, the lowest since August, 1893. Subsequently there was a reaction due to a check to the outward movement of wheat and cotton by the high prices, and though money was very active it had no effect upon the tone. The market closed at $4.82 to $4.82½ for sixty-day and $4.85½ for sight with a good demand for investment, and also to insure against possible loss resulting from the election of Mr. Bryan as the feature. Imports of gold for the month were $29,307,150. In November the market opened at $4.82½ for long and $4.86 for short. The day following the election there was a sharp fall to $4.81½ for the former and $4.84½ for the latter, due to the offerings of some of the bills which had been bought for insurance against loss, but before the close of the day there was a reaction, and thereafter for the remainder of the month there was a good demand for long sterling for investment to hold until it ran to short for the purpose of making interest, rates for money being low here and discounts high in London. As the market rose more of the bills which had been bought previous to the election were sold, but these were promptly absorbed and early in the month there was an inquiry to remit for securities sold for European account, including $4,000,000 of Government 4-per-cent. bonds. The market closed at $4.84 to $4.84½ for sixty-day and $4.87 to $4.88 for sight. Gold imports were $9,132,000, including $4,310,000 at San Francisco from Sydney, New South Wales, and from Australia. In December the market opened at $4.84 to $4.84½ for sixty-day and $4.87½ to $4.88 for sight, and the tone was heavy until the 18th, when it grew firmer at $4.85 for long and $4.88½ for short in consequence of a demand for remittance and also for investment, and there was some expectation that gold would be sent to Germany via London, but soon after the tone became easier and the market closed at $4.84 to $4.84½ for long and $4.87 to $4.87½ for short. The foreign trade continued to show a large balance in favor of this country, and the comparatively high rates for exchange were chiefly due to dear discount rates for money in London and low rates here.

Manufacturing Industries.—All branches of manufacturing were more or less depressed during the year, reflecting the check to business caused by the agitation of the Cuban question in Congress in the first quarter and the anxiety regarding the outcome of the presidential election and the stability of the monetary standard in the ensuing six months, and it was not until the result of the election was announced that there was any decided revival. Then mills started up all over the country, manufacturing establishments which had been employing a limited number of people increased their working force, and the era of prosperity which was promised by the Republicans during the presidential campaign seemed to be dawning. But the revival was soon checked by speculation concerning the proposed changes in the tariff, consumption did not keep pace with production, and at the end of the year the markets were glutted, and one feature was an immense overproduction of print cloths at Eastern mills, the stocks increasing from 200,000

pieces in September to 2,198,000 at the close of the year. The iron trade was also greatly depressed, and the output declined to 180,532 tons per week by July 1 and to 112,782 tons by Oct. 1, or at the rate of about 5,000,000 tons per year. After the election there was a little better feeling, and at the end of the year the output was 163,576 tons per week, though without any real improvement in the trade. Toward the close of December the steel-rail pool made a reduction of $3 per ton in the price, unsettling pig and manufactured iron. The copper trade was active during the year, and the situation was quite encouraging at the close. Exports were 125,913 tons of fine copper; home consumption, 77,-296; and the production was 203,209 tons. Exports of manufactured goods were large during the year, chiefly refined mineral oil, copper ingots, agricultural implements, colored and uncolored cotton cloth, builders' hardware, sewing machines, bicycles, typewriting machines, and manufactures of wood. The collapse of the speculative deal in the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit Companies in July somewhat disturbed these industries during the summer, and the former suffered by the competition of the Continental Match Company. The American Tobacco Company was engaged for the greater part of the year in a contest with the Western manufacturers. In December it was announced that Arbuckle & Co. had decided to engage in the refining of sugar, whereupon the American Sugar-Refining Company bought a controlling interest in the Woolson Spice Packing Company, of Toledo, intending to compete with Arbuckle & Co. in their coffee business. A classification of the failures for the year shows that there were 3,418 suspensions of manufacturing establishments, involving $98,463,851, against 2,635 suspensions in 1895, involving $73,-920,073; banking failures numbered 198, involving $50,718,915, against 132 in 1895, involving $20,710,-210. The total of all failures for the year was 15,088, involving $226,096,834, against 13,197 in 1895, involving $173,196,060.

Railroads.—Among the important railroad events of the year was the dismissal in May, by Judge Wheeler of the United States circuit court, of the Government bill and the denial of the injunction asked for against the roads forming the Joint Traffic Association, which organization, since the beginning of the year, had been a powerful factor in the maintenance of rates. The principal receiverships during the year were the Baltimore and Ohio at the close of February; the Central Vermont in March; the Detroit, Lansing and Northern in April, and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago in August. The principal sales at foreclosure were the Omaha and St. Louis in January; the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio in February; the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas and the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul in May; the Cedar Falls and Minnesota and the St. Louis and San Francisco in June; the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation in July; the Norfolk and Western and the Philadelphia and Reading in September; and the St. Joseph and Grand Island in December. The reorganization plan of the Northern Pacific was submitted in March. A rate war broke out in July between the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line Railways, which continued until September, and in November the last-named line passed under new control. In December a Kansas State court appointed receivers for the Atchison on the ground of a technical violation of the alien land law, but later the receivership was vacated. The foreclosure suit of the New York and Northern was reopened by the Court of Appeals in October. The Southern Railway Company declared the first dividend on the preferred stock in December.

The following shows gross and net earnings of the trunk lines:

ROADS.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.	1892-'93.	1893-'94.	1894-'95.	1895-'96.
PENNSYLVANIA:						
Gross earnings	$67,426,841	$68,841,845	$66,375,224	$58,704,284	$64,627,177	$62,096,577
Net earnings	21,479,396	20,022,483	19,379,206	18,340,540	19,682,868	18,203,568
NEW YORK CENTRAL:						
Gross earnings	37,902,114	45,478,625	46,936,694	43,678,201	42,489,537	44,136,860
Net earnings	12,531,262	14,339,512	14,644,817	14,169,795	13,679,094	14,347,503
ERIE:						
Gross earnings	27,503,633	28,633,740	27,340,626	22,929,560	29,207,044	31,099,569
Net earnings	7,259,698	7,166,957	7,192,848	5,008,251	6,999,057	8,319,519
BALTIMORE AND OHIO:						
Gross earnings	24,530,395	25,877,358	26,214,807	22,502,662	22,817,182	23,944,782
Net earnings	7,452,162	7,444,402	7,172,825	6,941,973	7,016,139	6,361,361

FINE ARTS IN 1896. Under this title are treated the principal art events of the year ending with December, 1896, including especially the great exhibitions in Europe and the United States, the sales and acquisitions of works of art, and the erection of public statues and monuments.

Paris: Salon of the Champs Élysées.—The exhibition of the Société des Artistes Français, in the Palais de l'Industrie (May 1 to June 30), comprised 4,879 numbers, classified as follow: Paintings, 2,093; cartoons, water colors, pastels, miniatures, enamels, porcelain pictures, etc., 1,073; sculptures, 756; engraving on medals and precious stones, 58; decorative art, 168; architecture, 246; engraving and lithography, 505.

Honorary awards in 1896: Section of Painting: The medal of honor was awarded to Benjamin-Constant for his "Portrait de mon fils André," bought by the Government. No first-class medal was awarded. Second-class medals: Lionel Royer, Charles Amable Lenoir, John Henry Lorimer, Jules Boquet, Louis de Schryver, Charles Duvent, Thomas Cooper Gotch, Jean Alfred Marioton, Gustave Popelin, Henri Cain, Paul Chabas, Mme. Daniel Lesueur, Henri Biva, Charles H. M. Franzini d'Issoncourt, Marie Augustin Zwiller. Third-class medals: P. Melton Fisher, Albert Gosselin, Mlle. Jenny Fontaine, Edmond Debon, G. Harcourt, Ernest Gaston Marché, Evert Pieters, Maurice Levis, Léon Fauret, Mme. Marthe Abram, Mlle. Madeleine Carpentier, François Charles Cachoud, Maurice Réalier-Dumas, Louis Maurice Pierrey, Paul Albert Steck, Émile Louis Thivier, Arthur S. Cope, Paul Édouard Mérite, Henri Perrault, William Didier-Pouget, Henri Guinier, Mlle. Noémie Schmitt, Edouard Paupion, Georges Marie Julien Girardot, César Pattein, Numa Gillet, Maurice Dainville, Mlle. Mattie Dubé, Mlle. Laura le Roux, Henri J. F. Bellery-Desfontaines.

Section of Sculpture: Medal of honor awarded to Gustave Michel for "La Pensée" (marble statue) and "L'Aveugle et le Paralytique" (group in stone). First-class medals: Paul Gasq, "Héro et Léandre" (marble bas-relief) and "Médée" (marble statue); Jean Marie Mengue, "Cain et Abel" (marble group). Second-class medals: Corneille Henri Theunissen, "La Défense de Saint-Quentin"

(bronze group); Hippolyte Lefebvre, "Le Pardon" (marble statue) and "La Douleur" (plaster relief); Emmanuel Fontaine, "Fascination" (marble group); Jean Marie Boucher, "Un Soir" (plaster group); Henri Greber, "Le Coup de Grison" (marble statue); Jules Dercheu, "Daphné changée en Laurier" (plaster statue). Third-class medals: Aimé Jérémie Octobre, Victor Segoffin, Charles Louis Picaud, Jean Baptiste Champeil, Sylvain Salieres, Hippolyte P. H. Roussel, Luca Madrassi, Louis Gaetan Veber, Mlle. Jeanne Itasse.

Section of architecture: Medal of honor awarded to Scellier de Gisors for his plans for the "Dépôt central du matériel des Postes et Telegraphes" and for "Monument a l'Amiral Coligny." No first-class medal awarded. Second-class medals: Louis Marie Henri Sortais, Boutron et Schoellkopf, Louis Guillaume Delaunay, Louis Joseph Ypermann, Paul Dusart, Paul Hippolyte Boussac, Dupont et Guilbert. Third-class medals: Émile Bertone, Jules Léon Chifflot, Adrien Rey, Eugène Bourdon.

Section of engraving in medals and precious stones: First-class medal: Alfred Borrel. Second-class medals: Paul Charles Galbrunner, Charles Philippe G. A. Pillet.

Section of engraving and lithography: Medal of honor, Henri Lefort, "Le Miracle de Saint-Marc" (etching), after Tintoretto. First-class medal: Antoine Dezarrois (steel). Second-class medals: Georges Auguste Thévenin (wood), Albert L. P. E. A. Duvivier (etching), Ludovic Alleaume (lithograph), Jean Émile Buland (steel). Third-class medals: Henri Eugène Bourmand (wood), Lucien Dautrey (etching), Joseph Sourbier (lithograph), Arthur Mayeur (steel), Camille Fonce (etching), Alfred Jean Marie Broquelet (lithograph), Adolphe Crauk (steel), Léon Saulles (etching), Georges Sauvage (lithograph).

Section of decorative art: Second-class medals: Réné Lalique, Auguste Ledru. Third-class medals: Jean Louis Brémond, Gustave Guerchet, Robert Carrier-Belleuse.

Among the canvases which attracted most attention was a superb allegorical composition by Fernand Pelez, entitled "L'Humanité," representing the phases of human history in the lottery of life. In the middle are those who enjoy life, honestly or otherwise, the two classes looking at each other with mutual disdain. On the left are workmen without work, old men without bread, and babes without milk, and on the right is Revolt, wan and somber and seeming to be meditating crime, while in the background is seen Christ shrouded in mist and stretching out his nail-pierced hands over all.

Rochegrosse exhibited a canvas entitled "Angoisse Humaine," illustrative of a somewhat similar idea, but far from making the same impression. A throng of sufferers of all conditions, in coats and blouses, gloved hands and naked hands, white cravats and no cravats, raise their arms in despair toward celestial figures in the upper part of the picture.

Julian Story's "Le Laboratoire à Saint-Lazare" is a scene evidently painted in all its details from life. The shiver which passes over the face and figure of a young woman whom a doctor is inoculating is cleverly and faithfully depicted. The sickly daylight of morning which touches the walls with a mysterious illumination produces a powerful effect.

A large canvas illustrative of the horrors of war is "Les Bouches Inutiles" of François Tattegrain, which, notwithstanding its loathsome details, attracted much curiosity. The scene is at the siege of Château-Gaillard by Philippe Auguste in 1203, when the besieged expelled the old men, women, and children, whose "useless mouths" were an incumbrance without adding to the means of defense. Driven back by the besiegers as a proper means of bringing the town to reason, the poor wretches are gathered, about a hundred of them, lame, halt, and blind, in the fosse of the town, where they are forced to dig out of the snow roots, dead dogs, and corpses, to eke out their existence. It is a very realistic but unpleasant picture.

"Un Brave," by Henry Bacon, of Boston, represents a sailor with his arm in a sling, who has come home with high reputation from an oversea fight. He is seated in a pew in the church of his native place, and causes an evident commotion among the young women behind him.

There were more American exhibits this year than usual. From many offered, canvases were accepted from the following: Aaron Altmann, San Francisco; Henry Bacon, Boston; William Baird, Chicago; Ellen Kendall Baker, New York; Milton Bancroft, Boston; Wilson Nesbitt Benson, Arkansas; Henry S. Bisbing, Philadelphia; William Blair Bruce, Hamilton, Canada; Ernest L. Blumenschein, Pittsburg; Frank M. Boggs, New York; Dwight Frederic Boyden, Boston; Frederic Arthur Bridgman, Alabama; Thomas R. Congdon, New York; Edwin D. Connell, New York; Louis Paul Dessar, Indianapolis; M. T. Dickson, St. Louis; Henry Patrick Dillon, California; William Leftwich Dodge, Richmond; Mrs. Mattie Dubé, Canada; Frank Vincent Du Mond, Rochester; Benjamin Eggleston, New York; James Wall Finn, New York; John H. Fry, United States; Elizabeth Jane Gardner, New Hampshire; Mary Shepherd Greene, New York; Joseph Greenebaum, San Francisco; Anne Lawrence Gregory, New York; Peter Alfred Gross, Allentown; John McClure Hamilton, Philadelphia; Hermann Hartwich, New York; Miss Daisy Haven, New York; Miss Eudora Hereford, Covington; Howard Logan Hildebrand, United States; George Inness, United States; Miss Anna Elizabeth Klumpke, San Francisco; Daniel Ridgway Knight, Philadelphia; Henry L. Levy, New York; Louis Loeb, Cleveland; William H. McEntee, United States; Miss Bertha Menzler, Chicago; Humphrey Moore, New York; Mrs. Willie Betty Newman, Cincinnati; William Norton, Boston; Ralph C. Ott, St. Louis; Jules Pagès, San Francisco; Charles Sprague Pearce, Boston; Charles Hovey Pepper, New York; G. A. Reid, Toronto, Canada; Frank Henry Richardson, Boston; Orville Hoyt Root, United States; Miss Hannah Rusk, Canada; Frank Edwin Scott, New York; J. Henry Sharp, United States; John Smith-Lewis, Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Portland; William Wright Stewart, Philadelphia; Frederick L. Stoddard, St. Louis; Julian Story, United States; Miss Elsie Stuart-Dodge, Boston; Mrs. Austa Sturdevant, Meadville; Henry O. Tanner, United States; Charles Jacques Theriat, New York; S. Seymour Thomas, United States; Henry Stanley Todd, St. Louis; Ernest Percival Tudor-Hart, Montreal; Simon Harmon Vedder, New York; William Francis Warden, New York; Edwin Lord Weeks, Boston; Mrs. Cecilia E. Wentworth, New York; Charles Lennox Wright, Boston.

Paris: Salon of the Champ de Mars.—The seventh annual exhibition of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts (April 25 to June 30) comprised 2,283 numbers, classified as follow: Paintings, 1,265; designs, etc., 392; sculpture, 151; engraving, 137; art objects, 277; architecture, 61.

The officers are: President, Puvis de Chavannes. Vice-Presidents: Section of Painting, Carolus-Duran; Sculpture, Rodin; Engraving, Waltner; Art Objects, Cazin. Secretaries, René Billotte, Jean Béraud. The society consists of: Honorary members, 19; societaries, 205; associates, 170.

One of the strongest and most studied pictures of the year, and the one which attracted most attention, is "La Cène" by Dagnan-Bouveret. The artist has endeavored in this to free himself from the customary treatment of the Last Supper, followed by nearly all the painters from the twelfth century, when the Monk Denis, of Mount Athos, established the rules of its composition, down to the fifteenth century, when Fra Angelico varied it by representing the joys of the communion rather than the dismay of the apostles at the approaching betrayal of their Master. Dagnan-Bouveret, in like manner, has painted the mystic banquet, the institution of the eucharist. Christ, standing among his disciples, raises in his right hand the cup of the new covenant, in the transparent glass of which the blood-red hue of the wine is enhanced by greenish tones around it, and rests his left hand upon the bread, which is not yet broken. John, his head resting on his hands and his elbow placed on the shoulder of the disciple next to him, gazes eagerly and tenderly into the face of the Master. On the left of Christ is seated Judas, the only one of the company who does not dare to lift his eyes. Though a work of undoubted merit, this picture has too much of a stage effect. The disciples are not the poor fishermen of Gennesaret, but poets and philosophers, all posed as if they were conscious of being looked at.

Puvis de Chavannes exhibited five additional decorative panels belonging to the series painted by him for the walls of the Boston Public Library. They are entitled: "Virgile (poesie bucolique)"; "Eschyle (poesie dramatique: Eschyle et les Océanides)"; "Homère couronné par l' 'Iliade' et l' 'Odyssée'"; "L'Histoire (L'Histoire évoque le Passé)"; "L'Astronomie (les bergers Chaldéens observent la marche des Planètes)." Three others of this series were exhibited later in the season at the galleries of Durand-Ruel. They are entitled: "La Philosophie," "La Chimie," and "L'Électricité."

Carolus-Duran was represented by a dozen exhibits, of which eight were portraits in his usual style. A sketch entitled "Souvenir du Siège de Paris," showing a mass of dead bodies heaped together in confusion, attracted much attention for its masterly details. Two Venetian sketches, "Un Coin de Saint-Marc" and "Crépuscule du Matin," were also noteworthy.

John S. Sargent, the pupil of Carolus-Duran, contributed a portrait of W. Graham Robertson, which was among the best, if not the best, of the exhibition.

Humphrey Johnston, another American, exhibited four pictures, of which the "Portrait de ma Mère" won high commendation.

Cecilia Beaux, of Philadelphia, an associate of our National Academy, was represented by six pictures which fully justified her reputation at home. No portrait by any other woman in the exhibition could compare with her striking "Portrait du Dr. Grier." Her other pictures were "Ernesta," "Une Dame de Connecticut," "Sita et Sarita," "Rêverie," and "Cynthia."

Gervex exhibited a decorative landscape for the Salle de Physique in the Sorbonne, representing a large panorama of a valley, over which a sort of portico opens, a masterly work with happy effects of perspective.

Roll sent, among other exhibits, an unfinished portrait of Alexandre Dumas, in a dressing-gown, which represents the man as he was, but which, report says, was displeasing to the author, who refused to sit any longer, asserting that an academician should not be introduced to the public in such deshabille. The "Femme qui dort," by the same artist, is a wonderful picture with flesh tints marked by pearly reflections.

Paris: Miscellaneous.—A statue representing Greece crowning Lord Byron, the work of the French sculptors Chapu and Falguière, was unveiled at Athens on March 1, in presence of the King and royal family and a notable gathering.

The sale of the remaining pictures of the late Alexandre Dumas (the best of his collection was sold in 1892), in March, brought in the aggregate 384,860 francs. Among the best prices obtained were the following: Corot, "Solitude," 11,000 francs; Fromentin, "Centaures et Centauresses," 10,600; Jules Lefebvre, "Femme nue," 13,500; Troyon, "Le Pâturage," 7,900; Vollon, "Le Dessert," 12,500; Meissonier, "L'Affaire Clemenceau" (aquarelle), 9,100. The remarkable volume "L'Affaire Clemenceau," illustrated on the margins with 160 water-color and pen-and-ink designs and 16 full-page illustrations, by the most celebrated contemporary artists, was sold for 23,000 francs.

At a sale in Paris in May Delacroix's "Education of Achilles" sold for 28,500 francs and Meissonier's "Dragon de l'Armée d'Espagne" for 20,000 francs.

The collection of the late M. Lefebvre, of Roubaix sold in Paris May 4, realized 321,180 francs. Best prices: Corot, "Ronde de Nymphes," 29,100 francs, and "En Picardie," 13,100; Delacroix, "Fantasia Arabe," 10,100; Diaz, "L'Abandonnée," 19,000, and "Forêt de Fontainebleau," 10,000; Eugène Isabey, "Cour de Château," 10,400; Théodore Rousseau, "Paysage en Picardie," 17,000, and "Marais dans une Plaine Boisée," 20,100.

At the sale of the collection of M. D. de G——, in Paris in June, the pictures brought 367,260 francs. Among the highest prices were: Meissonier, "Le Liseur," 31,000; Troyon, "La Mare aux Canards," 25,000; Benjamin Vautier, "Le Départ des Mariés," 29,900; Vibert, "Le Départ des Mariés (Espagne)," 20,000.

The statue of Jeanne d'Arc, by Paul Dubois, exhibited at the Salon of 1895, was unveiled at Rheims on July 15. M. Dubois has been made grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

A noteworthy monument to Jules Ferry, by Antonin Mercié, was inaugurated at Saint-Dié (Vosges) on July 26. A statue of M. Ferry, with his hands clasped behind him, stands on a pedestal elevated on several steps, at the base of which is Liberty, with a flag in her hand, shielding two other figures. The monument is peculiar in being wholly of bronze —pedestal, steps, and figures.

An equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Faidherbe, by Antonin Mercié, was unveiled at Lille on Oct. 25. The general, in full uniform, mounted upon an Arab horse, is saluting with his sword. At the foot of the pedestal of red granite are female figures, on one side the city of Lille dictating to History, on the other the North offering laurels.

London: Royal Academy.—The year was an eventful one in the history of the Academy, having been marked by the decease of two presidents and the election of a third one. Lord Leighton, who was raised to the peerage when on his deathbed, was succeeded in the presidency by Sir John Everett Millais, who, elected on Feb. 20, died in the following August. In November, Edward J. Poynter, director of the National Gallery, was elected to succeed Millais, the other candidates being Briton-Rivière, Dicksee, Orchardson, and Val Prinsep.

Elections of members: Solomon J. Solomon and Edwin A. Abbey, Associates; Adolph Menzel and Paul Dubois, Honorary Foreign Academicians; George H. Boughton, Academician.

The twenty-seventh annual winter exhibition, which closed on March 14, comprised, besides the usual old masters, two novel sections, the first devoted to pictures by deceased French painters, the

second to objects of the goldsmith's art. Corot was represented by his "Avignon," "Rome," and "Vue de Ville d'Avray"; Millet by "Les Scieurs de Long" and "Rêverie"; Meissonier by "Bravi" and "Polichinelle"; Daubigny by "Clair de Lune"; and, among the older masters, Delacroix by "Portrait de Paganini" and "Execution de Marino Faliero"; and Watteau by "Le Bal sous la Colonnade." The best of the British artists, Reynolds, Lawrence, Gainsborough, etc., were well represented.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth summer exhibition was scarcely up to the standard of some of the late ones, as it contained few good subject pictures and many crude portraits. By the Royal Academy's law that but one work by a deceased member shall be admitted to the exhibition immediately following his death, the late Lord Leighton was represented only by his "Clytie," a work which was left on his easel nearly finished. It represents a life-size figure, in an olive-colored dress, kneeling with outstretched arms before an altar raised upon a lofty platform, her head thrown back in passionate adoration, hailing the uprising of Phœbus Apollo. Her auburn tresses have broken from their fillet and roll in masses upon her shoulders. The altar is laden with pomegranates, grapes, and other fruit. The dawn fills the atmosphere and, firing the east with golden pomp, rolls away masses of white vapor that impart a striking character to the scene.

"A Forerunner" is the title of the principal contribution of Sir John E. Millais, Lord Leighton's successor. It represents the tall, worn figure of a young man of the earliest Christian epoch, standing in a gloomy landscape before a stone altar on which lies a knife, in the act of binding a cross-piece near the head of a tall reed so as to form a cross, on which he looks with passionate interest. The sentiment is intensified by a lurid twilight, which glows upon the horizon and lights by its reflections the attenuated figure.

Mr. Poynter, the new president, was represented by only two small canvases, the more important one illustrating the twelfth ode of the third book of Horace. The fair Neobule sits in a chamber lined with colored marbles, brooding in an angry mood, her embroidery lying neglected at her feet, and pouting because she is not allowed to go where Hebrus is to be seen swimming, riding, or running victoriously. The second picture, "An Oread," is a half-length, nearly half life-size figure running, with the locks of her dark hair tossed about her beautiful face, in a wild mountainous landscape, while a storm gathers overhead.

Alma-Tadema's "The Coliseum" represents three classically draped maidens in a marble balcony of the Baths of Titus watching the crowds pouring out of the Coliseum below. One of the ladies is in a warm white robe, another in pale grayish blue, and all are exquisitely harmonized with the marble and contrasted with the delicate rose of a child's dress in the center. The subject, a larger one than the artist usually handles, is broadly treated and yet with his customary skill in details.

J. W. Waterhouse's "Pandora" gives a nearly life-size whole-length figure of the maiden who brought all evil into the world, kneeling before a gray altarlike rock in a wood of ilexes and pines before the golden casket. A still, green pool near her feet is overflowing by a tiny cascade to a lower rocky bed. Pandora has cautiously lifted the lid, and the slowly curling smoke that issues from it takes a dragon's shape before it drifts away into the shadows of the wood.

London: New Gallery.—The winter exhibition, which closed on April 8, was devoted to a collection illustrative of Spanish art, including, besides pictures, tapestries, embroideries, laces, jewelry, *faïences*, etc. About half the paintings shown were attributed to Velasquez and Murillo, but there were also good examples of Zurbaran, Ribera, and Alonso Cano, and among the more modern ones Fortuny, and Madrazo.

To the summer exhibition Sir Edward Burne-Jones contributed two pictures: "Aurora," a single, full-length, nearly life-size figure of a damsel clad in a bronze-green robe, shot with red and tinged with rosy light by the coming day, which reveals her walking lightly across a bridge spanning a stream in a village and clashing cymbals as she goes. A larger picture is "The Dream of Lancelot," representing the knight, who, exhausted by his long quest for the Chapel of the San Grael, has sunk to sleep before the entrance, a small half-ruined shrine in the heart of a wood. It is somber and melancholy in color and sentiment, but dramatic in treatment.

G. F. Watts sent his "Earth," a ruddy, vigorous figure, holding an armful of fruits, and "Time, Death, and Judgment." Alma-Tadema exhibited a portrait group of himself, wife, sister-in-law, and others, in half-length figures, gathered around an easel, and Mrs. Alma-Tadema "The Ring," showing two lovers in a window seat.

London: Grafton Galleries.—The winter exhibition was devoted to a loan collection of the Dutch and the Barbizon schools. Of the former were 17 canvases by Joseph Israels, which were given a room by themselves, and examples of James Maris, Mauve, van Marcke, and others. The Barbizon pictures included 67 by Corot, 40 by Millet, 33 by Daubigny, 30 by Diaz, and examples by Jules Dupré, Troyon, Charles Jacque, Théodore Rousseau, Georges Michel, Courbet, and others. There were also 200 original black-and-white drawings by Paul Renouard, John Charlton, W. Small, and Florian.

London: Miscellaneous.—The most important picture sale of the year was that of the collection of Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., which realized in all £67,342. Seventeen pictures brought more than 1,400 guineas each, a goodly proportion of the twenty-eight canvases that reached that amount in the sales of the year. The highest price attained was 7,500 guineas for the well-known portrait of "The Hon. Mary Moncton," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the same price which it brought in 1894. Other Reynolds portraits were: "Barbara, Countess of Coventry," 3,800 guineas; "Charles Manners, Fourth Duke of Rutland," 1,400 guineas; and "Mr. Mathew," 4,000 guineas. The last sold in the Wynn-Ellis sale in 1876 for 900 guineas, and in the Duchess of Montrose's collection, 1894, for 4,400 guineas. Gainsborough pictures were: "Dorothea Lady Eden," 5,000 guineas; "Mr. and Mrs. Dehaney and Daughter," 2,100; "A Grand Landscape," 3,100. Romney: "Lady Urith Shore," 2,000; "Miss Harriet Shore," 2,750; "Mrs. Oliver," 3,100. Turner: "Rockets and Blue Lights," 3,700; "Sea Piece," 2,050. Sir W. Beechey, "Catherine Duchess of York," 1,400. Clarkson Stanfield, "A Guarda Costa," 3,200. Constable: "Embarkation of George IV at Whitehall on the Opening of Waterloo Bridge," sketch for the finished picture, 2,000. Sir John Millais, "Little Speedwell's Darling Blue," 1,400. Alma-Tadema, "Expectations," 1,950.

The highest price paid for a single picture in 1896 was given by Mr. Charles Wertheimer for Romney's well-known "Caroline Viscountess Clifden and Lady Elizabeth Spencer," which fell to him, after a spirited competition, for 10,500 guineas. The same gentleman was the buyer also, at private sale, for a similar large sum, of Rem-

brandt's famous "Standard Bearer," at Warwick Castle.

At the sale of the pictures and effects of the late Lord Leighton, in July, four fine Corots, "The Four Seasons," panels painted by the artist for the walls of his friend Decamps's dining room at Barbizon, were sold for 6,000 guineas. Alma-Tadema's "Corner of the Studio" brought 1,800, and Sir J. E. Millais's "Shelling Peas" 710 guineas. The prices obtained for the late president's own works were disappointing.

At the Haskett-Smith sale "The Cherry Sellers," by Morland, brought 1,000 guineas. At the sale of Viscount Eversley's pictures Hoppner's "Emma Whitbread" fetched 1,800 guineas, and Gainsborough's "Samuel Whitbread" 1,750 guineas. Among the Thomson-Bonar family pictures, Romney's "Mrs. Anne Bonar" fetched 1,500 guineas. In the Angerstein collection, Lawrence's "Mrs. Amelia Angerstein" sold for 2,150 and Reynolds's "Mrs. Angerstein" for 1,150 guineas. At the Arthur Seymour sale Romney's "Maria and Catherine Thurlow" sold at 2,550 guineas. As a contrast to these high prices, Fuseli's "Deluge," a canvas 10 by 7 feet, was knocked down for one guinea.

New York: National Academy of Design.—The officers of the year are: President, Thomas W. Wood; Vice-President, James H. Hart; Corresponding Secretary, E. Wood Perry; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. Smillie; Treasurer, James D. Smillie. The Academy consists of 90 academicians and 51 associates. Among the latter are 3 women, Miss Cecilia Beaux, Miss Fidelia Bridges, and Mrs. Henry A. Loop.

The seventy-first annual exhibition (March 30 to May 16) contained 408 numbers. The annual prizes were awarded as follows: The Thomas B. Clarke prize for the best American figure composition ($300), to Henry Mosler's "Helping Grandpa," representing an old man and a boy mowing; the Norman W. Dodge prize for the best picture painted by a woman ($300), to Miss Ida Waugh for her "Portrait of Dr. Paul Sartain"; first Julius Hallgarten prize for the best picture in oils by a citizen under thirty-five years of age ($300), to Mrs. Hazleton, of Boston, for her "In a Studio"; second Julius Hallgarten prize ($200), to J. H. Hatfield, of Canton Junction, Mass., for his "After the Bath"; third Julius Hallgarten prize ($100) to Miss Louise Cox for her "Pomona."

Among the noteworthy figure pieces in the exhibition were Henry Mosler's "A Ghost Story," a group of Breton peasants gathered around an open kitchen fireplace listening to a narrator who has apparently just reached the thrilling part of his tale; Childe Hassam's "Summer," a large canvas of young women enjoying themselves in a garden nook surrounded by houses; F. S. Church's "St. Cecilia"; F. D. Millet's "An Overture"; Louis Paul Dessar's "Louise"; and F. H. Lungren's "The Snake Dance," the last a remarkable life-size illustration of a strange religious rite of the Moqui Indians of Arizona. Another large painting was the late Thomas Hovenden's unfinished "Founders of a State," representing pioneers resting in a grassy valley on their way to new homes in the West.

The fifteenth annual autumn exhibition (Nov. 23 to Dec. 19), though not a large one, was up to the usual standard. Carroll Beckwith was represented by an interesting portrait of Miss Polly Ogden, and F. A. Bridgman by two Algerian studies. A good picture of the civil war, by Hugh Witter Ditzler, represented soldiers playing cards on a drumhead while a comrade revives the smoldering camp fire.

New York: Society of American Artists.—The eighteenth annual exhibition (March 28 to May 2) was held as usual in the Fine Arts Galleries. The Shaw Fund prize ($1,500) was awarded to Frank W. Benson for his "Summer," a charming damsel in thin fluttering draperies advancing in a bright-green meadow, and the Webb prize ($300) to W. L. Metcalf for his "Gloucester Harbor" seen from a height above the town. Among the best figure pieces were Will H. Low's "Little God Pan," a nude boy piping by a still stream with the sunlight falling through thick foliage; Childe Hassam's "Girl in a Green Gown," ensconced in a sunny corner among rocks; Robert Reid's "Autumn," a barefooted and bareheaded country girl, laden with goldenrod and asters against a sunlit background; Robert Van Voorst Sewell's large decorative composition "The Groves of Persephone"; and Humphrey Johnston's "Le Domino Rose," a lady in a crimson gown with red ribbons in her auburn hair, which won the Temple gold medal at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Noteworthy landscapes were Twachtman's "Grand Cañon in Winter" and "Waterfalls," E. M. Taber's "A Winter Evening," Margaret Wendell Huntington's "From Hill to Sea—Mount Desert," Leonard Ochtman's "Frosty Meadows at Sunrise," and J. Evans's "The Strand Gate—Winchelsea." John S. Sargent, Carroll Beckwith, Lilla Cabot Perry, Mary Challoner O'Connor, and Irving R. Wiles sent portraits, and McMonnies contributed bronzes of "Shakespeare" and of "Venus and Adonis."

At the annual meeting of the society, April 11, John La Farge was elected president to succeed E. H. Blashfield, who declined a re-election.

New York: Metropolitan Museum.—The last yearly report shows that the corporation is wholly out of debt. The receipts during 1895 were $245,340.60 and the expenses $244,518.62, showing a small balance. The number of visitors during the year was 526,488, of whom 190,168 attended on Sundays.

The thirtieth semiannual exhibition was marked by the addition to the Wolfe collection of several valuable works. A characteristic example of the art of the late Lord Leighton, a tall canvas entitled "Lachrymæ," represents a draped female figure leaning in an attitude of grief on a marble column. Rousseau's "Edge of the Woods," a powerful landscape, was bought at the Schaus sale. A Turner, entitled "Hurrah for the Good Ship Erebus!—another Fish," represents a large whale which has just been pierced with a harpoon overturning by a lash of its tail a boat, with a large ship under full sail in the background. This picture came from the Sir Francis Seymour Haden collection. A new wing in the sculpture gallery was opened, containing reproductions of some of the finest works of sculpture in Europe, from mediæval days down to Michelangelo. In this, three sections are devoted to mediæval sculpture and sculpture of the Renaissance, especially early French and Italian works.

New York: Architectural League.—The eleventh annual exhibition held at the Fine Arts Galleries (Feb. 15 to March 9) was thrown open to the public free, excepting on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Noteworthy among the exhibits were four of the six competitive models for the proposed equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman, by H. K. Bush-Brown, C. H. Niehaus, J. Massey Rhind, and Loester & Zimm. Herbert Adams exhibited a tympanum with figures, and Philip Martini a corner of a cove with figures, both intended for the new Library of Congress. Messrs. Vedder and Cox also exhibited decorations for the same building, and the Tiffany Glass Company beautiful glass mosaic decorations for the Chicago Public Library and window designs for several churches. Competitive designs for the decoration of the main hall of the new

Hotel Manhattan were submitted by C. Y. Turner, who was the successful one, and Edward Simmons, Frank Fowler, Herbert Denman, and Will H. Low.

Miscellaneous.—The collection of David H. King, Jr., consisting of 161 pictures, sold in New York, Feb. 18 and 19, brought in the aggregate $279,780. Among the best prices obtained were: Corot, "Catching Crawfish," $2,100; Diaz, "Gypsies in the Forest," $4,350; Reynolds, "Countess Hynford," $2,000; Romney, "Master Pemberton," $2,050; Lawrence, "Hon. Mrs. Van Sittart," $2,050; Reynolds, "Mrs. Arnold," $4,900; Beechey, "Portrait of a Lady," $3,000; Detaille, "Champigny," $2,100; De Neuville, "Champigny," $2,100; Bouguereau, "The Bather," $3,500; Mauve, "Cattle in Haarlem Meadows," $6,675; Schreyer, "Cheveaux dans la Neige," $5,100; Troyon, "Driving Home the Flock," $17,250; Knaus, "The Coquette," $3,200; Lerolle, "End of the Day," $2,000; Lawrence, "Portrait of a Lady," $3,000; Copley, "Miss Hill," $3,200; Rembrandt, "Portrait of John Aselyn," $11,100; Corot, "Souvenir of Normandy," $6,700; Daubigny, "Evening on the Oise," $3,400; Dupré, "Rentre dans la Cabane," $2,500; Mauve, "Crépuscle," $5,900; Corot, "Chemin Borde de Saules," $4,300; Jacque, "Sheep Pasture," $3,500; Mauve, "Summer Day in Holland," $5,200; Constable, "Hampstead Heath," $3,200; Turner, "Blois, on the Loire," $9,800; Romney, "Mrs. Angerstein," $2,550; Reynolds, "Mrs. Angelo," $4,000; Lawrence, "Countess Charlemont and her Son," $10,700; Hoppner, "Mlle. Hillsberg," $10,100; Pourbus, "Isabella of Austria," $8,000.

Prizes for the best six plans for a new City Hall for New York, submitted to the New Municipal Building Commission, were awarded as follow: First prize, $7,000, to John R. Thomas, New York; the other five, $2,000 each, to Ernest Flagg, New York; Edward P. Casey, New York; Rankin & Kellogg, Philadelphia; Gordon, Bragdon & Orchard, Rochester; and P. D. Weber, Chicago.

The Liberal Art League is the name of a new art club, formed for the purpose of establishing a permanent art gallery in New York where artists can offer their works for sale.

The private collection of the late William Schaus, consisting of 31 pictures, sold at Chickering Hall, New York, on Feb. 28, for $185,325. Among the highest prices obtained were: Rembrandt, "Portrait of an Admiral," $18,600; Troyon, "Retour à la Ferme," $24,500, and "Cattle in Pasture," $10,000; Rousseau, "Edge of the Woods," $25,200, and "Landscape," $9,030; Diaz, "Sunset," $18,900; Corot, "Landscape," $8,000; Daubigny, "Coucher du Soleil," $10,150.

An exhibition of bookplate designs, including those submitted in competition for a prize offered by Theodore Hoe Mead for a bookplate for the Author's Club, New York, was held in the club's rooms, in Carnegie Building, in April. The prize ($100) was awarded to the design of George Wharton Edwards.

The prizes for designs for the mural decorations of the Chamber of the Common Council in the City Hall, Philadelphia, were awarded as follows: First prize, $3,000, to Joseph De Camp, of Philadelphia; second prize, $1,000, to Charles Y. Turner, of New York; third prize, $750, to Frank W. Benson, of Boston.

The Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship of $1,000 per year for three years, for the study of mural painting in Europe, was awarded to George W. Breck, President of the Art Students' League of New York. Bryson Burroughs, who had just returned after five years' study in Europe as winner of the first Chanler Paris prize, was elected to succeed him as president.

An equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Grant, by William Ordway Partridge, was unveiled on April 25 at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, the gift to the city of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn. It is of more than life size, and is elevated on an oblong granite pedestal about 16 feet high. The statue was unveiled by Ulysses D. Grant, son of Col. Frederick D. Grant, in the presence of Gov. Morton and staff, and a numerous company.

A bronze statue of John C. Calhoun, by J. Massey Rhind, of New York, a present to the city of Charleston by Southern women, has been erected in one of the public squares of that city. The statue, which is 12 feet 8 inches high, is on a granite pedestal 40 feet high, with bronze palmetto trees at its corners.

The first annual exhibition in the art galleries connected with the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, was a great success. The following prizes, given by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, were awarded: First prize, $5,000, for an American painting completed within 1896, and first exhibited in the Carnegie Galleries, to Winslow Homer, for "The Wreck"; second prize, $3,000, to Gari Melchers, for "The Shipbuilder"; gold medal, to John Lavery, Scotland, for his "Lady in Brown"; silver medal, to J. F. Raffaelli, Paris, for his "Nôtre Dame": bronze medal, to Miss Cecilia Beaux, Philadelphia, for her "Ernesta."

The monument to John Boyle O'Reilly, the work of Daniel C. French, of New York, was unveiled in Boston in June. It is surmounted by a bronze group of 3 figures, larger than life, all seated. Hibernia, in the middle, is making a laurel wreath; at her right is Patriotism, a warrior in leather cuirass and sandals; and on her left, Poetry, a nude youth with a lyre and laurel branches, of which he offers one for the wreath. The statue of Mr. O'Reilly, crowning the group, is 14 feet high.

At the International Exposition of the Fine Arts at Berlin the great gold medal was awarded to Julius L. Stewart, of Philadelphia, and smaller gold medals to Walter Gay, of Boston, and George Hitchcock, of Providence.

FLORIDA, a Southern State, admitted to the Union March 3, 1845; area, 58,680 square miles; population, according to each decennial census since admission, 87,445 in 1850; 140,424 in 1860; 187,748 in 1870; 269,493 in 1880; and 391,422 in 1890. By the State census of 1895 it was 464,639. Capital, Tallahassee.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Henry L. Mitchell; Secretary of State, John L. Crawford; Comptroller, W. D. Bloxham; Treasurer, C. B. Collins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, L. B. Wombwell; Adjutant General, Patrick Houstoun; Attorney-General, W. B. Lamar; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Benjamin S. Liddon; Associate Justices, R. Fenwick Taylor and Milton H. Mabry—all Democrats.

The State Census.—The census of 1895 gives the white population as 271,561, and the colored as 193,039; Indians, 39. Since 1890 the white population has increased 48,530, decrease being reported in 8 only of the 45 counties; the colored population has increased 29,730, decrease being reported in only 6 counties. The greatest increase was in Hillsborough County, in which Tampa is situated. Tampa had but 5,532 inhabitants in 1890, and Jacksonville 17,201. Following is the present population of the larger places in the State: Jacksonville, 25,130; Key West, 16,502; Tampa, 15,634; Pensacola, 14,084; Ocala, 4,597; St. Augustine, 4,151; Tallahassee, 3,931; Gainesville, 3,152; Appa-

lachicola, 3,061; Orlando, 2,993; West Tampa, 2,815; Palatka, 2,828; Fernandina, 2,502. The four cities Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa, and Pensacola in 1890 had an aggregate population of 52,523, and in 1895 of 71,359, a gain of nearly 36 per cent.

Finances.—The finances of the State are reported in a greatly improved condition, so that a lower tax rate was recommended by the Comptroller in January. A few years ago the rate was 4½ mills, and the State was running behind at the rate of $50,000 a year. The rate in 1895 was 3½ mills; and according to the Comptroller's advice, it was reduced in 1896 to 2½ mills, making a reduction of about $75,000 on the State tax for the year.

Education.—The first semiannual apportionment of the 1-mill school tax for 1896 distributed $49,936.80 to a school population of 62,421, averaging 80 cents to a pupil. The number of schools is 2,404, of which 1,775 are for white and 629 for colored pupils. The cost of these schools is $653,175. The invested school fund amounts to $617,100.

The Tallahassee Summer Normal School was in session seven weeks during the summer vacation, with a good attendance of teachers in both the white and colored departments.

The State Normal College for Colored Students graduated 4 in June, and opened in the autumn with the largest attendance in its history, 60 applicants taking the entrance examinations.

The State Agricultural College, at Lake City, graduated a class of 14 in June.

The so-called Sheats law, making it a penal offense for any person or persons, association or corporation, to conduct a school of any grade, public, private, or parochial, in which white persons and negroes shall be instructed or boarded in the same building or taught in the same class or at the same time by the same teacher, came before the courts and was decided against as regards the title, "An Act to prohibit white and negro youth from being taught in the same school," which was declared inadequate. No other point in the law appears to have been touched upon.

Products.—The cotton crop of the State was given in Hester's annual report at 48,000 bales.

The shipments of lumber and timber from the port of Pensacola for 1895 amounted to 150,797,695 feet of lumber, 132,173,000 feet of sawed timber, and 856,493 cubic feet of hewed timber.

Water Ways.—Several memorials from the Legislature asking appropriations for improvements in the State water ways were presented to Congress, and the following were included in the river and harbor bill: For continuing the improvement of Appalachicola Bay and river, $12,000; of Pensacola harbor, $100,000; of Key West harbor, $80,000; of Charlotte harbor and Peace river, $16,000; for improving Carrabelle bar and harbor, making a 10-foot channel from the mouth of the river to the channel in the bay, $10,000; improving Caloosahatchee river, $1,000; completing improvement of Chipola river, $5,000. Preliminary examinations of the following waters were authorized: Anclote river, Jupiter inlet, Hillsborough Bay, Crystal river, and Cedar Keys. Surveys and estimates were directed to be made at Appalachicola Bay, Tampa Bay, Withlacoochee river, and St. Lucia or Prospect inlet and river.

Disastrous Hurricane.—A terrible storm, which swept over several States Sept. 29, was most destructive in Florida. It struck at Cedar Keys on the west coast and passed northward over about 20 towns and villages. The destruction was greatest at Cedar Keys, where the water came up with the wind in a great tidal wave, and rushed in a torrent through the streets, carrying with it houses, boats, and *débris* of every description. While the storm was at its height, 2 hotels and a dwelling took fire and were burned down. The town was almost completely destroyed, and 39 lives were lost. Early reports from 76 towns showed that 67 persons were killed and 62 injured; and the list was increased by later reports, while it was believed that many fishermen and spongers lost their lives on the coast in addition to those found. The destruction of the valuable timber, turpentine trees, farm crops, phosphate works, and buildings of every description was very great. The State Agricultural College, at Lake City, was badly damaged and many of the finest depots along the lines of railroads were wrecked. In many districts not a vestige was left of the growing crops. It was estimated that $10,000,000 would not cover the loss, direct and indirect, in the State. The people of Cedar Keys were obliged to issue an appeal for aid.

Political.—The election of State and county officers was held Oct. 6. A Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, and justice of the Supreme Court were to be chosen, together with all the members of the House of Representatives and 16 of the Senate, half of the Senators holding over. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Wilkinson Call.

The State Democratic Convention met at Ocala, June 16. The party in favor of free coinage of silver elected their chairman and secretary, but in the choice of delegates to the national convention 4 were given to the gold advocates and 4 to the silver men. The antisilver men carried their point in the adoption of the platform, a vote of 176 to 170 deciding in favor of the first resolution in the majority report of the platform committee, which was:

"*Whereas*, Questions of coinage and finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for national legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Chicago at an early date, to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions, as well as all other national issues; *Therefore be it resolved*, That all such questions are properly referred for determination to the National Democratic Convention, and we pledge our support to the policy of the party which may be so enunciated."

After declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and congratulating the Democratic party on its opposition to "all monopolies, syndicates, and trusts, holding that the aggregation of capital in the hands of a few is a menace to civil government and a shadow of death to free institutions," the resolutions commended the administration of Gov. Mitchell, recommended laws for increasing the efficiency of the militia, praised the work of the State Board of Health, expressed sympathy with the Cubans, urging the President to recognize them as belligerents, and said further: "And in this connection we take pride in commending the courageous manner in which the President has upheld the Monroe doctrine in Venezuelan affairs, which has given influence and dignity to the American name and commands respect for its flag."

The last resolution was as follows:

"*Whereas*, The last Legislature of Florida passed a statute prohibiting the teaching together of white and negro children in the public schools of our State: *And whereas*, The same statute has aroused general discussion and caused the expression of much doubt as to the position held by our people on the question: *Be it resolved*, That the Democracy of Florida, in convention assembled, declares its hearty indorsement of such law, and expresses the

hope that it may never be expunged from the statute books of the State, nor the principle it embodies be torn from the hearts of our people; that the convention expresses the emphatic hope that the State will never relax its efforts in the cause of education till every child within its limits shall have had opportunity to secure the rudiments of a sound knowledge of the English language and the principles of business, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, but always and at all times in separate buildings, and with different teachers."

A proposition to refer all nominations of State officers to primary elections was defeated by a vote of 180 to 165. Following is the ticket: For Governor, William D. Bloxham; Secretary of State, John L. Crawford; Attorney-General, William B. Lamar; Comptroller, William H. Reynolds; Treasurer, Clarence B. Collins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, Lucius B. Wombwell; Justice Supreme Court, Milton H. Mabry.

The Republican State Convention for electing delegates to the national convention was held at Tallahassee in March. The so-called "organized" faction of the party outnumbered the so-called "lily-whites," and the latter left the convention after the report of the Committee on Credentials in reference to contesting delegations, and organized in a separate convention. Both factions selected delegates to the national convention, the former being in favor of McKinley, the latter of Morton, and both adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans. The convention of the so-called "lily-whites" for nomination of State officers was held at Ocala in May. The following ticket was made: For Governor, E. R. Gunby; Secretary of State, H. S. Chubb; Superintendent of Public Instruction, I. E. Webster; Treasurer, Philip Walter; Judge of Supreme Court, George M. Robbins; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. E. Skipper; Comptroller, T. T. Munroe: Attorney-General, Stephen E. Foster; for Congressman from First District, E. K. Nichols; for Congressman from Second District, H. G. Garrett.

At a convention in Ocala, July 8, the "organized" faction nominated as follows: For Governor, George W. Allen; Superintendent of Instruction, Byron F. Marsh; Treasurer, W. A. Allen; Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas E. Wilson; Commissioner of Agriculture, James Harden; Comptroller, John McDougall; Attorney-General, William B. Sheppard; Congress, Second District, J. N. Stripling.

The ticket finally put in the field was made up from these two, and was as follows: For Governor, E. R. Gunby; Secretary of State, T. F. McGourin; Attorney-General, William B. Sheppard; Treasurer, W. A. Allen; Comptroller, John McDougall; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Byron F. Marsh; Commissioner of Agriculture, Henry S. Chubb; Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas E. Wilson.

The Populists, in their convention at Ocala in August, chose the following candidates: For Governor, William A. Weeks; Secretary of State, J. C. Keller; Comptroller, P. W. Knapp: Treasurer, L. H. Cohoon; Attorney-General, Frank Harris; Judge of the Supreme Court, D. L. McKinnon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. N. Williams; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. F. Richbourg.

Arthur C. Jackson was the candidate of the Prohibitionists for Governor. They made no other nominations.

The gold Democrats held a State convention at Jacksonville in August. Seventeen counties were represented. A State committee was selected, and delegates chosen to the national convention. Resolutions were adopted approving the financial policy of the Cleveland administration, approving gold as a standard of values, condemning the attack of the Chicago convention on the Supreme Court, and expressing sympathy with the Cubans.

The campaign was very spirited, the interest centering largely in the choice of State legislators. Senator Call refused to recognize the State Executive Committee, and stumped the State upon his own account, denouncing corporations and advocating free silver. In many places where the regular Democratic nominees were against him, his friends made independent nominations. The Democratic candidate for Governor also made speeches through the State in favor of free silver.

Nov. 2 the chairman of the State committee issued an address to the Populists of Florida, in which he denounced the silver Democrats, declared for McKinley, and urged all Populists in the State to follow his lead. He declared the silver Democrats had treated the Populists with the utmost disrespect and would not only not adhere to the Chicago platform, but would knife the Populist party as soon as the opportunity presented itself.

At the October election all the Democratic candidates were chosen. The vote for Governor stood: W. D. Bloxham, Democrat, 27,172; E. R. Gunby, Republican, 8,290; W. A. Weeks, Populist, 5,270.

At the November election Bryan received 32,213 votes; McKinley, 11,389; Palmer, 1,778; Levering, 868.

FRANCE, a republic in western Europe, proclaimed Sept. 4, 1870, upon the deposition of the Emperor Napoleon III, and declared permanent in the Constitution of June 16, 1873. The President of the republic is elected for seven years by an absolute majority of the National Assembly, consisting of both chambers united in Congress. There are 300 Senators elected for nine years, one third retiring every third year. They are elected by commissions in the several departments and colonies, consisting of delegates chosen by the municipal councils of the communes and the Deputies and members of the council-general and district councils of the department. There are 584 Deputies, 1 to 70,000 of population, elected by *scrutin d'arrondissement*, those *arrondissements* which have over 100,000 inhabitants returning two Deputies. The President appoints a ministry from the Chamber, the members of which are usually selected by the leader, whom the President commissions to form a Cabinet. The ministers are jointly responsible to the chambers for the general policy of the Government and individually for their personal acts.

The President of the Republic is François Félix Faure, born in 1841, who was elected on Jan. 17, 1895, President Casimir-Périer having resigned. The Cabinet in the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following ministers: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Léon Bourgeois; Minister of Finance, Paul Doumer; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot; Minister of War, Godefroy Cavaignac; Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy; Minister of Justice, M. Ricard; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Combes; Minister of Commerce, Industry, Posts, and Telegraphs, M. Mésureur; Minister of Public Works, M. Guyot-Dessaigne; Minister of Agriculture, Albert Viger; Minister of the Colonies, Pierre Paul Guieyesse.

Area and Population.—France has an area of 204,092 square miles. The population present at the taking of the census of April 12, 1891, was 38,095,170. Owing to a low birth rate, the population of France increases more slowly than in other countries of Europe, and between 1886 and 1891 was almost stationary, the annual rate of increase being 6·5 in 10,000 and the average number of births to a

marriage 2·1. In 1891 and 1892 there was an actual decrease of population, in 1893 a slight increase, and in 1894 a surplus of 39,768 births over deaths, the total number of births being 855,388, and that of deaths 815,620. There were 286,662 marriages in that year, against 287,294 in 1893 and 290,319 in 1892. The average birth rate in 1894 was 22 to 1,000 inhabitants; the death rate, 22; the excess of births over deaths, 1 to 1,000. The number of divorces in 1894 was 6,419, 83 in every 100,000 families. The census of March, 1896, makes the total population of France 38,228,989, an increase of 133,819 in five years, or 26,500 per annum, showing a birth rate of 1 to 1,500. The increase is largely confined to the cities, and is balanced by a decrease in many of the rural communes. The greatest increase has been in the departments of the Seine, the Nord, the Bouches-du-Rhône, the Rhône, the Seine-et-Oise, the Pas de Calais, the Meurthe-et-Moselle, the Var, the Gironde, the Alpes Maritimes, and the Vosges. In the departments of the Orne, the Manche, the Lot, the Calvados, the Dordogne, and the Gers the diminution was most marked.

The total emigration from 1857 to 1891 was 285,873, of which number 59,304 went to the United States. The number of emigrants in 1892 was 5,528, and in 1893 it was 5,586. The preliminary results of the census of 1896 make the population of Paris 2,511,955. The increase of population in none of the inland towns was important; it was only 28,000 in Lyons, 15,000 in Lille, and in St.-Étienne, Roubaix, Nancy, and Tourcoing it was also small, while Rouen, Toulouse, Rennes, Bourges, and other places show an actual decrease, indicating that the migration to the towns from the villages has greatly slackened. The ports on the channel and the Bay of Biscay are also stationary or declining, Nantes having actually fallen off from 122,000 to 105,000, St.-Nazaire remaining about the same, and Bordeaux having merely risen to 256,000 and Havre from 116,000 to 117,000; while Brest has fallen from 75,000 to 72,000, Calais shows a slight decrease, Lorient also, and Boulogne, Dunkirk, Cherbourg, and Rochefort are nearly stationary. The Mediterranean ports, on the contrary, show a remarkable growth, Marseilles having increased to 447,000 and Toulon from 77,000 to 94,000. The urban population of France in 1891, embracing all communes of more than 2,000 inhabitants, was 14,311,292, or 37·4 per cent. of the whole, while the rural population was 24,031,900, or 62·6 per cent.

The Army.—Every Frenchman is liable to service in the army, and may be called into the active army or the reserves from the age of twenty to that of forty-five, unless he is pronounced unfit. All the young men of the country belong to the active army from the age of twenty, unless exempted, and serve three years, after which they form part of the active army reserve for ten years, then of the territorial army for six years, and finally of the territorial reserve. Students in higher institutions of learning and seminarists serve but one year with the colors, and every soldier who has acquitted himself well in military exercises and can read and write, may be sent on indefinite furlough after a year of active service. The number of men composing the total war strength of France is estimated at 2,350,000 in the active army and its reserve, 900,000 in the territorial army, and 1,100,000 in the territorial reserve; total, 4,350,000, of whom 2,500,000 are counted on as available.

The peace strength of the army is estimated in the budget for 1896 to be 598,263 men, of whom 28,963 are officers, showing an increase of 22,036 over the preceding year. The number of horses is 142,661. The strength and distribution of the various arms and services were as follow:

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	France.	Algeria.	Tunis.	Total.
General staff	4,113	368	86	4,567
Military schools	3,255	.....	.....	3,255
Unattached	1,945	798	113	2,856
Gendarmerie	21,535	1,122	154	22,811
Garde Républicaine	3,050	.....	.....	3,050
Army corps:				
Infantry	315,988	36,629	8,744	361,361
Cavalry	67,482	7,866	1,853	77,201
Artillery	78,512	2,533	854	81,899
Engineers	12,016	801	325	13,142
Train	8,462	2,832	951	12,245
Administrative	11,844	3,583	494	15,876
Total army corps	494,304	54,199	13,221	561,724
Total	528,202	56,487	13,574	598,263

Deducting the sick and absent, the effective of the active army in 1896 was 528,147 officers and men of the total 572,402.

The Navy.—France has, next to Great Britain, the strongest navy in the world. There are 16 battle ships of the first class, 10 of the second class, and 4 of the third class, 17 port-defense vessels, 14 first-class, 26 second-class, and 110 third-class cruisers, and 100 first-class, 80 second-class, and 36 third-class torpedo craft. The vessels under construction comprise 2 battle ships, 2 corsair cruisers or commerce destroyers, 2 first-class cruisers, 2 second-class cruisers, 3 third-class cruisers, a dispatch vessel, a gunboat, a torpedo dispatch vessel, a torpedo gunboat, 3 seagoing torpedo boats, 7 first-class torpedo boats, and 5 aluminium boats. The navy budget has grown from 121,484,000 francs in 1872 to 278,000,000 francs in 1894. The navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by enlistments. The new commerce destroyers are designed to make 23 knots with 24,000 horse power and triple screws. They will have 2-inch deck armor, with a splinter-proof deck below. Their displacement is 8,500 tons. They will carry an armament of 2 6·2-inch, 6 5·5-inch, and a number of 1·85-inch guns. The iron-clad "Gaulois," launched in October, 1896, has a displacement of 11,275 tons, and, with engines of 14,500 horse power, was built to make 18 knots and carry an armament of 22 guns, besides 32 small guns for repelling torpedo attacks.

Finances.—The budget for 1896 estimates the total revenue at 3,448,317,093 francs, of which 522,101,183 francs are derived from direct taxes, 2,064,398,230 francs from indirect taxes, and 686,613,732 francs from monopolies, services, and domains, making the total ordinary revenue 3,273,113,145 francs, which does not include 64,816,354 francs of formal *recettes d'ordre*, 57,872,575 francs from various extraordinary sources, and Algeria's revenue of 53,015,019 francs. The direct taxes are the following: Land tax, 118,607,919 francs; tax on buildings, 80,042,227 francs; personal-property tax, 90,470,476 francs; door and window tax, 58,425,474 francs; trade licenses, 125,580,402 francs; tax on *première avertissement*, 1,054,100 francs; taxes on servants and carriages and horses, 47,920,585 francs. The indirect taxes are: Customs, 469,270,230 francs; registration, 555,689,500 francs; stamps, 188,402,500 francs; 4-per-cent. tax on movables, 66,220,000 francs; sugar tax, 196,473,000 francs; other taxes, 588,343,000 francs. The revenues from monopolies and state property were: Tobacco, 376,301,800 francs; matches and gunpowder, 39,959,300 francs; posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 215,014,350 francs; domains and forests, 45,019,420 francs; various, 10,318,862 francs.

The budget estimated for 1896 fixed the expenditures for all purposes at 3,447,918,198 francs, divided as follows: Public debt, 1,219,792,036 francs; President, Chamber, and Senate, 13,171,720 francs; Min-

istry of Finance, 19,471,260 francs; Ministry of Justice, 35,320,233 francs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 15,984,800 francs; Ministry of the Interior, 75,786,209 francs; Ministry of War, 609,145,480 francs for ordinary, and 42,029,340 francs for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Marine, 272,614,898 francs; Ministry of Public Instruction, 195,018,342 francs for education, 8,148,985 francs for fine arts, and 44,125,953 francs for worship; Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Posts, and Telegraphs, 198,213,197 francs; Ministry of the Colonies, 79,018,500 francs: Ministry of Agriculture, 30,115,090 francs; Ministry of Public Works, 270,639,764 francs; *régie* and collection of taxes, 204,469,771 francs; repayments, 40,842,000 francs; Algeria, 74,010,620 francs.

The expenses of the departmental and communal administrations are paid by levying additional centimes in connection with the land and building taxes, the personal and property tax, and the taxes on doors and windows, trade licenses, and carriages, horses, and bicycles. These additional centimes amounted in 1896 to 375,684,784 francs.

The capital of the public debt on Jan. 1, 1894, was 31,035,252,522 francs, of which 22,005,373,951 francs represented the consolidated debt, 243,788,253 francs the Morgan loan, 3,986,320,000 the redeemable debt, 3,347,428,776 francs the capitalized value of annuities, 1,146,889,547 francs the floating debt, and 305,451,995 francs the guarantee debts. The expenses of the debt for 1896 were 693,761,924 francs for the consolidated debt, 298,813,194 francs for interest and amortization of redeemable debt, and 227,216,918 francs for the floating debt.

Commerce.—The general commerce in 1894 consisted of 4,795,000,000 francs of imports and 4,125,000,000 francs of exports. The total value of the special imports was 3,850,000,000 francs, of which sum 1,198,000,000 francs represent articles of alimentation, 2,104,000,000 francs raw materials and products, and 548,000,000 francs manufactured goods. The special exports had a total value of 3,078,000,000 francs, of which 666,000,000 francs represent articles of alimentation, 755,000,000 francs unmanufactured products, and 1,657,000,000 francs manufactured goods. The values of the principal imports in 1894 were: Cereals, 363,000,000 francs; wool, 317,000,000 francs; oil seeds, 199,000,000 francs; raw silk, 183,000,000 francs; coal and coke, 172,000,000 francs; raw cotton, 169,000,000 francs; timber and wood, 148,000,000 francs; coffee, 147,000,000 francs; wine, 145,000,000 francs; cattle, 132,000,000 francs; hides and furs, 116,000,000 francs; ores, 53,000,000 francs; flax, 52,000,000 francs; sugar, 51,000,000 francs; woolen goods, 44,000,000 francs; silk goods, 42,000,000 francs; cotton goods, 33,000,000 francs.

The special commerce with the leading commercial countries had, in francs, the following values in 1894:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	480,000,000	913,000,000
Belgium	372,000,000	478,000,000
Germany	310,000,000	325,000,000
United States	327,000,000	186,000,000
Algeria	208,000,000	199,000,000
Spain	176,000,000	109,000,000
Italy	122,000,000	98,000,000
Russia	282,000,000	.....
Argentine Republic	168,000,000	51,000,000
British India	212,000 000	.....
Switzerland	.....	130,000,000
Brazil	.....	80,000,000

The values of the principal exports of French produce and manufacture were: Woolen manufactures, 242,000,000 francs; wine, 233,000,000 francs; silk manufactures, 224,000,000 francs; small wares, 154,000,000 francs; raw wool and yarn, 124,000,000 francs; cotton manufactures, 113,000,000 francs; linen goods and clothing, 101,000,000 francs; raw silk and yarn, 89,000,000 francs; leather, 81,000,000 francs; leather goods, 80,000,000 francs; cheese and butter, 66,000,000 francs; skins and furs, 66,000,000 francs; chemical products, 57,000,000 francs; tools and metal manufactures, 56,000,000 francs; spirits, 54,000,000 francs; refined sugar, 48,000,000 francs.

The imports of gold coin and bullion in 1894 were 461,543,561 francs, and of silver 88,596,733 francs; total, 550,140,294 francs. The gold exports were 107,602,070 francs, and the silver exports 108,462,180 francs; total, 216,064,250 francs.

Navigation.—The merchant navy consisted in the beginning of 1895 of 14,332 sailing vessels, of 398,567 tons, and 1,196 steamers, of 491,972 tons. Of the former, 266, of 29,118 tons, navigated between European ports in the neighboring seas, and 291, of 140,221 tons, were employed in ocean commerce, and the rest were coasting and fishing craft. Of the steamers, 237, of 169,821 tons, were engaged in navigating European seas, and 181, of 267,178 tons, in ocean commerce, while the rest were employed in port service, the coasting trade, or the fisheries. The crews on all the sailing vessels numbered 69,900 while the steamers employed 14,333 men.

During 1894 the number of vessels entered at French ports was 98,697, of 20,851,023 tons, of which 78,471, of 10,808,550 tons, were French, and 20,226, of 10,042,473 tons, foreign. Of the French vessels, 70,131, of 6,784,993 tons, were employed in the coasting trade and 8,340, of 4,023,557 tons, in foreign commerce. The total number of vessels cleared in 1894 was 99,484, of 21,257,790 tons, of which 8,755, of 4,236,299 tons, were French vessels in the foreign trade, 20,598, of 10,236,498 tons, were foreign vessels, and 70,131, of 6,784,993 tons, were French coasting vessels. Of the total arrivals of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, 7,496 French, of 3,891,816 tons, and 17,750 foreign, of 9,602,124 tons, were with cargoes; of the total departures, 7,269 French vessels, of 3,733,908 tons, and 12,805 foreign vessels, of 5,351,911 tons, carried cargoes.

Communications.—The railroads had a total length of 22,462 miles at the end of 1894. The state owns 1,700 miles. The lines constructed by companies are supervised by the state, which has assisted in the construction or guaranteed the interest on the cost. The guarantees of four of the six companies expire in 1914, of a fifth in 1934, and of the last in 1935. Between 1950 and 1960 the railroads revert to the state. France has 23,643,000 miles of national roads, 5,512 miles of navigable rivers, and 2,984 miles of canals.

The telegraphs have a length of 59,693 miles, with 197,622 miles of wire. The post office in 1893 carried 713,410,000 internal and 137,213,000 international ordinary letters, 35,832,000 internal and 2,098,000 international registered letters, 46,044,000 internal and 6,054,000 international postal cards, and 943,714,000 internal and 127,894,000 international newspapers, circulars, and samples.

Currency.—The French mint issued from 1795 to 1894 of gold coins 8,882,405,730 francs, of silver five-franc pieces 5,060,606,240 francs, and of minor silver coins 474,068,884 francs. In 1894 there were coined 9,831,060 francs of gold, 4,000,000 francs of silver, and the annual amount of 200,000 francs of bronze pieces. No five-franc pieces, which alone of the silver coins have full legal tender, have been coined since 1878. In consequence of the adoption of the gold standard by Germany in 1873, which led to a rapid depreciation of silver, the states of the Latin Union, created in 1865 by a monetary treaty between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, to which Greece acceded later, entered on

Jan. 1, 1874, into a supplementary convention, whereby the coinage of their five-franc pieces was limited to a certain amount for each nation. When gold disappeared from circulation at a rapid rate, notwithstanding this restriction, they entered into a further convention on Nov. 5, 1878, whereby the coinage of five-franc pieces was suspended altogether until authorized by the unanimous consent of the contracting parties. This provision was continued in force by the convention of Nov. 6, 1885, with a modifying clause authorizing any member of the union to resume the coinage of legal-tender silver on condition that it will redeem in gold all of its silver that circulates in the other states of the union. The Bank of France, which has a capital of 182,500,000 francs, has the exclusive privilege of emitting bank notes, which are protected by reserves of gold and silver, loans on securities and public funds, and loans made to the Government. The law of Jan. 25, 1898, raised the limit of authorized emissions from 3,500,000,000 francs to 4,000,000,000 francs. The notes are legal tender to any amount, and are redeemable in coin, unless in a time of crisis the Government should give them forced currency. The charter of the bank has been renewed many times. The present one expires on Dec. 31, 1897. The money in circulation in France in 1894 was estimated to be 4,000,000,000 francs of gold, 2,000,000,000 of silver five-franc-pieces, 300,000,000 francs of small silver, and 3,458,000,000 francs of bank notes.

Constitutional Crisis.—When M. Bourgeois assumed office he rejected the support of the Socialists, relying on the acceptance of his Radical programme, with necessary modifications by the Moderates. When he made known his reduced programme in January he no longer denounced socialistic ideas, but rejected the aid of the Rallied Republicans, leaving the Socialists to vote for him without repudiating their principles. The income tax to be incorporated in the budget was the main feature of the ministerial programme. The Cabinet proposed exemption of 2,500 francs; 1 per cent. tax on all over that amount up to 5,000 francs; 2 per cent. on the next 5,000 francs, or part thereof; 3 per cent. between 10,000 and 20,000 francs; 4 per cent. between 20,000 and 50,000 francs; and 5 per cent. on all above 50,000 francs. There was an abatement ranging up to 50 per cent. for large families. By way of a set-off the house tax was to be abolished, freeing 6,500,000 persons from direct taxation, lightening the burden for 1,000,000 more, and increasing the taxes of only 500,000, who would pay enough in additional taxation to make up for the house tax and provide 6,000,000 francs over, which would be applied to a readjustment of the land tax. On the motion of M. Méline, the Chamber voted in favor of another monetary conference, with a view of re-establishing international bimetallism. A bill regarded as a first step toward the decentralization of higher education, originally introduced by M. Ribot, adopted by the Bourgeois Cabinet, and unanimously passed by the Chamber on March 5, gives the title of university to each of the local faculties, and allows each to apply to university purposes its separate income for class fees, but still leaves the government of the institutions in the hands of the state, which will continue to levy the diploma and examination fees.

The Radical Cabinet withdrew the bill of M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, debarring Government and railroad employees from taking part in strikes, whereupon Senators framed a more stringent measure making any combination in military or naval establishments or on railroads for the suspension or prevention of work punishable with imprisonment and more heavily penalizing public incitement to such coalition. The Minister of Commerce and Industry introduced in the Chamber a bill of opposite character, subjecting to imprisonment any person attempting to hamper the free exercise of trades-union rights under the law of 1884. The Senate passed a resolution censuring the Government for appointing Judge Poitevin to conduct an inquiry into the Southern Railroad scandals and passing over the regular judge of the district for fear he should show sympathy with the incriminated directors and politicians. When the subject was brought up in the Chamber on Feb. 13, M. Bourgeois demanded a vote of confidence, which was passed by a poll of 326 to 43. This appeal to the Chamber from the judgment of the Senate prompted the latter body to reaffirm by 161 votes to 71 the order of the day it had adopted on Feb. 11, thus making an issue of the constitutional question of the responsibility of the Cabinet in the Second Chamber, a matter on which the Constitution is silent and which had never been legally settled, though in the popular belief having its root in the idea of the omnipotence of universal suffrage and confirmed by the issue of the MacMahon crisis and by the dicta of Jules Simon, Jules Ferry, and other great statesmen, that the Senate can not make or unmake ministries. The Senate has nevertheless the power to withhold supplies and block legislation in a way to render the continued existence of a ministry impossible, and the opposition in that body to the progressive income tax, the labor sympathies, the separation of church and state, and the whole tendency of the Bourgeois Cabinet, was intense enough to drive it to make use of its power. The Cabinet, not at all reluctant to place the Reactionary majority of the Senate in the position of taking the unpopular and antidemocratic side in a constitutional conflict, issued a declaration that the recent votes of the Chamber "made it their duty to follow the policy that had obtained for them that mark of confidence." M. Bourgeois, reaffirming the intention of the Government to remain so long as it was supported by the Chamber, obtained on Feb. 20 a new vote of confidence by a majority of 309 to 185, but an amendment censuring the Minister of Justice was defeated by only 45 majority, so that the Socialists saved the Government from defeat by their 60 votes. On the day following the Senate, which the Government protected from any possible outbreak of mob violence by a large force of cavalry and police, adopted a declaration protesting against the contention that the ministry can govern without the Senate and appeal from one chamber to the other as an infringement of the Constitution which would justify the refusal of further co-operation with the Government, but announcing its intention, in order not to stop the legislative life of the country, to deliberate independently on the ministerial proposals with no other object than the interests of the country, leaving the country to judge between the ministers who have dared to provoke the most serious of crises and the Assembly which abstains from augmenting the constitutional crisis in order not to endanger the public peace, although it has on its side right and law. This declaration was affirmed by a vote of 184 to 60.

The bureaus of the Chamber were hostile to the income-tax proposals of the Government, and the Budget Committee was accordingly so constituted that by 28 votes to 5 it resolved to reject any income tax based on aggregate receipts, individual returns, or vexatious investigations, and to call on the Government to submit a fresh scheme effecting a more equitable adjustment of public burdens. In like manner the Army Committee by three quarters majority pronounced against the scheme of the Minister of War for reducing the garrisons in Al-

geria and Tunis and making them a part of a colonial army. After a memorable debate the Chamber, by a majority of 286 to 270 on March 26, approved the substitution for the house tax of a general tax on income, with graduated exemption of incomes below a certain sum, leaving the question of personal declarations and of the basis of taxation to be discussed between the Budget Committee and the ministry. On March 28 M. Berthelot, whose manner of conducting negotiations with England respecting the Soudan expedition had given occasion for various criticisms, resigned his portfolio on the plea of ill health. His threatening note of March 17 was brought up against him, and he was censured for rashly and undiplomatically inviting a serious conflict without having sounded other governments, and thereby reconstructing the triple alliance to the advantage of England. M. Bourgeois assumed the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, transferring the portfolio of the Interior to M. Doumer. M. Sarrien on March 30 accepted the Ministry of the Interior, a post that he filled under M. Brisson in 1885 and later in the Goblet and Tirard Cabinets. On March 31 M. Bourgeois replied in the Senate to interrogations of M. Bardoux on the foreign policy of the Government, denying that there had been any loss of French influence in China, declaring that Madagascar had not been annexed, but that the sovereignty of the Queen and the foreign relations of Madagascar were controlled by France, and affirming that Russia shared the views of France in regard to Egypt. When similar questions were put in the Chamber on April 2, the minister made no revelations, declaring that delicate negotiations were going on, on the strength of which statement he obtained a vote of confidence. On the day following an interpellation was moved in the Senate by M. Milliard, who said it was impossible to approve the position to which France had been reduced in Egypt and in Madagascar, and when M. Bourgeois declared that he should make no reply the Senate passed, by 155 votes to 85, an order of the day pronouncing the ministerial explanations inadequate and refusing its confidence to the Government, and then adjourned till April 21 without discussing the Madagascar credits. The Cabinet met and decided unanimously that the vote of confidence adopted by the Chamber made it the duty of the ministers to remain in office. The action of the departmental assemblies, two thirds of which condemned the scheme of an income tax proposed by the Government, confirmed the Senators in their resistance to the Cabinet. When the Senate reassembled M. Demôle presented a motion approved by the Republican groups, that, having three times refused its confidence to the ministry, which persisted nevertheless in remaining in office in violation of the Constitution, the Senate, while disclaiming any intention of haggling over credits necessary to soldiers defending in distant French possessions the honor and the flag of France, postpone the voting of the credits until it has before it a constitutional minister possessing the confidence of both chambers. M. Bourgeois simply challenged the statement that his ministry existed in violation of the Constitution, and protested that the interpretation of the Constitution was not the prerogative of one chamber, but belonged to Parliament as a whole. The motion was carried by 171 votes to 90. The Cabinet announced the intention of resigning as soon as the Chamber of Deputies reassembled, being no longer able to guarantee the direction of affairs since the Senate's refusal to vote credits had the result o obstructing the maintenance and relief of the troops in Madagascar. When the Chamber came together on April 23 the Premier tendered the resignation of the Cabinet to the President, and it was accepted. In his declaration to the Chamber M. Bourgeois reaffirmed the doctrine that the initiative and general direction of politics belongs to the body issuing directly from universal suffrage. The resolution submitted by M. Ricard, declaring that the Chamber affirms once more the preponderance of the elect of universal suffrage and its resolve to continue a policy of democratic reforms was carried by 258 votes, no one voting in the negative. Before a new ministry was appointed the Senate held a special meeting and adopted unanimously the Madagascar credits. President Faure asked M. Sarrien to undertake the formation of a ministry. Having consulted with politicians as to the prospects of forming a conciliation Cabinet, he declined the task on finding the Radicals bent on demanding revision and on thus prolonging the conflict with the Senate. On April 27 M. Méline, the Protectionist leader, was summoned by the President and intrusted with the formation of a Cabinet, although he had been prominent in the minority that opposed the income tax as proposed by the Bourgeois Cabinet.

The Méline Cabinet.—M. Méline formed a Cabinet composed exclusively of Moderate Republicans, Radicals having refused to join, just as Moderates had declined to join M. Bourgeois when he attempted to form a mixed Cabinet. The new ministry was constituted on April 28 as follows: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Félix Jules Méline; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux; Minister of Finance, Georges Cochery: Minister of Justice, M. Darlan; Minister of the Interior, M. Barthou; Minister of War, Gen. Billot; Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, A. Rambaud; Minister of Commerce, Henri Boucher; Minister of the Colonies, André Lebon; Minister of Public Works, M. Turrel. The new Premier was born in the Vosges in 1838, entered the Chamber in 1876, was Minister of Agriculture under Jules Ferry from 1883 to 1885, President of the Chamber in 1889, and since then has been chairman of the Tariff Committee. Of his colleagues, M. Hanotaux was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Casimir-Perier, Dupuy, and Ribot Cabinets; Gen. Billot was Minister of War in 1882 in the Freycinet and Duclerc Cabinets; M. Barthou was Minister of Public Works under Dupuy; M. Lebon was Minister of Commerce in the Ribot Cabinet; and Admiral Besnard was Minister of Marine in the Ribot Cabinet.

The first aim of the new ministry was declared in the ministerial statement to be the re-establishment of the indispensable harmony between the public bodies, securing preponderant action in the general direction of politics to the Chamber of Deputies, based directly on universal suffrage, but recognizing that it is impossible to legislate and to govern without the co-operation of the Senate. The bills that interest the working classes and the reform of the drink duties and that of the death duties, already before the Senate, would be prosecuted, and as for direct taxes the budget for 1897 would contain a system of reforms which, without vexatious, inquisitorial, or arbitrary measures, would insure a better division of taxation, relieve small taxpayers, take into consideration family burdens, and relieve agriculture. The interests of agriculture would receive special attention. The colonial army would finally be organized. Bills would be pushed relating to the regulation of the hours of labor, to responsibility in case of accidents, and to the development of provident and benefit societies. The organization of workingmen's superannuation funds by the co-operation of the state and individual initiative would also receive attention. The minis-

try looked to the Republican majority to set aside irritating and sterile discussions and devote its energies to the assemblage of democratic reforms long ripe and immediately feasible, for working France was weary of agitation and thirsting for peace and tranquillity. The Chamber rejected Radical motions demanding revision of the Constitution and one from M. Goblet protesting against the existence of a ministry formed from the minority, adopted a resolution affirming the sovereignty of universal suffrage, approved the declaration of the Government by a vote of 231 to 196, voted the order of the day by 299 to 256, and then adjourned from April 30 until May 28. The Senate rejected a Radical resolution for revision by 214 to 42 votes. Inasmuch as not only the Rallied Republicans, but the Monarchists of the Chamber voted for the Cabinet, the Radicals denounced the Cabinet as reactionary, just as the fallen ministry had been accused of being socialistic.

The municipal elections held in the beginning of May showed little alteration in the strength of parties. In Paris 11 Conservatives, 13 Moderates, and 45 Ultras and Socialists were elected. Conservatives gained a majority in 17 of the principal towns, Rallied Republicans in 3, Moderates in 234, Radicals in 64, Ultra-Radicals in 15, and Socialists in Marseilles, Toulon, Dijon, and 3 others, but in Lyons they lost the ascendency. M. Cochery presented his plan for satisfying the popular demand for an income tax. Under another name France already had a partial income tax, a heavy one of 4 per cent. levied on French railroad bonds and shares and on all French industrial undertakings and every dividend of a French company, but none was levied on French Government stock or on foreign coupons or dividends. In lieu of the existing tax on French companies alone, M. Cochery proposed one of 4½ per cent. on all coupons or dividends, French or foreign, including French *rentes*, from which he expected to obtain 30,000,000 francs, while French companies would yield 7,000,000 francs and foreign stocks 18,000,000 francs. Houses would have to pay 4½ instead of 3⅞ per cent., producing 18,000,000 francs; an equal tax on the interest on mortgages, the debtor deducting the tax, would yield an equal sum; and 91,000,000 francs would be raised by a tax on rent, servants, and horses, varying in different towns according to population. The existing house and furniture taxes and the door and window tax were abolished, the tax on land not built upon was reduced, and mortgaged property was released from taxation to the extent of the mortgage in order to avoid double taxation. These remissions amounted to as much as the new taxes would produce. The new house tax was graduated according to the size of families, and for unmarried householders the rent limit of exemption was fixed 50 per cent. higher than for married. The substitution of a tax on the outward signs of wealth for the taxes on doors, windows, and furniture, and the exemption of dwellings renting for less than 400 francs a year in Paris and 30 francs in the country relieved 6,000,000 of the 10,500,000 households in France from taxation and removed from the working classes the motive for excluding air and sunlight and reducing to a minimum their household implements and comforts. The tax on the higher rentals was to be increased by 5 per cent. for every female servant, 10 per cent. for every male servant, and 10 per cent. for every carriage or riding horse. A law to make marriage easier was promulgated on June 24, by virtue of which a man over twenty-five or a woman over twenty-one may marry without the consent of parents after having given formal notice a month beforehand to the unwilling parents, whereas previously the age of free disposition was thirty for men and twenty-five for women, and three successive respectful notifications were necessary. The first protectionist measure proposed by the Méline ministry, a duty on lead, was rejected by a majority of 26 in the Chamber. The Radicals carried a motion in favor of an early discussion of revision, for Bonapartists, Boulangists, and Royalists also demand revision for their various ends, desiring especially to have the President of the republic elected by universal suffrage. The Duke of Orleans, chafing under the inaction of the Orleanist party, contemplated bringing his cause before the eyes of the public by having working-class voters of Cholet, a constituency in Maine-et-Loire, cast complimentary ballots for him as Deputy. The Royalist committee on hearing of the project showed disapprobation, whereupon the pretender, on May 5, addressed a caustic letter to the Duc d'Audriffet-Pasquier, president of the committee, declaring that he meant and knew how to do his entire duty and was himself the judge of royal dignity, which could not be impaired if in the humblest of the French villages, for all were alike dear, the electors should designate him to serve his country. He desired no longer to play at monarchy, but to make it a reality, which could not be done by the affectation of inert and expectant dignity, standing motionless on distant shores because of the greatness of its traditions and deeming itself too lofty to mix with men and things. He was unable to justify the absurd tradition of an alleged incompatibility between monarchical and elective right, deeming that the two principles tend constantly to blend in a system of compromise. In the same spirit he rejected the advice of those who exhorted him to disavow his cousin, Henri of Orleans, because that prince had accepted from the republic the cross of the Legion of Honor given for his explorations, which would furnish a precedent for good citizens who had been or still were Republicans refusing to receive at his hands, if he were the head of the country, the recompense of their merits and services. The harsh rebuke of the young pretender drove the veteran chief of the Royalist organization to resign his office. The first attack upon the Méline Cabinet, which was defeated by a majority of 53, was occasioned by the Royalist utterances of Bishop Mathieu, of Angers, who in confirming the Duc de Montpensier, brother of Philippe d'Orleans, the pretender, said that France banished its kings and killed its prophets. A second attack made by the Socialists, on the occasion of the removal of the prefect of Tarn that the Bourgeois ministry had appointed to satisfy the Carmaux strikers, was defeated by a majority of 80. M. Doumer's project of an income tax was brought to a vote on July 7, and was rejected by a majority of 283 to 254, M. Méline having previously announced that its adoption would be tantamount to a vote of no confidence. The proposal to tax French *rentes* was subjected to as vigorous an onslaught by M. Rouvier, M. Ribot, and other Moderates as the progressive income tax ever was. The assailants argued that it was a breach of public faith, because ever since the revolution *rentes* had been regarded as exempt from taxation; that it was a financial blunder, defeating the future conversion of 3½-per-cent. into 3-per-cent. *rentes*, and the 3 per cents. into 2¾ per cents., and depreciating the Government credit when additional loans were in prospect, the very announcement having caused a fall in *rentes* of 640,000,000 francs at a time when Government bonds were rising; and that it was impolitic and likely to turn 2,500,000 small holders against the republic. The majority of the Chamber was against the scheme, and though Radicals and Socialists affected to support it in order to force the

ministers to defend and press it, and thus bring about their own fall, the Cabinet succeeded in having the subject postponed, and on July 10 carried a bill renewing for a year the existing taxes by 424 votes to 66. A bill for the protection of sugar refiners raises the import duty on foreign sugars and offers a direct bounty on exportation. The Chamber adjourned on July 11. Three days later, during the national festival, a pistol shot fired at President Faure in his carriage caused alarm until it was discovered that the assailant was an irresponsible lunatic. A cry having been raised against the competition of 800 foreign doctors in France who have obtained their diplomas more easily than French doctors, and against the 1,054 medical students in French schools who were likely to add to the competition, the Minister of Education issued a decree that foreign students if they intended to practice medicine in France would be required to produce the usual baccalaureate diplomas showing studies in science and the classics according to French standards, the regulation not to apply to persons already studying, or to students intending to return home, or to natives of countries that had concluded conventions on the subject.

Visit of the Czar.—The proceedings that attended a visit of the Emperor of Russia in October were intended to impress on the world the binding character of the Franco-Russian understanding and the reality of the military convention that has been supposed to exist since August, 1892. This alliance has enabled France to emerge from her isolation and reassert her influence among the great powers, and has enabled Russia to draw upon the savings of the French people for the pecuniary means that have helped immensely to develop her military and economic resources. In Bulgaria, in Turkey, in Egypt, in Abyssinia, and in China the diplomacy of both countries has spoken with one voice.

The reception given to the Czar by the people of France was more enthusiastic than sovereigns often receive from their own subjects. The festivities attracted 1,500,000 people from the provinces to the capital. At the banquet in the Élysée on Oct. 7 President Faure, in proposing the toast to the Emperor, said that his presence had sealed the bonds uniting the two countries in a harmonious activity and in a mutual confidence in their destinies, and that the union of a powerful empire and a hard-working republic had already exercised a beneficent action on the peace of the world and, strengthened by a proved fidelity, would continue to spread abroad its fortunate influence. The Czar replied that, faithful to an unforgettable tradition, he had come to France to greet the head of a nation to which he was united by such precious bonds, and he begged the President to interpret to the whole of France his sentiment that this friendship could not but have the happiest influence.

The Autumn Session.—Parliament was reopened on Oct. 27. The Budget Committee had reduced the estimates by 10,000,000 francs, leaving a surplus of 9,000,000 francs to be devoted to the redemption of treasury bonds. A scheme of decentralization of local government submitted by M. Barthou enlarges the powers of departmental and municipal councils by dispensing in certain cases with the approval of the prefect. M. Cochery announced the definitive abandonment of the proposed duty on *rentes*, and proposed instead to tax the interest on loans, increase the duty on bonds payable to bearer, raise the transfer duty on registered bonds, and fix the duty on bourse transactions at $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. The duty on interest on loans is to be enforced by requiring the lender to register within twenty days on pain of losing his right to recover the interest. Casting about for a new source of revenue to meet the ever-increasing expenses of the state, the ministers took up the project of a Government monopoly of spirits, in connection with which the dangerous spread of alcoholism in France was thoroughly discussed. As a preliminary measure, a bill was submitted requiring alcohol to be tested at Government depots to prevent frauds and deleterious adulterations. The Ministers of Education in the two previous Cabinets had ordered antialcoholic instruction to be given in the schools, M. Poincaré's order applying to normal schools being extended by M. Combes to teachers of physiology, hygiene, and chemistry in secondary and elementary schools. The question of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France, which no Cabinet had ventured to bring to an issue and brave Radical and Socialistic assaults, was made the subject of a bill which could no longer be delayed, as the present charter expires in 1897. The Radicals had a majority over the Government on the question of electing the delegates who elect Senators by universal suffrage, for which the Premier himself had formerly voted. The motion was carried on Nov. 17 by 297 votes against 238, but the matter was shelved by the Senate. An attempt to overthrow the Cabinet by an interpellation on its allowing priests to hold congresses and refusing the same right to professors and school-teachers was defeated on Nov. 12 by 324 votes to 225. Gen. Billot's scheme for forming a colonial army dependent on the Ministry of War was condemned by the army committee, which adhered to the view that it should be controlled by the Ministry of Marine. The extraordinary session was brought to a close on Dec. 20.

Algeria.—The government of Algeria has been assimilated to that of the republic to such an extent that it is regarded as a detached part of France, administered by a civil governor general in accordance with laws passed for Algeria by the chambers or with decrees of the President of the republic. The present Governor General is Jules Cambon, appointed in 1891. The area of the three departments of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine is 184,474 square miles, with a population of 3,636,967 in the civil territory and 487,765 in the military territory; total, 4,124,732, of whom 271,101 were French, 47,564 Jews, 3,554,067 Algerian natives, 18,617 Moors and Tunisians, and 233,353 Spaniards, Italians, Maltese, and Germans. The city of Algiers has 82,585 inhabitants. The native Jews have been admitted to French citizenship. The rest of the indigenous population are Mussulmans. There are 3,481,285 persons engaged in agriculture, of whom 201,541 are Europeans. The latter cultivate hard and soft wheat, barley, oats, and other crops on 417,624 hectares, while the natives till 2,653,487 hectares. The vineyards cover 116,392 hectares, yielding 3,772,778 hectolitres in 1893. Alfa is gathered for export to England for the manufacture of paper, but not so extensively as formerly. Other products are olives, tobacco, flax, colza and other oil seeds, and ramie. There were 360,025 horses, 268,078 camels, 1,193,915 cattle, and 3,829,740 goats in 1893, mostly belonging to the natives, and 9,502,046 sheep, which are sold in France for mutton. Iron and other metals are mined, and a large export of phosphates has sprung up. Some concessions have been annulled on account of corruption. There is a bank of phosphates in the department of Constantine that is said to be 10 feet thick and 50 miles long. In the district of Tebessa are deposits of unknown extent that are 50 feet thick. English companies were formed to work the deposits, and the royalties were fixed by the Algerian officials at 1 franc 50 centimes a ton or less, while the prices charged to French farmers for the phos-

phates were from 70 to 100 francs. The Radicals in the Chamber raised a discussion which resulted in the dismissal of corrupt officials and the cancellation of several concessions. There was a general demand that this valuable product should be preserved for the benefit of the colony and of French agriculture, and export duties were proposed for restricting its shipment to foreign countries. Another suggestion was for the Government to acquire all the rights that had been alienated and work the phosphate deposits as a monopoly, furnishing the quantity required by French and Algerian farmers at 2 or 3 francs a ton. It was estimated that 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 tons could be extracted annually for centuries to come. The total value of the general imports in 1894 was 265,134,026 francs, of which 199,319,483 francs came from France and 65,814,543 francs from foreign countries and French colonies. The total value of the exports was 265,713,285 francs, of which 213,848,297 francs went to France and 51,864,988 francs to foreign countries and French colonies. The special imports were valued at 259,300,000 francs and the special exports at 242,100,000 francs.

The local revenue in 1896 was estimated at 53,015,019 francs, viz., 12,472,649 francs from direct taxes, 11,695,300 francs from registration and stamps, 16,250,100 francs from customs, 5,267,450 francs from monopolies, 3,002,300 francs from domains and forests, 1,022,040 francs from other sources, and 3,305,180 francs *recettes d'ordre*. The budget of expenditures is 74,010,620 francs—in detail, 2,806,450 francs for justice, 11,795,868 francs for the interior, 7,616,691 francs for instruction, 1,491,190 francs for agriculture, 33,169,975 francs for public works, 696,078 francs for other departments, 15,400,068 francs for *régie*, and 1,034,300 francs for repayment. Algeria still costs France about 75,000,000 francs per annum, including 56,000,000 francs for the army, 16,000,000 francs for railroad guarantees, and 3,000,000 francs for other charges.

Tunis.—Though nominally a part of the Ottoman Empire, the regency of Tunis has been administered by France since 1881. The minister resident acts under instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The resident in 1896 was R. P. Millet. The Bey of Tunis is Sidi Ali, born Oct. 5, 1817, who succeeded his brother on Oct. 28, 1882.

Tunis has an area of about 45,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,500,000, composed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. The city of Tunis has 153,000 inhabitants. The revenue in 1895 was estimated at 22,480,000 francs, derived from land taxes, customs, monopolies, and State domains. The estimate of expenditure was 22,436,924 francs. The debt was consolidated in 1884 into a perpetual 4-per-cent. *rente* of 6,307,520 francs a year. In 1896 a new loan of 40,000,000 francs was authorized for public works, to be guaranteed by France. When France absorbed Tunis, it had got into financial difficulties through the loans raised by the beys, a small part of the nominal amount of which reached the treasury, and was applied to useful purposes. The bondholders then received 5 per cent., but with the French guarantee they are now content with 3 per cent. The savings from the conversion have regularly been devoted to public works, enabling roads to be made at the rate of 150 miles a year and railroads to be extended. The new loan was intended for roads and railroads and the construction of dams and aqueducts. Though Tunis has prospered under French administration, the benefits have not gone to French colonists or residents, of whom there are only 10,000, against 25,000 Europeans of other nationalities. The city of Tunis contains only 3,000 French inhabitants, whereas there are 7,000 Maltese and 8,000 Italians. The Italians are largely preponderant, which accounts for the fact of the keen resentment felt still in Italy against the French occupation. French colonists are desired, and inducements are held out to them. Half fares on steamers and railroads are offered to intending settlers. Farms of from 100 to 130 acres are offered at 12 to 30 francs an acre, two years being allowed for payment. Although slavery is abolished, natives may be engaged to work on shares, receiving a hut, implements, and seeds, and handing over three fifths of the crop.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Barley was grown on 472,960 hectares, and wheat on 464,050 hectares in 1894. The product of olive oil in 1893 was 9,617,000 hectolitres. Italians are engaged in the fisheries, producing anchovies, sardines, sponges, and sepia. The total value of the imports in 1894 was 41,922,715 francs, and of the exports 36,932,766 francs. Besides dates, olives are the staple product of the country. France derives 40 per cent. of its olive oil from Tunis. The olives are crushed a second time, yielding wagon grease, and then pressed into fuel bricks with an admixture of turpentine. There are many vineyards, some of large extent with admirable equipments belonging to firms in France. The olive and the grape crops are alike liable to loss or destruction by the sirocco, and grain crops to drought and locusts.

Great Britain in the convention with Tunis of July 19, 1875, waived a perpetual treaty of commerce which places it on the same footing with France, agreeing that either party might call for a revision of the treaty after seven years. In the Anglo-French agreement of Jan. 15, 1896, relating chiefly to Siam and the upper Mekong, England agreed to open negotiations immediately for the revision of the Anglo-Tunisian treaty. A new treaty between Italy and Tunis, concluded in October, 1896, signifies the renunciation of the hopes and designs of Italy against France in Tunis, and removes the standing cause of friction and animosity between the former allies and the incentive that led to the long and disastrous economic difficulties between them. The convention of commerce and navigation gives to Italy the privileges accorded to the most favored nation, and opens the ports of both countries to the coasting vessels of both. France reserves the right to reduce tariff duties at will. A consular convention virtually abolishes the capitulations, and reserves to the Italian consul only the right of appearing in the tribunal when Italians are interested. A convention of extradition puts the Italians in Tunis on the same footing on which they are in other countries, abolishing the right that the consul has hitherto possessed of arresting Italian fugitives from justice without appealing to the tribunals. The Italian schools and hospitals remain under Italian direction, but they pass under the jurisdiction of the local authorities in regard to police and sanitation. All other special privileges enjoyed by Italy are abolished.

The new general tariff, which converts *ad valorem* into specific duties and is a copy of the maximum tariff of France, went into force on Oct. 16 to countries having no commercial treaty. England under her commercial treaty pays 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, and under the most-favored-nation treatment this extends to Austria, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland, all of which had entered into agreements to recognize the right of French imports to exceptionally low tariffs, to be settled later. Subsequently Germany, Holland, and Spain made like arrangements.

Indo-China.—The dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia have been brought partly under the central control of a Superior Council, which fixes the budget of Cochin-

China, and advises as to the budgets of the protectorates. They have been united in a customs union since 1887.

Cochin-China is a French colony, represented by one Deputy in the Chamber. It has an area of 23,082 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,034,453, mainly Annamites, with a sprinkling of Cambodians, Malays, and Malabarians and numerous Chinese immigrants. There are fewer than 3,000 French. Over four fifths of the people are Buddhists. Rice is the chief product, and it is exported to China, Java, and Europe. Other exports are cotton, pepper, fish, and copra. The total value of the imports in 1894 was 36,695,460 francs, and of the exports 87,650,880 francs. There were 1,830 French troops and 2,800 Annamite soldiers in 1894. There are 51 miles of railroad and 1,840 miles of telegraphs. The local revenue in 1895 was estimated at $11,226,595. The expenditure of France for 1896 is fixed at 3,158,654 francs.

Cambodia, has an area of 38,600 square miles and a population of 1,500,000 or more. King Norodom accepted a French protectorate in 1863. The budget for 1895 was $1,736,600. Fish, cotton, beans, tobacco, rice, betel, and silk were exported in 1894 to the amount of $3,320,949, while the imports were $398,564 in value.

A French protectorate was established over Annam in 1884. Thanh Thai was made King in 1889. The area of Annam proper is 27,020 square miles, and of the dependent territories 19,300 square miles. There are between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000 inhabitants, Annamites in the level, cultivated country, and Mois in the hills. French officials supervise the administration of the Annamite functionaries. There are 600 French and 3,000 native soldiers. The products are sugar, cinnamon, rice, corn, areca nuts, tobacco, betel, manioc, bamboo, timber, silk, caoutchouc, dyes, and medicinal plants. Coal is mined by a French company. The imports in 1894 amounted to 4,683,979 francs, and exports to 3,066,105 francs. There are 420,000 native Catholics.

Tonquin, which was annexed by France in 1884, has an area of 34,740 square miles, with an estimated population of 9,000,000. The native Roman Catholics number 400,000. The chief crop is rice, of which 1,060,000 piculs were exported in 1892, mostly to China. Other products are silk, cotton, pepper, sugar, oils, and tobacco. Coal mines are worked by Frenchmen. The imports in 1894 were valued at 30,775,645 francs, and the exports at 15,001,295 francs. The trade with Yunnan by way of the Red river amounted to 5,000,000 francs for exports and 3,200,000 francs for imports in 1894. In 1895 the total trade increased to 7,500,000 francs of exports to Yunnan, mainly cotton goods, and 4,500,000 of imports. The local revenue of Annam and Tonquin in 1895 was estimated at 7,074,000 dollars. The expenditure of France for 1896 was 25,250,000 francs. The native troops in 1892 numbered 6,500 and the French garrison 12,055. The railroad from Phulong to Langson, 64 miles, is to be extended to Nacham, on the frontier of the Canton province of China. A loan of 80,000,000 francs for Tonquin was authorized in January, 1896.

The rainfall in Indo-China was so meager that partial famine afflicted Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Cambodia in 1896. There was not more than two thirds of a crop of paddy. Annamite parents were reduced to selling their children, and pillage increased to an alarming extent. The Chinese pirates, who had been pacified by the conciliatory policy of Gov.-Gen. de Lanessan, had already resumed their hostilities, owing to the change of policy made after his recall in 1894. He had arranged with the court of Annam for the use of its police to drive the pirates into the mountains, then armed the inhabitants of the delta so that they could defend themselves against raids, and afterward negotiated with the pirate chiefs, one of whom surrendered before M. de Lanessan left, and others followed this example and settled on lands assigned to them near Langson to follow a peaceful and useful mode of life. When a policy of force was substituted for one of conciliation the acts of violence and robbery, which had almost ceased, became frequent again.

FRIENDS. A review of the statistics of the Society of Friends (orthodox) in the United States, published by the "American Friend," Philadelphia, shows that the number of members in the 14 yearly meetings increased 2,278 during the year covered by the reports for 1896, making the whole present number 90,436; while in all the rest of the world outside of America there were 19,863 Friends, making a total of 110,299. Aside from the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, of which the reports are not at hand, there are in Great Britain and America 1,618 enrolled ministers, 1,293 regularly established meetings, and 988 Bible schools, with a total enrollment of 87,003 attendants. Further, Friends are maintaining 19 mission stations in Japan, China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Syria, and Turkey, 7 in Mexico, 8 among the American Indians, 2 in Jamaica, and 2 in Alaska, with 118 resident missionaries and 4,004 members, 925 of whom are included in the numbers already cited. The reports of the various missionary organizations and committees given in the American meetings show that $30,311 were spent in maintenance of this mission work in 1895. The more prominent features in the religious life of the orthodox Friends during 1896 were increased interest in the educational institutions, with movements to augment their influence and efficiency, and a more vigorous prosecution of evangelistic work, particularly in the new fields of the far West, which has also been more fruitful of results.

The Friends of the Unitarian order in the United States have 7 yearly meetings, of which that of Genesee includes a few meetings in Canada. They number, according to the latest enumeration, 115 ministers, 201 churches, and 21,992 members. Previous to 1896, and beginning with 1890, 3 general meetings had been held for the consideration of the interests, principles, and work of the society, at Fall Creek, Ind., in 1890; Lincoln, Va., in 1892; and Chappaqua, N. Y., in 1894. A fourth meeting of the kind was held at Swarthmore, Pa., Aug. 19 to 26, and was attended by between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Four of the sessions held during seven days were devoted to the First-day schools of the society, 2 to its secular schools, 3 to religious topics, and 6 to philanthropic work. The discussions concerning Sunday schools were participated in by many young men and women, members of those institutions. At one of the sessions the Friends' adult school work in England was described by John William Graham. Among other special subjects considered were the "Three Needs of the Church," viz.: Increased consecration to aggressive work, a stronger and more effective ministry, and better modern knowledge of the Bible; "The Ministry"; and "Past and Future of the Society of Friends."

The body of Friends popularly called the "Wilburites," with 7 yearly meetings, adhere to the old ways, and oppose all the recent changes and innovations which have found a footing in some of the other branches. They return 38 ministers, 53 churches, and 4,329 members.

The Primitive Friends have 11 ministers, 9 churches, and 232 members.

The total numbers of American Friends, as given at the end of the year 1896, are 1,814 ministers, 1,087 churches, and 116,989 members.

British Friends.—The tabular statement of membership in the London Yearly Meeting shows a growth for each year about equal to that of the population at large. The growth, however, is not by that natural increase that might be expected. Friends record each year about 150 births and about 250 deaths, a net loss of 100 heads, which has to be made up by acquisitions from outside before any increase can be chronicled. The result is that of every three persons who enter the society only one enters by the gate of birth; for those admitted during the middle periods of life appear in the list only at death. The children of mixed marriages, however, are not admitted at birth. One of the principal sources of supply to the membership is found in those associations of the best of the workingmen known as adult schools, in which 42,000 pupils were returned, two thirds of them adults.

The session of the London Yearly Meeting began May 21. At the first sitting a letter was received from the woman's meeting stating that a woman Friend wished to visit the body. The woman, a young lady Friend, was received, and made an address full of religious fervor, which was very acceptable to the meeting. It is not unusual for the Yearly Meeting to be visited and addressed by woman friends, but the visitation generally takes place at a later stage of the proceedings, and this was the first instance in which it has occurred at the opening session. A woman visiting the meeting thus has first to present her call or conviction of her duty to do so to the Woman's Meeting and receive its sanction. Perhaps the most important action of the Yearly Meeting was the granting, after long and deliberate consideration, of the "woman's charter," whereby the Yearly Meeting will henceforth consist of both men and women, and persons of either sex will have an equal voice in the decisions reached. It is understood, however, that both separate and joint meetings will continue to be held. A request of several Friends was granted to be permitted to hold meetings for young Friends for "the exposition of the positive message of Quakerism to the world to-day and the spiritual meaning of the teaching for the souls of men." A minute was sent down to the subordinate meetings asking them to consider what new effort they can make for the benefit of those around them. The holding of the "preparative meetings," which now takes place monthly at the close of a Sunday morning for worship, was authorized to be made on weekday evenings: and the meetings may be occasions for the reading and discussion of papers of congregational interest. A proposition was offered, consideration of which was deferred, to authorize the preparation beforehand of a programme of the discussion "On the State of the Society" by a committee, who should have a few papers written, fix the time for the discussion, and give notice of it. A discussion on social purity resulted in the meeting's resolving that a letter on the subject be sent down to parents.

The annual meeting of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association was held in London, May 25. J. B. Hodgkin presided. A letter was read from the committee of the Church Missionary Society asking sympathy and prayer for the three years' centenary effort of that society. It was not the aim of the scheme to magnify any particular agency. Diversity among the Christian churches was not inconsistent with unity of purpose and of guidance. The chairman referred to this letter as one more testimony to the fact that real missionary work broke down the barriers, and showed the heathen the real unity of Christendom. The treasurer of the society reported that the year's income had been £12,771, including £1,837 in legacies and special gifts, while a further sum of £2,000 from those sources had been placed in reserve. The expenditures had been £3,560 for Madagascar, £1,664 for medical work (toward which the London Missionary Society had refunded £500), £4,979 for India, and £1,193 for China, with £896 for home expenses and £182 for life assurance. Last year's deficit of £1,240 had been reduced to £405. The annual report represented that the inauguration of French rule in Madagascar appeared to have had beneficial results in many ways. The former oppression and injustice were ended, laws against the sale of intoxicants had been re-enacted, full religious liberty was promised and the Government was considering means of mitigating, if not abolishing slavery. The French authorities had uniformly treated the missionaries with courteous consideration, the assistance rendered by them to the French sick and wounded having doubtless contributed to this kind feeling, and were now using and paying for the greater part of the missionary hospital. A deputation of Protestants from Paris had produced an excellent impression on the natives. All the missionaries of the association were now in the capital, where the schools were as largely attended as ever; but steps were being taken to revive the country congregations. A Foreign Missionary Conference, held at Darlington in September, was attended by nearly 400 delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Papers were read upon the history of Friends' mission work, methods of conducting the work, and other kindred subjects. One of the papers, contrasting the state of the society now and sixty years ago, maintained that more harmony prevailed now, and less disposition to be contentious about nonessentials.

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GAME-PRESERVING IN THE UNITED STATES. It is only within very recent years that attention has been given in any notable degree to the preservation of the larger game animals. It is true that most of the States have enacted game laws to the extent of making a close season. These have in the main been carelessly enforced till very lately, and the action of the States has been negative rather than positive except in the work of their fish commissions. Attempts have been made from time to time to interest the legislatures of different States in the establishment of game preservation with a view to the breeding of the large wild animals as well as of game birds; but they have not been effective except in New York, and there only in a limited degree. The United States, too, has made some praiseworthy experiments in the same direction. The four national parks in Colorado, the magnificent Yellowstone Park in Wyoming, and the Yosemite Park in California are illustrations of far-sighted public spirit. It is only in the latter two, however, that any careful attempt has been made to propagate and preserve the noble game animals which had been so rapidly disappearing from the limits of the United States. The importance of human effort given to the salvation and not to the destruction of the most interesting forms of the *feræ naturæ* has for a good while been seen to be indispensable to such animals as the buffalo, the moose, and the elk, once

so abundant in the land. The care of the United States at the Yellowstone and Yosemite Parks has, however, been set at naught by lawless poaching in spite of their military police. The buffalo and elk herds there will soon be annihilated, and it has been recommended that the buffaloes especially shall be distributed among the private parks, where they can be more effectively guarded. So, after all, it will be to private enterprise in game-preserving that valuable results will be due in the augmentation of the finer types of wild animals; and that enterprise has been very encouraging within the last decade especially, though something had been done previously. Deer parks had been by no means uncommon on the country estates of the wealthy in all times of our history, but the first well-planned attempt at game-preserving seems to have been made about forty years ago by the late Judge J. D. Caton at Ottawa, Ill. An enthusiastic naturalist and sportsman, he brought together in one park nearly all the varieties of our native game except the moose and caribou, which only thrive under conditions of a wooded country and an extended range. This experiment was imitated in a small way, but it was not till the magnificent results of the late Austin Corbin's enterprise in the establishment of the Blue Mountain Forest at Newport, N. H., were made evident that there was a noticeable movement in this direction.

Blue Mountain Forest is not surpassed in extent by any preserve in the United States. In the number and variety of its game, the care with which all the rightful conditions of habitat are reproduced, and the vigilant interest which watches every detail of the wild life harboring there, it ranks, though only eight years old, among the foremost game preserves of the world. It lies near Newport, N. H., and consists of 36,000 acres inclosed by a woven-wire fence 8 feet high. The tract, oblong, about 12 miles by 5, is nearly bisected by a mountain range which rises to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The densely wooded slopes and the second-growth forests of the lowlands furnish an admirable covert for the more timid game, while in the extensive meadows graze the buffalo and elk herds under happy conditions. The environment is so natural and extensive that all the animals live as in their native wilds, unconscious of captivity, and the range is such that many of them probably never have looked on the face of man. This may be specially said of the moose, which is one of the shyest of all wild animals and secludes itself on the mountain acclivities amidst the most obscure thickets. The inhabitants of the park get their own living as in a state of aboriginal Nature, the buffalo only excepted. The moose and elk feed on grass, leaves, and twigs in summer, while in winter they eke out subsistence by devouring bark and moss. On the other hand, the buffalo (properly the bison) is fed during the extreme cold season with hay and green cornstalks from the silo. Shelter, too, is provided for the buffalo alone, but the well-grown animal disdains the winter shed, preferring to stand all the fury of the elements. The deer herds, including the red deer or stag and the roe and fallow deer of Europe, as well as the white-tailed or Virginian variety, find no difficulty in securing their own food in winter. The same may also be said of the wild swine, which were originally imported from the German Black Forest. It has been the fundamental idea of the management of this great preserve to give its denizens the most favorable advantages of a wild life and protection against the violence of man; otherwise to leave them absolutely to themselves. The wisdom of this treatment has been shown in the immense increase of the wild stock in all its kinds. The forest was inclosed in 1889, and the original progenitors put in it consisted of 25 buffalo, 60 elk, 12 moose, 70 deer of 4 varieties, 18 wild hogs, 6 caribous, and 6 antelopes. The latest report (1896) shows buffalo, 75, with an expectation of 100 at the spring colony; elk, about 1,200; deer, 1,200; moose, about 150; and wild swine, 1,000. The antelopes and caribous died, though there appeared to be no reason for their failure to thrive. But on the whole the increase has been so extraordinary as to justify the belief that we can multiply all the types of our native fauna *ad libitum*. The Corbin buffalo herd alone has shown itself so healthy and prolific that it would be able gradually to spare breeding stock for all the other parks asking for them. During the winter of 1896 indeed it contributed 20 of these animals to Van Cortlandt Park, New York city. Aside from the breeding of indigenous varieties, the fruitful adaptation of some that belong to the Old World, such as the stag or red deer and the German wild boar, a type of swine markedly different from our domestic pig, promises interesting results in animal stirpiculture and increase in the kinds of our large game.

Other Preserves.—Shortly after the declared success of the Austin Corbin experiment at Blue Mountain Forest, similar enterprises were begun on a goodly scale and in different sections of the country, undoubtedly inspired by that noble project. Among these a few may be mentioned. Litchfield Park (named for its owner, Mr. E. H. Litchfield) is an inclosure of 9,000 acres near Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks, established in 1893. This picturesque tract is diversified by 5 small lakes and the preserve is mostly devoted to the cervine tribes, 2 varieties of the smaller American deer and the wapiti or elk. There are at present somewhat more than 200 animals in the park, so far as can be estimated, and the number is rapidly increasing. Dr. W. Seward Webb has also a game preserve of 9,000 acres in the Adirondacks known as He-ha-sa-ne Park, founded about five years ago, which has a present showing of 16 moose, 35 elk, and 275 deer, all varieties breeding well. Besides the many club preserves in the Adirondacks, there is a noble park of 30,000 acres belonging to the Adirondack Timber and Mineral Company, which since its inclosure a year ago has increased its stock by 500 through purely natural laws. The presence of a fenced animal park seems at once to attract to it the wild inhabitants of the woods for many miles about.

In the Catskills, New York, Mr. George J. Gould's preserve of 600 acres at Furlough Lodge confines about 70 elk and as many deer, and the herds are swiftly and healthily increasing. Mr. Rutherford J. Stuyvesant's game park at Allamuchy, N. J., includes 4,000 acres under fence, and is stocked with 40 elk and 200 Virginian and black-tailed deer, which are propagating their numbers rapidly, while the same story can be told of his interesting colony of beavers. Another notable New Jersey preserve is that of Mr. C. C. Worthington, who has 3,500 acres in a ring fence near Delaware Water Gap, which has within its bounds more than 600 deer, besides a small colony of elk. Among other enterprises that may be cited is that recently inaugurated by M. Menier, of chocolate fame, at Anticosti island, off the eastern coast of Maine. A tract has been fenced off 40 miles by 35 miles, and this is now stocking with moose, elk, caribou, deer, and buffalo. In other parts of the United States parks specially worth notice are those of the Page Fence Company at Adrian, Mich., where a small buffalo herd is steadily growing in numbers, and of the St. Louis Park and Agricultural Company at Springfield, Mo., an enterprise of very recent inauguration. This preserve of 5,000 acres already makes a splen-

did showing of elk, deer of 4 varieties, including the European stag, the fallow deer, and Angora goats, with a few buffalo.

In most, if not all, of these animal preserves as much attention has been given to the introduction of game birds as to that of quadrupeds. The English pheasant, the Mongolian pheasant, the black cock, and that giant of the grouse order, the capercailzie, have been in some cases successfully bred, though the work has been discouraging on account of the destruction wrought by owls, foxes, pine martens, and fishers among the young of the newly introduced species. An even more interesting experiment than that of establishing prosperous colonies of these foreign birds is the attempt to reintroduce in the Northern and Eastern States the wild turkey and the pinnated grouse or prairie chicken. Both these noble game birds were once indigenous to the whole Atlantic coast section, and there seems to be no reason why with patient and intelligent effort the regions once stocked by Nature should not be again stocked by art. Enough has been achieved in this line to give certainty to the future, and we may look forward to the time when the forests of the Northern and Eastern States will furnish a much richer variety of fine game birds through the efforts of wealthy owners of game preserves. No private preserve can ever save more than a moiety of the birds for the proprietor, unless all their wings are clipped.

The game parks which have been specially mentioned are only a few amid a great number of smaller ones. Long Island, northern New York, the mountainous part of New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania have scores of parks from 200 to 2,000 acres where the art of game preserving and propagation is pursued with science and patience. The revelation of possibilities given by the Corbin preserve in New Hampshire has been of great value in awakening public and private interest and in spurring rivalry. It is now beyond question that the ravages of wasteful shooting which a score of years ago threatened to depopulate the country of some of its noblest game fauna will be obviated. Experience has shown what can be done in restoring affluence of animal life, and to do it has become an enthusiastic fad among rich men. What can be easily effected has been shown in Vermont. Ten years ago there were no deer in the State. A few were imported from the Adirondacks and from Maine, and a law was passed forbidding their shooting till 1900. Now the deer swarm so thickly in the mountain sections that they herd with the cows, destroy the crops, and compel the farmers to clamor for an immediate repeal of the "close" law.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS AND DISCOVERY. The Arctic Regions.—The great event of the year was the successful termination of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's arctic expedition, begun in 1893 (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1896, page 335). His theory of arctic currents and the course that should be taken to carry a ship directly across the pole, founded in part on the finding of the much-talked-of "Jeannette" relics on the western coast of Greenland as well as on the peculiar construction of his ship, are explained in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1890, page 361.

It was announced in February that Dr. Nansen had discovered the north pole and was on his way back to Europe. The news came from Siberia and was understood to have been sent by Peter Kouchnareff, who lives near the mouth of the Lena river and had charge of the dog supplies for the expedition. The correctness of the information was doubted, though some of the explorers who were interviewed saw nothing improbable in the story; but there had been other reports (one published in Paris in April, 1895) that Dr. Nansen had found the north pole, that it was situated on a chain of mountains, and that he had planted the Norwegian flag there. Another, received in September, 1895, in London, from the trading station of Angmagsalik, on the east coast of Greenland, said that a ship, supposed to be Dr. Nansen's "Fram," had been sighted at the end of July, stuck fast in an ice drift.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

A conjecture that gained some credence was that the explorer seen by the New Siberian islanders and supposed to be Dr. Nansen might be John M. Verhoeff, who was lost in Greenland from the Peary party in 1892, and was believed by some of the party to have been alive when they left Greenland and to have had the design of living among the Eskimos and making independent explorations.

But the most serious doubt arose from a story that was published in regard to the supposed relics of the "Jeannette," the finding of which at Julianehaab, on the western coast of Greenland, led Dr. Nansen to believe that they had been carried from the ocean north of Siberia across the pole; that therefore there must be a current taking that course, and that a ship constructed so that it could not be wedged in the ice might enter the current and be carried over the same course that the relics had traveled. After the report of his return it was made public that the genuineness of these relics was open to question. The story was as follows:

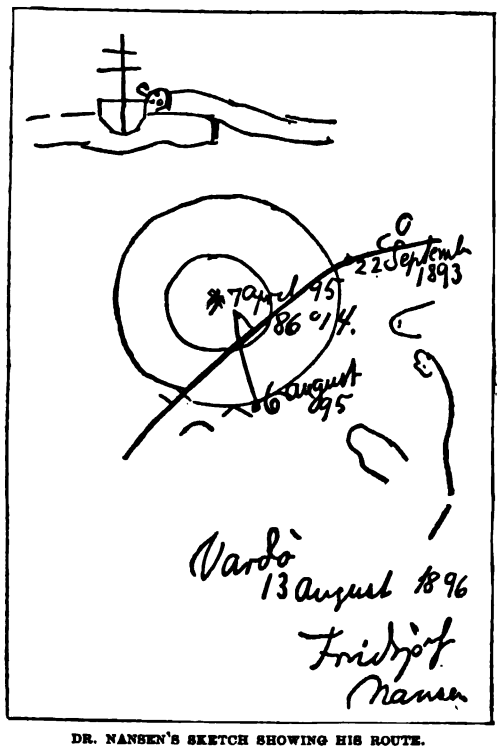
In 1883, the year before the discovery of the relics by the Danish governor of Julianehaab, the United States steamer "Yantic" went to Greenland as part of the unfortunate Greely relief expedition of that year. The "Yantic" went as far north as Littleton island, near which her consort, the "Proteus," was crushed in the ice at the mouth of Smith Sound. Under rigid examination by officers of the Smithsonian Institution, her sailors united in the statement that some of the younger officers of the ship, the midshipmen or ensigns, had made up a lot of alleged relics and put them on an ice floe near the ship to fool some of their superior officers. It was simply intended as a naval-academy prank, a boyish joke. The floe drifted off, the "Yantic's" officers did not find the relics, but, as subsequently appeared, they fell into the hands of the Eskimos, and passed thence to the Danish governor. After the joke had miscarried, its seriousness became apparent to the perpetrators, and for their own safety and to avoid probable court-mar-

tial they pledged to secrecy all the sailors who knew about the affair.

The Smithsonian communicated these facts to the Danish Government, and this may account for the disappearance of the relics after their exhibition at Amsterdam, but it seems the knowledge never reached Dr. Nansen. It is certain that these relics were the main support of his theory of a current. He refused to entertain doubts of the verity of these relics, and declared "that there should be any mistake or deceit is certainly much more improbable than the drift of a floe from Siberia to Greenland, which is certainly not at all improbable, seeing that a great many objects known must have drifted and constantly do drift the same way." The above-mentioned facts seem to speak for themselves and need no further testimony.

The story did not receive credence everywhere, and the Geographical Society of San Francisco appointed a committee to examine into the matter. As the relics had been destroyed and no photographs or detailed descriptions of them were to be found, it was impossible to reach absolute certainty; but the report of the committee, signed by Prof. George Davidson and Henry Lund and published in June, was in favor of the genuineness of the relics, and expressed the belief that Nansen would return successful.

In August dispatches were received that the explorer had arrived at Vardo, on the northern coast of Norway, on board the steamer "Windward," which went to Franz Josef Land to carry supplies to the Jackson-Harmsworth party. No very complete report of the voyage has been published, but brief accounts were given to the newspapers. Perhaps the most important result is the discovery



DR. NANSEN'S SKETCH SHOWING HIS ROUTE.

that there is a great deep sea around the pole, instead of the shallow ice-filled water heretofore supposed, and that this sea is comparatively warm beneath, being above the freezing point at a depth exceeding 100 fathoms. Dr. Nansen reached a point nearly 3 degrees nearer the pole than has been attained by any other explorer, Lockwood and Brainerd having reached 83° 24'.

His account of his journey, as published in the London "Chronicle," follows:

"The 'Fram' left Jugor strait Aug. 4, 1893. We had to force our way through much ice along the Siberian coast. We discovered an island in the Kara Sea, and a great number of islands along the coast to Cape Cheljuskin. In several places we found evidence of a glacial epoch, during which northern Siberia must have been covered by inland ice to a great extent.

"On Sept. 15 we were off the mouth of the Olenek river, but we thought it was too late to go in there to fetch our dogs, as we would not risk losing a year. We passed the New Siberian islands Sept. 22. We made fast to a floe in latitude 78° 50' north, and in longitude 133° 37' east. We then allowed the ship to be closed in by the ice.

"As anticipated, we were gradually drifted north and northwestward during the autumn and winter from the constantly exposed and violent ice pressures, but the 'Fram' surpassed our expectations, being superior to any strain. The temperature fell rapidly, and was constantly low, with little variation, for the whole winter. During weeks the mercury was frozen. The lowest temperature was 62° below zero. Every man on board was in perfect health during the whole voyage. The electric light, generated by a windmill, fulfilled our expectations. The most friendly feeling existed, and the time passed pleasantly. Every one made pleasure his duty, and a better lot of men could hardly be found.

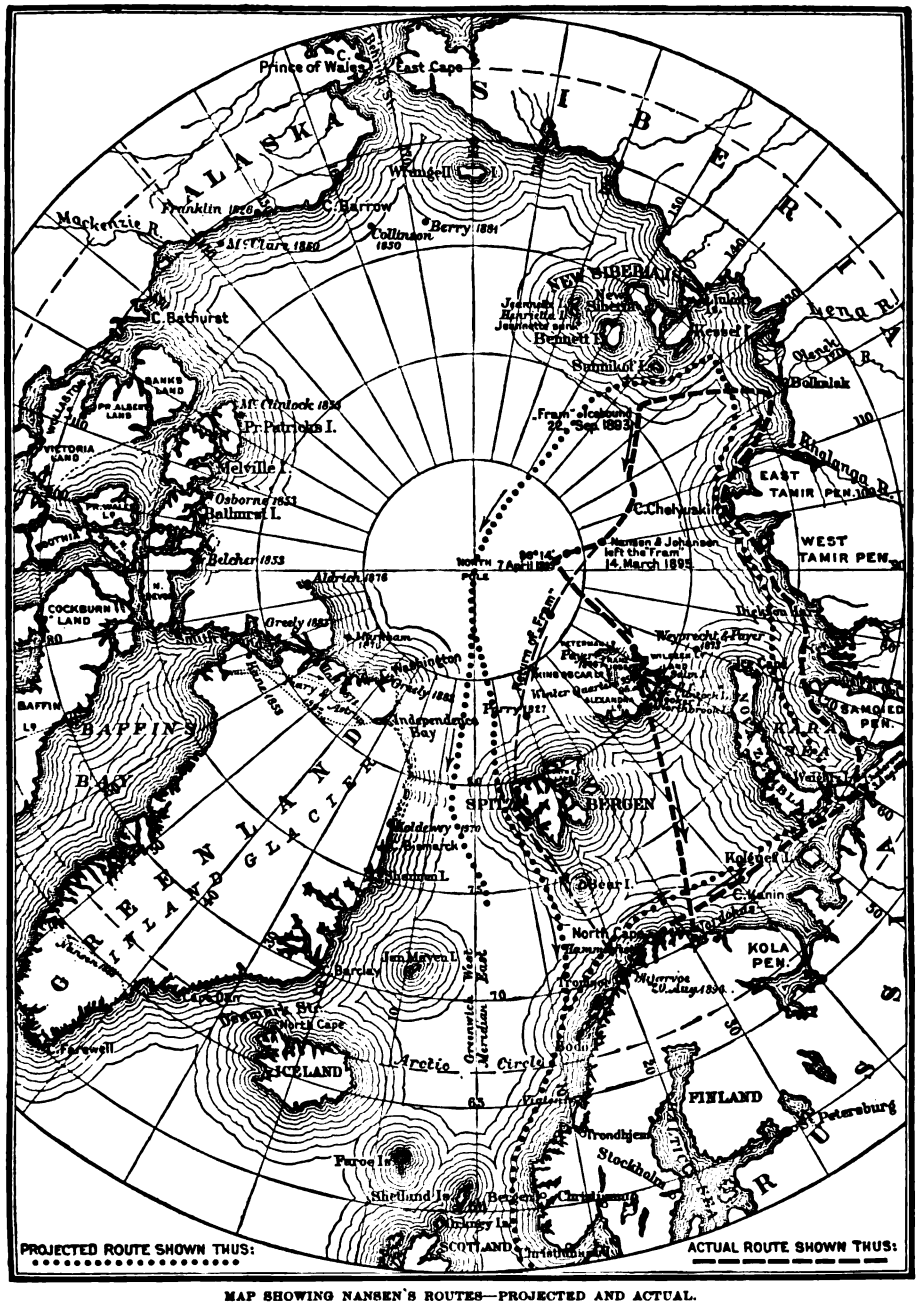
"The sea was up to 90 fathoms deep south of 79° north, where the depth suddenly increased, and was from 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms north of that latitude. This will necessarily upset all previous theories based on a shallow polar basin. The sea bottom was remarkably devoid of organic matter. During the whole drift I had good opportunity to take a series of scientific observations, meteorological, magnetic, astronomical and biological, soundings, deep-sea temperatures, extra means for the salinity of the sea water, etc.

"Under the stratum of cold ice water covering the surface of the polar basin I soon discovered warmer and more saline water, due to the Gulf Stream, with temperatures from 31° to 33°. We saw no land and no open water, except narrow cracks, in any direction. As anticipated, our drift northwestward was more rapid during the winter and spring, while the northerly winds stopped or drifted us backward. On June 18, 1894, we were on 81° 52' north, but we drifted southward only. On Oct. 21 we passed 82° north. On Christmas Eve, 1894, latitude 83° north was reached, and a few days later 83° 24', the farthest north latitude previously reached.

"On Jan. 4 and 5 the 'Fram' was exposed to the most violent ice pressure we experienced. She was then firmly frozen in ice of more than 30 feet of measured thickness. This floe was overriden by great ice masses, which pressed against the port side with irresistible force and threatened to bury, if not to crush her. The necessary provisions, with the canvas kayaks and other equipments, had been placed in safety upon the yacht. Every man was ready to leave the ship if necessary, and was prepared to continue with the drift, living on the floe. But the 'Fram' proved even stronger than our faith in her. The ice was piled up high above the bulwarks, she was broken loose and slowly lifted out of her bed in which she had been frozen, but not

the slightest sign of a split was to be discovered anywhere in her. After that experience, I consider the 'Fram' almost equal to anything in the way of ice pressure. Afterward, we experienced nothing more of the kind, but our drift was rapidly continued north and northwestward.

and I could not easily have found a better companion in every respect. The leadership of the expedition on board the 'Fram' I left to Capt. Sverdrup. With my trust in his qualifications as a leader, and his ability to overcome difficulties, I have no fear but that he will bring all the men



MAP SHOWING NANSEN'S ROUTES—PROJECTED AND ACTUAL.

"As I now with certainty anticipated that the 'Fram' would soon reach her highest latitude north of Franz Josef Land, and that she would not easily fail to carry out the programme of the expedition, viz., to cross the unknown polar basin, I decided to leave the ship in order to explore the sea north of her route. Lieut. Johansen volunteered to join me,

safely back, even if the worst should happen and the 'Fram' be lost, which I consider improbable.

"On March 3 we reached 84° 4′ north. Johansen and I left the 'Fram' March 4, 1895, at 83° 59′ north and 102° 27′ east. Our purpose was to explore the sea to the north and reach the highest latitude possible, and then to go to the Spitzbergen via Franz

Josef Land, where we felt certain to find a ship. We had 28 dogs, 2 sledges, and 2 kayaks for possible open water. The dog food was calculated for thirty days and our provisions for one hundred days.

"We found the ice in the beginning tolerably good traveling, and so made good distances, and the ice did not appear to be drifting much. On March 22 we were at 85° 10′ north. Although the dogs were less enduring than we hoped, still they were tolerably good. The ice now became rougher and the drift contrary. On March 25 we had only reached 85° 19 north, and on March 29, 85° 30′.

"We were now evidently drifting fast toward the south. Our progress was very slow. It was fatiguing to work our way and carry our sledges over the high hummocks constantly being built up by the floes grinding against each other. The ice was in strong movement, and the ice pressure was hard in all directions. On April 3 we were at 85° 50′ north, constantly hoping to meet smoother ice.

"On April 4 we reached 86° 3′ north, but the ice became rougher until on April 7 it got so bad that I considered it unwise to continue our march in a northerly direction. We were then at 86° 14′ north. We then made an excursion on *skis* farther northward in order to examine as to the possibility of a further advance. But we could see nothing but ice of the same description, hummock beyond hummock, to the horizon, looking like a sea of frozen breakers. We had had low temperature, and during the early three weeks it was in the neighborhood of 40° below zero. On April 1 it rose to 8° below zero, but soon sank to 38°. When a wind was blowing in this temperature, we did not feel comfortable in our too thin woolen clothing. To save weight, we had left our fur suits aboard ship. The minimum temperature in March was — 49° and the maximum was — 24°. In April the minimum was — 38° and the maximum — 20°. We saw no signs of land in any direction. In fact, the floe of ice seemed to move so freely before the wind that there could not have been anything in the way of land to stop it for a long distance off. We were now drifting rapidly northward.

"On April 8 we began our march toward Franz Josef Land. On April 12 our watches ran down, owing to the unusual length of the day's march. After that date we were uncertain as to our longitude, but hoped that our dead reckoning was fairly correct. As we came south we met many cracks, which greatly retarded our progress. The provisions were rapidly decreasing. The dogs were killed one after the other to feed the rest.

"In June the cracks became very bad, and the snow began falling rapidly. The dogs and sledge runners broke through the superficial crust and sank deep in the wet snow. Only a few dogs were now left and progress was next to impossible. But, unfortunately, we had no line of retreat. The dogs' rations, as well as our own, were reduced to a minimum, and we made the best way we could ahead. We expected daily to find land in sight, but we looked in vain. On May 31 we were in 82° 21′ north, and on June 4 in 82° 18′ north, but on June 15 we had been drifted to the northwest to 82° 26′ north. No land was to be seen, although, according to Payer's map, we had expected to meet with Petermann Land at 83° north. These discrepancies became more and more puzzling.

"On June 22 we had a last shot at a bearded seal, and as the snow became constantly worse I determined to wait. We now had a supply of seal meat until it melted away. We also shot 3 bears. We had only 2 dogs left, which were now well fed upon meat. On July 22 we continued our journey over tolerably good snow. On July 24, when about 82° north, we sighted unknown land at last, but the ice was everywhere broken into small floes, the water between being filled with crushed ice in which the use of the kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one ice piece to another, and we did not reach land until Aug. 6, at 81° 38′ north and about 63° east longitude.

"This proved to be entirely ice-capped islands. In kayaks we made our way westward in open water along these islands, and on Aug. 12 we discovered land extending from the southeast to the northwest. I still could find no agreement with Payer's map. I thought we were in longitude east of Austria Sound, but if this was correct, we were now traveling straight across Wilczek Land and Dover glacier without seeing any land near us.

"On Aug. 2 we reached a spot in 81° 13′ north and 56° east, evidently well suited to wintering, and as it was now too late for the voyage to Spitzbergen I considered it wisest to stop and prepare for winter. We shot bears and walruses and built a hut of stones, earth, and moss, making the roof of walrus hide, tied down with rope and covered with snow. We used the blubber for cooking, light, and heat. The bear meat and the blubber were our only food for ten months. The bear skins formed our beds and sleeping bags. The winter, however, passed well, and we were both in perfect health. Spring came with sunshine and with much open water to the southwest. We hoped to have an easy voyage to Spitzbergen over the floe of ice and the open water. We were obliged to manufacture new clothes from blankets and a new sleeping bag of bear skin. Our provisions were raw bear meat and blubber.

"On May 19 we were at last ready to start. We came to open water on May 23 in 81° 5′ north, but were retarded by storms until June 3. A little south of 81° we found land extending westward and open water, which reached to the northwest, along the north coast. But we preferred to travel outward over the ice through a broad sound.

"We came, on June 12, to the south side of the island and found much open water trending westward. We sailed and paddled in this direction in order to cross to Spitzbergen from the most westward cape, but Payer's map was misleading."

Explorer Jackson thus describes the meeting with Nansen: "On June 17 I met Dr. Nansen 3 miles out on a floe, south-southeast of Cape Flora, and under most extraordinary circumstances. He had wintered in a rough hut within a mile or two of our northern limit in 1895, and this spring we unwittingly came within a few miles of his winter quarters."

The "Fram" reached Tromsoë Aug. 20, having drifted from a point 85·95° north. It reached open water Aug. 13, and the next day called at Danes island, where Prof. Andrée had been waiting for a favorable wind before attempting his proposed balloon trip across the arctic regions. The "Fram" still had provisions sufficient for three years. The deepest sounding taken was 2,185 fathoms. In the highest latitude reached birds were seen, but no other organic life was visible. The lowest temperature was 62° below zero.

In regard to the results of Nansen's expedition, Dr. Supan says, in "Petermann's Mitteilungen": "Nansen himself calls it successful, and such it was in the highest degree. That the mathematical pole was not reached matters little; the task of bringing to light a part of the arctic region hitherto wholly unknown was fully performed. It has rectified the notion heretofore entertained that the polar sea was a shallow basin filled with islands. A few islands were discovered in the southern part near the coast; other parts appeared to be landless.

While drifting northward Nansen took soundings of 3,000 to 3,500 metres. The fact that there is a sudden increase of depth north of the seventy-ninth parallel above the Asiatic coast is evidence of deep water at the pole."

Great interest has been felt in the project of S. A. Andrée to cross the polar sea in a balloon. The Swedish Academy of Science and the Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geology recommended Prof. Andrée's plan and promised to bear a share of the expense. King Oscar of Sweden, Alfred Nobel, and Oscar Dickson also subscribed for the costs of the expedition, and the Foreign Ministry of Sweden sent a notice to Russia, Denmark, Great Britain, and the United States with reference to the projected balloon voyage to the north pole, asking the co-operation of the countries whose territories have coasts on the polar seas; they also asked these countries to distribute thousands of leaflets asking for information from any one who might chance to secure it, of the time the balloon was seen and the direction of the wind at the time.

The balloon was made in Paris, and combines extreme lightness with great durability. It contains 4,500 cubic metres and has a diameter of 22·5 metres; it is provided with a waterproof covering. It was taken to Spitzbergen and filled, but Prof. Andrée was obliged to defer the expedition till another year, having waited in vain this summer for favorable conditions until it was too late to venture.

Discoveries in Franz Josef Land have been made by the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which went there in 1894 under the lead of F. G. Jackson. The story of their experiences in 1894–'95 was told by their London representative as follows:

"It appears, then, that on Sept. 7, 1894, the expedition safely made the coast of Franz Josef Land, in the locality of Cape Flora. On the 10th of that month they began to discharge the ship's valuable and carefully selected cargo, and two days later the ice closed round the 'Windward' and she was frozen in for the winter. By November the two large Russian log houses had been built, treble-walled houses, which had been taken from England, erected, and all the stores, instruments, equipments, dogs, and ponies safely landed and housed. Everything had been done, as we had hoped would be done, and the expedition was established in comfort and completeness at it base on the coast of Franz Josef Land. The crew, it seems, remained on the ship, but while separated from the exploring party as to its domicile, it shared in the results of the activity of Mr. Jackson and his colleagues in procuring fresh meat for food. No fewer than 60 polar bears were killed.

"On Feb. 23 the sun returned, and Mr. Jackson and his small party started on their northern journey on March 10. They went forward with a quantity of stores, and made their first depot, returning to the base for more provisions on the 16th. Again starting with all the sledges heavily loaded in April, they once more returned for a final load in May. Traveling had now become exceedingly heavy owing to the softness of the snow, and when the 'Windward' started on her southern journey the explorers were preparing to advance northward again, but on this occasion they were going to utilize their boats. The most northern depot which had been made was in latitude 81° 20′, or about 100 miles from camp. A short time after Mr. Jackson first marched north scurvy made its appearance among the crew. On July 3 the 'Windward' began her southern journey, and at once entered on a series of adventures of great peril. The ice pack proved to be about 300 miles wide and unusually formidable. The floes were much heaped up, and exceedingly thick and heavy. The efforts to break through them used up immense quantities of coal and fuel, and, finally, nearly everything on board that would burn was utilized to keep up steam. Even the ship herself was laid under requisition, and all detachable portions that could be spared were broken up and burned. For sixty-five days this struggle with the ice continued, and then at last the 'Windward' broke out of the pack and open water lay before her. The incessant labor, and the lack of fresh food told severely on the men. One after another they became victims of scurvy, until 12 were invalided. But they appear to have behaved nobly, and to have volunteered for and to have actually performed most arduous tasks when they were scarcely able to stand. On Sept. 6 they broke out of the ice, but, having exhausted their fuel and meeting with constant head winds, shaped their course for Vardo, the nearest port, and arrived there on Sept. 10."

The work done in the summer of 1895 is described briefly in one of Mr. Jackson's letters:

"We have entirely altered the map and character of a great portion of Franz Josef Land, and have found a sea and islands where mainland was supposed to exist. We have also carefully mapped Markham Sound, and, of course, laid down our route to the farthest point we reached, 81° 20′ north. Markham Sound and the country farther north are totally different from what Payer's map represents them to be, and the character of the small portion of Zichy Land, which borders on Markham Sound, is absolutely unlike the description published in the narrative of the Austro-Hungarian expedition. Moreover, the mountains in that work can not be observed even on the clearest day."

In this journey north Mr. Jackson took with him a sufficient quantity of stores to form three well-equipped depots, and deposited as far north as 81° 21′ 2 boats for use at the latter end of the summer.

In another letter he says of the summer of 1896:

"We went on a month's expedition to the northwest in a little boat, the 'Mary Harmsworth,' and discovered a large tract of land westward of hitherto unknown limits, and a magnificent headland, composed of ice from its summit to its foot and having at its base a huge, unsightly rampart of ice. We named it Harmsworth cape, and only approached the base of the headland with the greatest difficulty, owing to surging masses of heavy ice and furious gales. We landed on the coast as often as possible and ascended the high peaks and made numerous geological and botanical collections. Far up Cambridge Bay we discovered an ice headland, and named it Cape Fridtjof Nansen. There our boat was nearly lost, owing to her sea anchor having been carried away, and a huge block of ice which was swerving around stove in several of her planks. But we managed to bail her out, and then rigged another anchor.

"This spring has been phenomenally mild. Although we marched north a great distance, using 16 dogs and a pony, we met after a fortnight open water reaching from the face of a huge glacier east to the precipitous end of another huge glacier west. Advance by sledges was thus cut off. We then struck southeast, down Markham Sound, and added greatly to our discoveries of 1895. But we were again stopped by open water reaching entirely across the sound, so we turned westward and explored the entire western shores. During April terrible snowstorms, coupled with rises in the temperature, broke up the ice and prevented marching, but we took valuable photographs."

The great sea discovered was named Queen Victoria Sea, and a channel passed through to reach it from Markham Sound was called the British Channel. Mr. Jackson thinks the sea extends within about 3 degrees of the pole. He regards it as the

most favorable route, and expects to take it in the spring of 1897.

Referring to the criticisms upon Payer's map, Dr. Wichmann says in "Petermann's Mitteilungen": "In these attacks upon Payer, Jackson has overlooked the one important fact that Payer never was in Markham Sound, and did not touch the south coast of Zichy Land, bordering on that sound, but only the east coast, bordering on Austria Sound. His observations were taken from that point, and the probable outlines of the land were sketched into the map. Capt. Jackson's position in Markham Sound is about 100 kilometres from Austria Sound; and observations made at such a distance can have no topographical exactness."

In regard to the possible routes to the pole, Lieut. Peary says: "Nansen's drift of thirty-five months through the Sibero-arctic segment without discovering any signs of land or finding his transpolar current has definitely eliminated that region from further consideration as a possible polar route. There remain, then, the Franz Josef Land and Greenland routes, on neither of which has the land limit been reached. On the former, Jackson is working with dogged determination, but if he has achieved no very considerable northing in two seasons' work, he is scarcely likely to make an extraordinary spurt in the third. There is left the Greenland route. Lockwood, standing on his island, in 83° 24', saw the broken coast extending still northward, not knowing it to be detached lands. Standing on the cliffs overlooking Independence Bay, in 81° 37' and 81° 47' in 1892 and 1895, I saw the other side of those same detached land masses extending northeastward until hidden below the horizon. Here, then, is land, the most northerly known, extending certainly to 84° or 85°, and more than probably beyond this, to serve as a point of departure. But how to reach this? With an ample supply of provisions at Sherard Osborne fiord (and the chances of forcing a ship there are as good as to Discovery Harbor), a party of two white men and the remainder of my faithful, hardy, and loyal friends from Whale Sound could, by the close of the season in which the ship reached the fiord, have the shores of that archipelago largely determined, and a station as high as 85° or 86° from which to start across the ice northward or follow the islands, as the case might be, in the spring. The relief ship need only come to Whale Sound, for the retreat across the ice cap from the head of Sherard Osborne fiord with light sledges could be accomplished in two weeks or less."

The Peary relief expedition returned with Lieut. Peary and his companions in September, 1895. Of his work during his sojourn in the north, Prof. R. D. Salisbury, who was with the expedition, said: "Lieut. Peary, besides accomplishing a large amount of work of general scientific import, both as to geography and geology, has authentically established the northern limits of Greenland, made an accurate chart of 1,000 miles of the west coast, discovered 11 hitherto unknown islands, collected a series of valuable meteorological records, and obtained more knowledge of the native inhabitants than has ever been secured."

Prof. Salisbury's own work is thus described: "The coast of Greenland was examined at close enough range to study its geological features to advantage from 64° to 78° 45'. Stops were made at many points between 74° 45' and 77° 45'. At these points geographical and geological studies were carried on. The eastern coast of America was also seen between 78° and 78° 45' continuously from Ellesmere Land to Dexterity Harbor, in 71° 30'. Also much of Disco coast. Many glaciers between 74° 45' and 77° 45' were studied in detail, and some determinations of importance concerning glacier motion were made. A considerable body of evidence was gathered in reference to the former extension of the Greenland ice cap. Determinations were also made at several points regarding recent land changes, some of which amounted to 500 feet. No evidence was found of any great extension of the Greenland ice cap toward America in former ages. The Jacopshaven glacier was examined in detail, and fossils were found at Atenikerdleukus. Both the American and Greenland coasts are unequaled as fields for the study of glacial geology. The line of snow is found much lower and the ice comes much lower down on the American than on the Greenland coast."

Lieut. Peary made another expedition to the north in the summer of 1896, intending to bring home the 40-ton meteorite that he discovered at Cape York. He was accompanied by Profs. Alfred Burton and George H. Bartan, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; G. H. Putnam, assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Prof. Ralph S. Tarr, of Cornell University; Prof. M. C. Gill; several students of Cornell University, and others. Observations were taken and valuable and interesting collections were brought back, but no geographical discovery was made, with the exception, perhaps, of a mountain, which the Cornell party named Mount Schurman, in honor of their president. Of the great meteorite Lieut. Peary says:

"Returning to Cape York on Aug. 23, the ice had broken up enough to allow the 'Hope' to penetrate Melville Bay and reach the site of the great meteorite. We were fortunate in effecting a landing, but 2 hydraulic jacks were rendered useless in trying to tear the iron monster from its frozen bed. A third attempt a few days later succeeded in moving the meteorite, but before it could be embarked the 'Hope' was compelled by ice to retreat."

The arctic expedition, led by Sir Martin Conway, accomplished the first crossing of the mainland of Spitzbergen from sea to sea, going from Advent Bay to Agardh Bay on the eastern coast and back, examined the glacial phenomena, and passed around Spitzbergen to the Seven Islands and through Hinlopen strait to the vicinity of King Karl Land. The complete circumnavigation of the island was prevented by great masses of ice in the Stor fiord. Three of the party climbed the highest peak in the island, Hornsund mount, 1,400 metres high.

Antarctic Regions.—C. E. Borchgrevink, the Norwegian explorer, gives an account of his antarctic experiences in an article illustrated by himself, in the "Century Magazine" for January, 1896. He describes the first landing on the antarctic continent as follows:

"We landed at Cape Adare that night (Jan. 23, 1895), being the first human creatures to put foot on the mainland. A peculiar feeling of fascination crept over each of us, even to the most prosaic natures in our boat, as we gradually drew near to the beach of this unknown land. Some few cakes of ice were floating about, and looking over the side of the boat I even discovered a jelly fish, apparently of the common light-blue, transparent kind.

"I had painted a Norwegian flag on a large box, which we fastened on a strong pole near the place where we landed, and leaving the rest of the crew to be entertained by the penguins I proceeded alone to investigate the peninsula and to make collections. I found seaweed on the beach. Our landing place was a sort of peninsula gently sloping down from the steep rocks of Cape Adare until it ran into the bay as a long, flat beach covered with pebbles. The peninsula forms a breakwater for the inner bay.

"I believe that Cape Adare is the very place where a future scientific expedition might stop safely even

during the winter months. From the spot where we were several accessible spurs lead up to the top of the cape, and there a gentle slope runs on to the great plateau of Victoria Land. The presence of the penguin colony, their undisturbed old nests, the appearance of dead seals (which were preserved like Egyptian mummies, and must have lain there for years), the vegetation, and lastly the flat table of the cape above, all indicated that here is a place where the powers of the antarctic circle do not display the whole severity of their forces. Neither ice nor volcanoes seemed to have raged on the peninsula at Cape Adare. On this particular spot there is ample space for house, tents, and provisions."

Commercially the expedition was a failure, as the kind of whale valuable for bone was not found; but the explorer discovered guano beds which he considers of great commercial importance. The highest latitude reached was 74° 10′. Borchgrevink is to lead another expedition to Antarctica, the expense of which will be borne by a commercial company in England formed for whaling and bringing cargoes of guano to England.

America.—The work of the survey to establish the eastern boundary of Alaska was carried on during the summer of 1895. Gen. Duffield, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was the commissioner appointed for the United States, and D. F. King served for Great Britain. The reports were made in January. From these it appeared that the greatest difference between the lines run by the surveyors of the two governments is but 6 feet 7 inches, or 15 seconds of longitude. The lines drawn by the Canadian engineer, Mr. Ogilvie, in 1893, in marking the course of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, were verified by the United States surveyors. Forty-Mile creek falls east of the line. There are, however, grounds for contention on some points. One is on the construction of that clause in the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain which stipulates that at no point shall the line be more than 10 marine leagues from the shore. The United States Government interprets this to mean 10 leagues from the coast of the mainland, while it may be interpreted to mean 10 leagues from the shore line of the islands.

But the portion of the frontier line that really threatens a grave dispute is one that extends from the southern point of Prince of Wales island up to Mount St. Elias, where it strikes that meridian, and thence proceeds to the Frozen Ocean. That treaty of 1825 makes the starting point of the boundary line the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, saying that the said line shall thence "ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude." It is contended by some Dominion authorities that what was called Portland channel in the treaty is really the Behm Canal of to-day. This runs west of Portland channel, and the result would be, were the Dominion interpretation conceded, to take away a large tract of United States territory, including two important islands, and a still larger portion of the mainland. Mr. Ogilvie says that British Columbia objects to taking Portland channel as the boundary, because the treaty says that the line beginning at the point already spoken of "shall ascend to the north," whereas "a northerly line from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island would never reach Portland channel at all, but would go up the channel known as Behm Canal." A map published recently by Commissioner Martin, of British Columbia, marks Behm Canal as the boundary line. In a report made by a committee to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce it is declared that the line through Portland Canal was recognized by the whole world from 1825 to about 1884, and by British Columbia itself on its official maps as late as this last date. Again, when Alaska was bought of Russia United States troops were stationed soon afterward at Fort Tongass at the mouth of Portland channel, and United States custom officials were maintained there for more than twenty years without protest from Canada or any other power. In the third place, it is asserted that both Behm Canal and Portland Canal were well known at the time of the convention of 1825, the latter having been named by Vancouver as early as 1793. Here it may be noted that Annette island, the smaller of the two cut off by the British claim, was set apart by an act of Congress, approved in 1891, as a reservation for the Metlahkatlah Indians, who removed from British territory to this island. The secretary of these Indians says that when they went to Annette island, in 1887, they were regarded as foreigners by the Canadian authorities, and a steamer that arrived to take their goods to Annette island was treated as coming from a foreign country, the British customs officer at Port Simpson trying to detain it. They also had to receive clearance papers at Port Simpson. Besides, the Canadian Indian agent gave up all attempts to control them when they had gone to Annette island. Other circumstances cited prove that the territory between the two canals has been in the possession of the United States with the consent of Canadian authorities; and the claim, if made by Canada, must be based on alleged errors in the maps of Canadian surveyors. The theory is based on the fact that, starting from Cape Chacon, the line, if carried through Portland channel, would have to be carried east before running north. But this eastern extension is very slight, and might well have been omitted as being implied when Portland channel was specifically prescribed as the boundary.

Another point of difference may be on the meaning of the terms "winding of the coast," which under a new interpretation might give Canada the ownership of the heads of certain bays and inlets.

Prof. Grove K. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey, has been making some calculations as to the depth of Niagara river. He says: "For about two miles below the Horseshoe Falls the current is comparatively quiet, and soundings have been made there, showing that the water is from 100 to 200 feet deep. But in the long stretch of rapids above and below the whirlpool the current is altogether too violent, and only indirect methods are available. I have tried to obtain an approximate result by means of the speed, the width, and the volume of the water. It is evident that, as all water must pass each point of the channel, the rate at which it passes will depend upon the width and depth, or the cross section, and so if the volume of water is known and the width and speed of the water are measured, the depth can be inferred. Choosing a stretch of the river 900 feet in length where the sides are nearly parallel, I found the width to be 350 feet and the current in the middle of the stream to be 23 miles an hour. The average volume of the river is about 250,000 cubic feet per second, and the combination of these figures, in accordance with the ordinary engineering formulæ, gives the central depth as about 40 feet." Prof. Gilbert adds that the maximum speed of the water in the whirlpool rapids is 27 miles an hour.

An account of the discovery of a most beautiful and hitherto unknown region in Montana was reported in the summer of 1895. This region, rivaling for grandeur and unique beauty, it is said, the Yosemite valley and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, is north of Lake McDonald, near the boundary between Flathead and Teton Counties, and is surrounded by almost impenetrable forests.

The party of scientists who visited the lake were guided by two frontiersmen, half-breeds, and for many miles they were obliged to chop their way through dense forests and tangled undergrowth, where nothing but the trails of deer and footprints of bear could be detected.

After two days they came upon a basin in the shape of a horseshoe, about 2 miles long and a mile or more wide, surrounded by walls of rock, rising almost perpendicularly 3,000 or 4,000 feet. In the floor of this basin is a beautiful deep lake a mile and a half in length by half a mile in width. The surrounding ledges are surmounted by numerous peaks, rising to dizzy heights, their summits white with snow. At the head of the basin are 2 streams of icy water pouring in beautiful cascades over the cliffs. The total height of these streams was estimated to be at least 2,500 feet. Along a portion of the southern wall a slope extends from a height of 2,000 feet down nearly to the border of the lake.

The sinking of the bed of Lake Chapala, in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, was reported by E. H. Coffey, of San Diego, in January. This lake, which is south of Guadalajara and northwest of the city of Mexico, is 50 miles long and 10 miles wide. "On the forenoon of Jan. 8 the residents of one of the small settlements near the western end of the lake were terrified to see a gigantic whirlpool far out on the water, the cause of which was a mystery, and a rumbling noise was heard. The whirlpool resulting, apparently, from this sinking of the lake's bottom, was of wide extent, and many pleasure boats and fishing craft were sucked into the abyss. The natives on shore could plainly see the boats, none of which were near the center of the whirlpool at first. But as the rush of waters continued the irresistible force could not be overcome by the men in the boats, and their efforts to escape the death that reached out for them were awful to witness. The whirlpool continued for nearly twenty minutes, and the lake receded several feet from its former shore line. Prof. Coffey explored much of this lake's coast line in 1888. At that time he found petroleum and coal in quantities that proved the existence of vast wealth in that region. Since the strange occurrence just described petroleum has been found running in small streams above the surface on the southern shore. Lake Chapala is in the center of a distinctly volcanic district, and it is not far from the active volcano of Colima. It is also very near Jorullo volcano, which rose in a night from the level plain in 1789. After the sinking of the lake no unusual activity was noticed in the volcanos or in that region."

A journey of exploration in the western part of the Argentine Republic, under the lead of Dr. F. P. Moreno, director of the Museo de la Plata, seems to have had important results. Joining a company of 26 engineers, cartographers, geologists, and botanists who had been at work for some time, Dr. Moreno traveled from Mendoza to the neighborhood of St. George's Gulf, in latitude 47° south, examining closely the coasts and the higher lands, and gathering data for correcting and filling out the map. The La Plata lake, discovered about three years ago to the west of Fontana lake, was visited. At Fontana lake coal was found, and near Senguerr river a great aërolite, 130 kilogrammes in weight, was discovered and taken away. This expedition was the last of a series begun in 1894, in the course of which 25,000 miles have been traveled over; the collections made are very extensive, and 2,000 photographs were taken. The most minute studies made were in the territories of Neuquen, Rio Negro, and Chubut. The native races were studied, and two hitherto unknown tongues were discovered—those of the Guennaquenes and of the northern Tehuelchen. Eight new lakes were found north of Lake Nahuel Huapi, and 15 south of it, some of them as much as 34 kilometres in length. The mysterious river Teteleufu was explored to its source, and in some places it was found to be 8 metres deep. The beauty and fertility of the region about Nahuel Huapi were greatly praised. Dr. Moreno thinks the Bariloche pass, heretofore unidentified, lies on the Lago de Gutierrez.

An examination of the islands on the western coast of Patagonia by the Chilian navy seems to have proved that the supposed large islands there are really groups of numberless small islands, separated by narrow, fiordlike channels. As the Chonos and Wellington islands were found to be archipelagoes, so now it appears that Queen Adelaide's island is also an archipelago.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld led a small party from Sweden in an examination of Tierra del Fuego, beginning in the autumn of 1895, intending also to visit the eastern slopes of the Cordilleras in southern Patagonia if weather should permit. The party penetrated far into the interior from Sebastian Bay on the east and Admiralty Sound on the west, and visited Last Hope inlet on the western coast.

Europe.—A number of members of the Manchester Geographical Society, called the "Victorians," have established a system of free lectures on geographical subjects illustrated with lantern pictures. During the past five years they have given over 300 lectures in Manchester and its vicinity, to more than 90,000 hearers. The audiences consist principally of working people, but include also students and members of literary and scientific clubs. Among the subjects of lectures that have been given are the following: "Polar Explorations," "Uganda," "Across the Rocky Mountains," "China, Korea, and Japan," "Shaping of the Earth's Surface by Water Action," "Canada," "India," and "Map Projection."

Asia.—Much has been done in surveying and mapping the northern coast of western Siberia during the past three summers. The mouths of the Obi and Yenisei rivers, being of first commercial importance, were examined first, together with the coast between them. A new island was discovered opposite the peninsula Matte-Sale. In the Gulf of Obi it was found that the eastern side is wrongly represented on the maps, not running in a straight line, but curving often toward the south. The difference between the real and supposed coastlines is about 45 leagues. The Kara Sea was examined in the summer of 1896. Capt. Wiggins, who began his voyages to the Obi and Yenisei rivers twenty-two years ago, has maintained that the route through the Kara Sea was perfectly practicable. In a paper read in London he gave a general survey of the various expeditions (25 in number, beginning from 1874, in which not fewer than 37 vessels have taken part) accomplishing voyages to the mouths of the Obi and the Yenisei, and also up these rivers. He enumerated the voyages made under his command, and was firmly convinced that no wrecks were caused by the influence of the ice, but those that had occurred should be ascribed to fogs and other causes, which might be met during navigation in any other quarter of the globe.

The total number of trading vessels sailing on the Kara Sea during the past twenty years was 230. An immense timber trade, he said, was in store for enterprising exporters. With regard to gold mining, the greater part is conducted in a very primitive manner.

A book on the advisability of turning the waters of the Amu-daria into their old channel leading to the Caspian Sea, and thus acquiring a water way

from the frontiers of Afghanistan to the Caspian, the Volga, and the Baltic, was published in 1893 by Gen. Glukhoosky. The scheme has been revived lately in consequence of the destruction by the inhabitants of the khanate of Khiva of a dam that directed the river to the Aral Sea. The waters of the Amu-daria began to flow partly into the Uzboi, and they filled in part the Sari-Kamish depression southwest of the Aral. The Ministers of War and Communication have sent an expedition to examine and report upon the feasibility of turning the river into its old channel.

Several expeditions have been journeying in central Asia this year, and some have returned. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale were obliged to turn back after reaching a point 65 kilometres from Lhassa—nearer than their predecessors had gone. The Pamir Boundary Commission under Col. Holdich collected a good deal of accurate topographical information. Dr. Sven Hedin continued his explorations in Turkestan. Prince Henry of Orleans crossed the Indo-Chinese frontier and journeyed to the source of the Irrawaddy. This was discovered at 28½° north latitude and between 98° and 99° east longitude. The principal stream forming the Irrawaddy is the Towrorg. The prince found that the river does not rise in Tibet, and that it is not identical with the Lu-Kiang, as some travelers have supposed. The journey was accomplished without any resistance from the natives.

M. Bonin, French vice-resident in Tongking, lately explored the region between the upper Yang-tse-Kiang and its tributary the Yalung-Kiang. The London "Geographical Journal" says he discovered that below the sharp angle made by the Kin-Sha near the town of Li-Kiang the river makes a wide sweep to the north, joining the Yalung in about 28° north latitude, instead of 26° 35′, as heretofore supposed. The stream that has been considered the upper Yang-tse-Kiang turns out to be merely a tributary. The current delineation of the river has been taken from D'Auville's map, and that was based upon vague reports only, as the Jesuits were not able to visit the upper waters. M. Bonin was the first European to visit the town of Li-Kiang. Ascending the stream for several days, he reached the plateau of Tsong-Tien by a snow-covered pass 14,500 feet high, and by a rugged and difficult path arrived at Yunning-Tu-Fu, about which very little has been known. It is peopled by a mixture of Chinese from Yunnan, Kutsongs, Mosos, and Sifans. North of this town M. Bonin traversed the Tibetan kingdom of Meli, into which the Chinese even have never penetrated. It is entirely in the hands of yellow lamas, to whom the king himself belongs; on this account it is known to the Chinese as "Huang-lama" (yellow lamas). The lamasery (on the side of a mountain) was composed of three-storied houses with white walls, balconies, and verandas, recalling towns of southern Europe.

The island of Celebes has been thoroughly explored by two cousins, P. and F. Sarasin. Two lakes hitherto known only by name were measured and mapped—Lake Towuti, which is the largest lake in Celebes, and Lake Matana. On the latter, which is about 36 miles long and 9 miles broad, is a settlement of people who busy themselves with pottery and bronze work. Towuti lake is shallower than the other, and has in it a mountainous island. The race of the Toradjas, who inhabit the southeastern peninsula and who are often at war with the lowlanders, are pure Malays. The Sarasins explored Lake Posso. The discovery of this lake has been credited to a Dutch missionary, Rev. A. C. Kruijt, in 1893, but Dr. Wichmann thinks it proved that it was first visited by Jonkherr J. C. W. D. A. van der Wijck, a Dutch official, in 1864, although his map and reports have been lost.

Africa.—Interest in Africa this year has been centered on military and political movements, but there had been some activity among explorers, without great results, it is true, but tending to fill up the topography of districts little known hitherto and settle some doubtful points. Journeys have been made in northern Africa by explorers Foureau and Cowper. The Rev. C. H. Robinson traversed the Soudan over an unusual route. Another expedition in the Soudan giving especially good results was that of French surveyors, who made accurate maps of the series of lakes recently discovered in the vicinity of Timbuctoo. Lake Faguibine, the largest, is 68 miles long. An expedition by 2 officers of the Congo State, MM. Nilis and De la Kéthulle, in 1894, was cut short by the presence of bands of Mahdists, rendering it dangerous to proceed. Their route was from the Welle to Darfur. Further exploration in the same region has been since made by Lieuts. Hanolet and Van Calster, who traveled to the watershed between the Schari and the Kotto, a tributary of the Ubangi, and went as far as Alambengleben, not far east of El Kouti, where Paul Crampel was murdered in 1891 when trying to open the way for communication between the Congo and Lake Tchad.

In consequence of the expedition of Clozel, which crossed the watershed between the Sanghi and the Schari and reached the Wom, the upper course of the Logone, the administrator Yentil was intrusted with the transportation of a steamer to this river in the expectation that, according to the conditions discovered, there would be no difficulty in reaching Lake Tchad. He took the little steamer "Leon Blot" in sections from Loango to Brazzaville, where he put it together and went up the Congo on some alteration of the original plan. He has chosen the Ubangi or one of its northern tributaries as the point from which he will take the steamer to the Nana, which flows into the Gribingi, one of the upper tributaries of the Schari discovered by Maistre, whence he will reach the main stream.

In eastern Africa noteworthy journeys have been made in Somaliland and in the regions about Kilimanjaro and the large lakes. Capt. V. Bòttego is on his second journey in southern Somaliland. From Lugh, the most important Somali town on the Juba, he wrote that the Bardua district is more thickly peopled than the most densely settled portions of the valley of the Po, apart from the large cities. He founded a station on the upper Juba or Ganana, at 3° 48′ 20″ north and 42° 50′ 40″ east. Salt is found throughout the whole district beyond Lugh and along the Dana in large deposits east of the Web river, where there is a mine near the ruins of an ancient city. He heard of a river Sagan flowing into a lake, which he thinks not identical with the Omo.

Other interesting researches in this region have been made by an American traveler, Dr. Donaldson Smith. He describes a series of beautiful caves that have been excavated by the Web river, having columns, arches, and formations like altars apparently of white marble. He named them the Caves of Wyndlawn. His intended explorations in the upper valley of the river were interfered with by a predatory excursion of Abyssinians into the country of the Arusa-Galla. He turned to the southeast and crossed the steppe to the Juba, reaching it near the mouth of the Dana, and after following up the river in Bòttego's route for some distance, then turned westward to Lake Rudolph, which he reached at the mouth of the Nianam after turning aside to visit Lakes Abaya and Stephanie, which are connected by the outlet of the former,

the Galana Amara. Following the Nianam up to 6° north, where he received information regarding its upper course which raised the question whether this stream is to be identified with the Omo. Passing south from the eastern shore of Lake Rudolph to the Tana, he followed it down to the coast. The topography of this part of Africa will be quite complete when the questions regarding the Omo and the watershed between the Nile and Lake Rudolph are settled. Dr. Smith reports having discovered some new tribes, among them a race of pygmies. "These people are of negro type and coal black and absolutely naked. Although of great physical beauty, with well-formed limbs, they are barely removed from animals, and their code of morality is very lax. They are all between 4 and 5 feet high and live in primitive wood huts. The only industries are corn raising and the rearing of sheep and goats. They are born hunters. In warfare they use poisoned arrows, the wounds inflicted by which prove fatal in an hour." Dr. Smith brought home maps and valuable natural-history collections.

Another route through this part of Africa was taken by M. Versepuy and Baron de Romans. Leaving Zanzibar in July, 1895, they went to the Kilimanjaro country, where they were prevented by the hostility of the Massai from going on to Mount Kenia and Lake Rudolph. Turning westward, they visited Victoria lake and Mengo, the capital of Uganda, and went to Lake Albert Edward, where they again fell into conflict with the natives. Crossing over to the Congo between the routes of Goetzen and Stanley, they reached the western coast by way of that river.

Other journeys in the Kilimanjaro region have been taken by Mr. P. Weatherly, Dr. M. Schöller, and W. H. Nutt. The first-named, in going from Lake Tanganyika to Lake Moero, took a more southern route than any of his predecessors have done, and Mr. Nutt reported reaching Lake Rikwa by a route between Nyassa and the southern end of Tanganyika. Mount Nakitumbe rises to a height of 2,100 metres, and gives a view over the whole Rikwa plain. This traveler confirms the opinion of others that the lake is gradually drying up. In the rainy season it covers the plain to the foot of the mountains, but in the dry season its bed is covered with a stiff, hard crust. The territory about Rikwa lake is the least known portion of German East Africa.

Dr. Oscar Baumann describes Chakwati lake in German East Africa, not newly discovered, but not yet laid down upon the map. It lies back of Kifmangao, a village on the coast between Dar-es-Salam and the mouth of the Rufiyi. Dr. Baumann says Kifmangao is a miserable village of scattered clay huts inhabited by a mixed population; in one part is a dirty settlement of Mohammedan traders who have had a station there for years. Much cleaner are the huts of the negroes who are mostly from the inland districts. The place has a population of about 1,000, and, miserable as it appears, is not unimportant as the center of a trade in caoutchouc and copal. Between the coast and the lake is first a sandy stretch with light bush vegetation, and on the eastern side of the lake rise the Kibunpuni hills, whence a fine view of the lake with the island groups of Kwale and Koma is obtained. The water is brownish yellow with a scarcely perceptible salty flavor. It has no visible inlet or outlet, though at the north end there is a swampy arm, which in the rainy season may connect with the little lake Kiputi, lying just to the west, and having on its eastern shore the little village of Kiputi. The people about both these lakes are Wadengereko, speaking a different language from the dwellers on the Rufiyi. They raise potatoes, leguminous plants, sorghum, and manioca, the last-named especially since the grasshopper plague appeared. The cultivation of this plant has greatly increased in East Africa from the fact that the grasshoppers do not touch it. There is no stone in the neighborhood; what little they use is brought from the coast. The people have a legend of the origin of Lake Chakwati, saying that a village formerly occupied the site of it, which was suddenly flooded and the inhabitants turned into fishes, and they say that there are still fish there which are warm-blooded and which they will not eat. They are shy and timid, most of them running away at sight of strangers. Another lake still smaller than Kiputi, called the Lufute, is said to lie still farther inland.

The rapid development of Nyassaland in recent years was described by Mr. H. H. Johnson, British commissioner in British Central Africa, in an address before the Royal Geographical Society. Some of the details he gave were these: "Agricultural land four years ago was selling at from 1 cent to 6 cents an acre. To-day unimproved land ranges in price from 25 cents to $1.50 an acre. Those who have read Livingstone's description of this wilderness when he first made it known to the world will be struck by the amazing contrast which Blantyre and the other European settlements present to-day. In these towns are clean, broad, level roads, bordered by handsome avenues of trees and comely red brick houses, with rose-covered verandas peeping out behind clumps of ornamental shrubs. The natives who pass along are clothed in white calico. A bell rings to call the children to school. A planter gallops past on horseback, or a missionary trots in on a white donkey from a visit to an outlying station. Long rows of native carriers pass in Indian file, carrying loads of European goods, or a smart-looking policeman in black fez, black jacket and trousers marches off on some errand. Native bricklayers and carpenters are building houses in the European style. Through the open doors of the printing office natives may be seen setting type for the little newspaper that appears every week. The visitor will see a post office, a court of justice, and, perhaps, a prison, whose occupants, however, during the working hours are out repairing the roads under charge of a black policeman. On the outskirts of the towns are brickyards, where the natives turn out thousands of bricks as well made as those used in our own building operations.

"The most interesting features in the neighborhood of these settlements, however, is the coffee plantations, which are the chief cause and support of the prosperity of Nyassaland. Sixteen years ago a small coffee plant was sent from the Edinburgh botanical gardens to Blantyre, and from this plant the greater part of the 5,000,000 coffee trees now growing are descended. The mother tree is still alive in the mission grounds at Blantyre."

The course of the Zambesi has been carefully examined by Capt. Gibbons, and several of its tributaries explored. His route lay through one of the least traveled parts of the Zambesi basin.

In the island of Fernando Po, on the western coast, a Spanish missionary, P. Juanola, discovered a small lake lying at a height of 1,350 miles. He named it Lago Loreto.

By a treaty between the Congo State and France concerning their possessions in the Welle region, the sultanate Bangasso, on the right bank of the Mbomu, was conceded to France, and the Belgian officers who had been administering it for a short time were withdrawn.

The English and French commission for establishing the line between Sierra Leone and the French Soudan determined the source of the Niger,

finding it to be farther northwest than appeared by the explorations of Zweifel and Moustier. in 1879. It was found to be at the village Tembi Kundu, at 9° 5′ 20″ north latitude and about 10° 50′ west longitude.

GEORGIA, a Southern State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution Jan. 2, 1788; area, 59,475 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 82,548 in 1790; 162,686 in 1800; 252,433 in 1810; 340,985 in 1820; 516,823 in 1830; 691,392 in 1840; 906,185 in 1850; 1,057,286 in 1860; 1,184,109 in 1870; 1,542,180 in 1880; and 1,837,353 in 1890. Capital, Atlanta.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William Y. Atkinson; Secretary of State, Allen D. Candler; Treasurer, Robert U. Hardeman, who retired and was elected to the State Legislature, but died in December; Comptroller General, William A. Wright; Attorney General, Joseph M. Terrell; Adjutant General, J. McIntosh Kell; Commissioner of Agriculture, Robert T. Nesbitt; School Commissioner, S. D. Bradwell—all Democrats; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas J. Simmons; Associate Justices, Samuel Lumpkin and Spencer R. Atkinson—Democrats.

Finances.—Bonds were issued in the spring to pay off the part of the public debt due July 1, $242,000. The bonds will fall due in 1920.

A suit involving the question of the liability of the Central Railroad for certain taxes along the line of the road was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the State. The court decided that a tax on the property was not a tax on the capital stock of the company and upheld the constitutionality of the Georgia law.

Penal Institutions.—The convicts in the State, of whom there are over 2,000, are worked on the lease system. Charges of mismanagement and ill-treatment having been brought against some of the lessees, an investigation was held before the Governor at the Capitol, lasting more than a week.

As a result of the investigation, Gov. Atkinson decided that the charges against the camp lessees had been substantiated, and he imposed fines on the companies amounting to about $2,500.

When it became evident to the Governor that the Dade Company would not pay the fine, he decided to remove the convicts and abolish the lease. The 407 convicts who had worked in the mines of the Dade Company were scattered among other camps.

Banks.—The volume of business done by the banks in the Atlanta Clearing House Association increased 18 per cent. in 1895 over the preceding year. The total for 1894 was $56,589,228.04; for 1895 it was $65,318,254.91. The Merchants' Bank of Atlanta, after a successful career of nearly twenty-four years, failed in October. The principal reason given for the failure was the fact that the assets of the bank are composed principally of real estate, on which the officers of the institution could not realize sufficient ready money to meet the requirements.

Railroads.—A report rendered in October says that most of the Southern lines showed increased earnings from July 1. On the Atlantic seaboard the railroads failed to make a good showing during July and August because of the rate war. The losses, however, were in the freight department, where the war raged. Passenger earnings have steadily increased.

Up to Oct. 1 the passenger earnings of the roads entering Atlanta were larger than for the corresponding period of 1895, notwithstanding the fact that they had the exposition travel last year.

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 the Georgia and Alabama increased its earnings $248,000.

The report of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company for the year ending June 30 shows gross earnings $1,077,146, a decrease of $77,236; net earnings, $359,691, a decrease of $97,768; and surplus, $38,396, a decrease of $11,729.

The Seaboard Air Line is to establish along its line, at intervals of 10 miles, 100 experiment farms.

Industries.—By the report of Secretary Hester, Sept. 1, it appears that the year's cotton crop of Georgia amounted to 1,079,000 bales, being second only to that of Texas.

Energetic and systematic work is being done in river mining in Georgia. Although this is only experimental work, yet it is on a practical scale, and the firm operating the dredge find that their expenses are about $18 a day, while the gross returns have been from $40 to $120 a day. The nature of the bed rock, which is decomposed and soft, makes it very favorable for dredging, not only in this river, but in others of the State.

At the beginning of the year report was made of the discovery, about 10 miles northwest of Canton, on the eastern slope of the Oaky mountain, of a large vein of slate and quartz, which is 5 miles long and is more than 100 yards wide. Assays of the ore showed an average of about $3.50 the ton. The report says: "Ore here can be milled and chlorinated for not exceeding one third the cost at almost any of the Western mines now being so successfully worked."

Textile Manufacturers.—A Southern Textile Manufacturers' Association was organized at Atlanta, May 13. In view of the facts that prices are low and production is greatly in excess of demand—some factories running half time, and some running full time and losing money—the following resolution was adopted:

"That it is the sense of this association that production be at once curtailed, and, in order to carry out this idea, that the chair appoint a special committee of 9, whose duty it shall be to at once correspond with all Southern mills with that purpose in view, and to call a meeting of all Southern mills at as early a date as possible to consider and take action on the curtailment of the production."

The manufacturers of colored goods met after the adjournment of the association to discuss the question of closing their mills. It was unanimously resolved that the colored-goods mills of the South curtail production not less than one third during June, July, and August, and a committee was appointed to secure the enforcement of the resolution.

The Exposition.—The number of visitors at the Atlanta Exposition was 1,286,863. Of this number, there were 817,028 paid admissions, including adults and children. The total figures include the admissions at the pass gates, paid-admission gates, and wagon gates. The Exposition Company realized from the paid admissions $364,072.95. The percentage received through the concession department is figured at $115,654.32. The expenditures of the Woman's Board amounted to $17,913, the total receipts being $18,495.

Colonies.—At Fitzgerald, a Grand Army colony in Irwin County, permanent building is getting under way. Sites have been selected for hotels, schools, and stores. All the shops and living places now are temporary, although some comfortable homes are in course of erection. There has been very little sickness.

A Congregational colony is being organized, and will come into Georgia as soon as the land can be secured.

A Lutheran colony is being worked up in Brooklyn and New York city.

A German colony has bought the town Norman-

dale, 69 miles below Macon, and has changed its name to Missler.

Fruithurst, Ala., and Tallapoosa, Ga., are two colonies which are not exactly new, but they are making a steady growth. Eight hundred farmers, mechanics, and capitalists are known to have gone from Atlanta to Tallapoosa and Fruithurst since the exposition opened.

Legislature.—The Legislature convened Oct. 28. R. L. Berner was elected President of the Senate, and H. A. Jenkins Speaker of the House.

A United States Senator was to be chosen in place of John B. Gordon, whose term will expire in 1897. Among the names presented to the Democratic caucus, Nov. 6, were those of Gov. Atkinson, Alexander S. Clay, J. W. Robertson, and H. T. Lewis. Much opposition was manifested to the candidacy of the Governor, as that would involve another election, in which it was feared the Democratic party might be beaten by a combination of Republicans and Populists.

H. G. Turner, L. F. Garrard, Evan P. Howell, and Gen. Evans were also among the candidates. The Populists voted for Gen. William Phillips. On the twenty-fifth ballot, in Democratic caucus, Nov. 12, the vote stood: Clay, 61; Howell, 57; Atkinson, 52; scattering, 3. The twenty-sixth ballot resulted: Clay, 74; Howell, 51; Atkinson, 47. At length the Governor withdrew from the contest, and on Nov. 16 Alexander Stephens Clay was nominated, receiving 95 votes, and he was elected Nov. 17. The number of votes cast was 198, of which 161 were for Clay, 34 for Phillips, the candidate of the Populists, and 3 for Major J. F. Hanson, the Republican candidate.

The General Assembly adjourned Dec. 19.

Among the bills passed was a so-called antitrust bill, providing that "all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, full and free competition in the importation or sale of articles imported into this State, or in the manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or of domestic raw material, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations between persons or corporations designed or which tend to advance, reduce, or control the price or the cost to the producer or to the consumer of any such product or article, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful, and void." Any corporation, chartered under the laws of the State, found violating the provisions of the act shall forfeit its charter and franchise, and any foreign corporation so violating shall be prohibited from doing business in the State. A penalty is added of a fine from $100 to $500, and imprisonment one to ten years. It is provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the possession of the producer or raiser.

Both houses passed a bill authorizing the Governor to advertise for sale the Northeastern Railroad, at a price to be not less than $287,000, the purchaser to pay $50,000 cash and the remainder in five years in equal annual payments, interest at 3½ per cent. Each bidder is to be required to deposit $10,000 as a guarantee of good faith.

The following concurrent resolution was adopted:

"That the Senate of Georgia, the House of Representatives concurring, requests the Representatives of this State to use their influence in Congress to obtain belligerent rights for the Cubans."

The office of Commissioner of Pensions was created, and the Governor appointed Richard Johnson to the office.

For the support of common schools the Assembly appropriated $600,000 for 1897 and $1,000,000 for 1898; for the School for the Deaf, $36,000 for 1897 and $25,000 for 1898; for the Lunatic Asylum, $280,000 for 1897 and $290,000 for 1898; to pay interest maturing, $350,630 in 1897 and $346,130 in 1898.

The total appropriations for the two years amount to $5,232,528. In addition to the items given above, about $545,000 will be set aside for the common-school fund, which will be raised by rental of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and other sources.

The funds necessary to meet the appropriations are to be raised by taxation as follow: General tax on each $1,000 worth of property, $3.45; special tax for educational purposes on each $1,000 worth of property, $2.50; special tax to create a sinking fund, 0·26 mill on each $100 worth of property; in addition to the general and special taxes mentioned, the State will raise revenue from special taxes on the usual lines of business.

Political.—Political agitation began early in the year with the contest in the Democratic party between the silver and the antisilver advocates. In March Hon. Hoke Smith and Hon. Charles F. Crisp began a series of debates on the question in different parts of the State.

In March Hon. C. F. Crisp, who had announced his candidacy for the office of United States Senator, requested the State Democratic Committee to recommend that voters at the June primaries indicate their choice for United States Senator, but this the committee declined to do. Then Mr. Crisp addressed a letter to the Democratic executive committees of all the counties, asking that they adopt this plan. The refusal of the committee was understood to be inspired by opposition to the choice of Judge Crisp, and in favor of Mr. Du Bignon, whose candidacy was announced at about the same time that the State committee's chairman declared in favor of holding the senatorial primaries on the same day with the October election. About half the counties acted upon the senatorial question June 6, and Judge Crisp received the suffrages of so many that his selection as the popular choice was practically assured. The primaries at this time showed that the Democratic party in the State was overwhelmingly in favor of free coinage.

The State Central Committee decided to hold but one convention, though there were strong protests against such action. It was held at Macon, June 25. The ticket nominated was: For Governor, W. Y. Atkinson (renominated); Secretary of State, A. D. Candler; State Treasurer, W. G. Speer; Attorney-General, J. M. Terrell; Comptroller, W. A. Wright; Commissioner of Agriculture, Robert T. Nesbitt.

The delegates to the Chicago convention were instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, according to the decision of the majority of the delegation. The platform commended Gov. Atkinson's administration; favored a law to prevent lynchings; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, independent of the action of any other government, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of both legal tender for the payment of all debts; condemned the issuing of bonds and the policy of retiring the greenbacks and Treasury notes; favored payment of the public debt as rapidly as possible, a tariff for revenue only, repeal of the tax upon State bank issues, and a constitutional amendment authorizing the collection of a graduated income tax. A resolution commending Treasurer Hardeman's work was adopted.

The Republican State Convention met at Atlanta April 29. There had been a lively contest for the control of the convention between those that favored and those that opposed the nomination of McKinley, and this was continued in the convention. The delegates were left uninstructed.

No State ticket was put up by either the Republicans or the Prohibitionists. The Republican Executive Committee advised the members of the party in the State that they were at liberty to support either the Democratic or the Populist State ticket, as seemed to each individual to his own interest, the committee having decided against putting out a State ticket. The chairman issued a circular letter to the Republicans of the State, urging them, unofficially, to support the Populist ticket.

The People's party, having selected its delegates to the national convention in 1895 and instructed them so far as the platform was concerned, held but one State convention in 1896. They met, Aug. 6, at Atlanta, and made the following ticket: For Governor, Seaborn J. Wright; Secretary of State, J. A. Parsons; Comptroller General, Seaborn J. Bell; Treasurer, William C. Sibley; Attorney-General, Donald Clark; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. D. Smith. The resolutions approved the platform of the St. Louis convention of the People's party, favored the abolition of the convict lease system and the employment of convicts on the public roads, also the establishment of reformatories for juvenile offenders; declared in favor of extending the public-school system, the furnishing of primary school books by the State, and the payment of teachers monthly; condemned the practice of public officers in receiving free passes from railroad corporations and franks from telegraph and express companies; condemned lynching and called for rigid enforcement of the laws against it; demanded that all public officers be elected by the people, and denounced the present system of electing judges and solicitor generals by the Legislature; demanded the abandonment of the fee system in payment of public officials; declared for a free ballot and a fair count; and favored the continuance of pensions to needy and deserving Confederate soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers. They also declared in favor of controlling the sale of liquors.

After the October election the Populists proposed to fuse with the Democrats on the national ticket. The State Executive Committee adopted resolutions proposing to withdraw 7 of their electors in favor of 7 Democrats, in consideration of the electoral vote of the State being cast for Bryan and Watson.

The reply of the Democratic State Committee follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Populist committee having made a proposition which completely ignores fusion by eliminating entirely the candidacy of the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, Mr. Sewall, and has cut off the Democratic committee from further consideration of the question by fixing an arbitrary limit, which expires to-day, giving this committee no opportunity for a consideration of a movement for proper fusion: therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of this committee appoint a committee of 5, of which he shall be chairman, to properly present to the public the attitude of this committee on the refusal to accept the unreasonable and unjust *ultimatum* of the Populist committee, clothed as it is, in offensive and unbecoming language."

After this the special committee appointed to act for the Populists withdrew their ticket.

In the October election W. Y. Atkinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 123,557 votes, and Seaborn Wright, the Populist candidate, 84,971. The other Democratic candidates for State offices were elected by majorities from 55,525 to 56,323.

Two constitutional amendments were submitted to vote, and both were carried by large majorities. One was to provide that the State school commissioner shall be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the Governor. The other was to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court from 3 to 6, with the provision that the judges be elected by the people. The question of increasing the number has been submitted before, but without this provision. Under the act, an election for the choice of the 3 additional judges took place Dec. 16. The Democrats nominated W. A. Little, Andrew J. Cobb, and W. H. Fish for the additional judges, and Samuel Lumpkin, whose term had expired, was nominated to succeed himself. The Populists decided to make no nominations.

The returns of the November election showed 60,190 votes for McKinley, 94,332 for Bryan, and 2,708 for Palmer. Eleven Democrats were elected to Congress.

GERMANY, an empire in central Europe under a federal Government. The King of Prussia as German Emperor has supreme charge of political and military affairs, with power to conclude treaties and to declare war if the territory of the empire is attacked, but for an offensive war he must have the consent of the federated governments. The legislative bodies are the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The acts upon which they agree become law on receiving the Emperor's assent and being countersigned by the Chancellor of the Empire. The Federal Council, or Bundesrath, is composed of 58 members, appointed by the governments of the federated states. The Reichstag contains 397 members, 1 to 124,500 of population, elected by universal manhood suffrage and by secret ballot for the term of five years.

The German Emperor is Wilhelm II, born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III, of Prussia, whom he succeeded on June 15, 1888, and grandson of Wilhelm I, the first German Emperor. The Chancellor of the Empire is Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, appointed Oct. 29, 1894, on the retirement of Gen. Caprivi. The imperial ministers in the beginning of 1896 were as follow: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Freiherr A. Marschall von Bieberstein; Minister of the Interior, Dr. Karl Heinrich von Bötticher; Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Hollmann; Minister of Justice, A. Nieberding; Minister of the Treasury, Graf A. von Posadovsky-Wehner. Dr. von Stephan was Director of the Imperial Post Office, Dr. Schulz of the Railroad Bureau, Herr von Wolff of the Exchequer, Dr. Rösing of the Invalid Fund, Dr. Koch of the Imperial Bank, and Herr Meinecke of the Debt Commission.

Area and Population.—The area of the states of the German Empire and their population on Dec. 2, 1895, are given in the following table:

STATES.	Square kilometres.	Population.
Prussia	348,437	31,849,795
Bavaria	75,865	5,797,414
Saxony	14,993	3,786,936
Würtemberg	19,517	2,080,898
Baden	15,084	1,725,270
Hesse	7,682	1,039,388
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	13,162	596,883
Saxe-Weimar	3,615	339,217
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	2,929	101,513
Oldenburg	6,427	373,739
Brunswick	3,672	434,213
Saxe-Meiningen	2,468	234,005
Saxe-Altenburg	1,324	180,813
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1,958	216,603
Anhalt	2,294	293,123
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	862	78,074
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	941	88,685
Waldeck	1,121	57,766
Reuss-Greiz	316	67,468
Reuss-Schleiz	826	132,180
Schaumburg-Lippe	340	41,224
Lippe	1,215	134,617
Lübeck	298	83,258
Bremen	256	195,510
Hamburg	415	681,632
Alsace-Lorraine	14,507	1,641,220

A census of trades and professions taken on July 14, 1895, shows that 349 persons in every 1,000 are dependent on agriculture; 8·4 on forest industry and fishing; 35·7 on mining; 355·5 on industry—specifically, 25·4 on the treatment of mineral substances, 41·6 on metallurgical industry, 20·1 on the manufacture of machines and instruments, 5·6 on chemical industry, 36·7 on textile industry, 5·9 on paper manufacturing, 8·3 on the copper industry, 32·6 on wood manufactures and sculpture, 40·1 on the manufacture of alimentary articles, 57·4 on the clothing industry, 71·6 on the building industries, 4·9 on the printing industry, and 5·3 on various industries; 115·2 per mille on commerce and transportation—specifically, 56·8 on commerce, 38·7 on transportation, 18·4 on the hotel business, and 1·3 on insurance; 17·1 per mille on domestic service outside the house and hired labor; 40·6 per mille are employees, clergy, and literary workers; 14·2 per mille are in the army and navy; and 64·3 per mille have no trade or employment. Of 51,770,284 individuals enumerated 22,913,691 are directly engaged in business or labor and 28,856,593 make up their dependent families and domestics.

The following cities had more than 50,000 inhabitants on Dec. 2, 1895: Berlin, 1,677,135; Hamburg, 625,552; Munich, 407,174; Leipsic, 399,969; Breslau, 373,140; Dresden, 336,440; Cologne, 321,548; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 229,299; Magdeburg, 214,397; Hanover, 209,560; Düsseldorf, 176,024; Königsberg, 172,758; Nuremberg, 162,380; Chemnitz, 161,018; Stuttgart, 158,378; Altona, 148,944; Bremen, 141,133; Stettin, 140,731; Elberfeld, 139,168; Strasburg, 135,608; Charlottenburg, 132,383; Barmen, 127,002; Dantzic, 125,639; Halle, 116,302; Brunswick, 115,138; Dortmund, 111,235; Aachen, 110,489; Crefeld, 107,278; Essen, 96,163; Mannheim, 90,677; Kiel, 85,668; Carlsruhe, 84,004; Mulhouse, 82,986; Cassel, 81,738; Augsburg, 80,798; Erfurt, 78,167; Mayence, 76,957; Wiesbaden, 74,122; Posen, 73,235; Luisburg, 70,287; Görlitz, 70,172; Lübeck, 69,812; Würtzburg, 68,714; Darmstadt, 63,769; Metz, 59,794; Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 59,049; Potsdam, 58,452; Münster, 57,018; Spandau, 55,813; Plauen, 55,197; Bochum, 53,788; Gladbach, 53,666; Freiburg, 53,081; Liegnitz, 51,519; Zwickau, 50,391.

The number of marriages in the empire in 1893 was 401,234; of births, 1,928,270; of deaths, 1,310,756; excess of births, 617,514. During 1894 the emigration was 40,964, against 87,677 in 1893, 116,339 in 1892, and 120,089 in 1891. Of the emigrants 35,902 sailed for the United States, 1,288 for Brazil, 2,638 for other parts of America, 760 for Africa, 225 for Australasia, and 151 for Asia. The total emigration to the United States from 1820 to the end of 1894 was about 5,150,000; from 1871 the number was 2,333,460, and during the same period 47,000 went to Brazil.

Finances.—The budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1896, made the total imperial revenue 1,224,773,500 marks, including 46,379 marks of extraordinary receipts. Of the ordinary revenue, amounting to 1,178,395,000 marks, 627,003,400 marks were derived from customs and excise duties, 54,629,000 marks from stamps, 29,778,900 marks from posts and telegraphs, 1,474,200 marks from the imperial printing office, 23,173,000 marks from railroads, 7,182,100 marks from the Imperial Bank, 11,950,500 marks from various departments, 26,393,700 marks from the invested Invalid fund, 10,000 marks from other funds, 800,000 marks from various sources, and 396,000,100 marks were the contributions from the federated states, whose governments are assessed in proportion to their population for the difference between the imperial expenditures and the receipts from customs, excise, posts, railroads, and telegraphs. The total expenditures for the financial year 1896 were estimated at 1,239,250,500 marks, including 133,166,200 marks of nonrecurring and extraordinary expenditure. Of the ordinary expenditures, amounting to 1,106,084,300 marks, 651,000 marks were for the Reichstag, 153,800 marks for the Imperial chancellory, 10,556,500 marks for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 29,725,600 marks for the Ministry of the Interior, 472,212,400 marks for the army, 55,261,500 marks for the navy, 2,085,400 marks for the Ministry of Justice, 378,910,000 marks for the imperial Treasury Department, 346,900 marks for the Railroad Bureau, 73,967,300 marks for the service of the debt of the empire, 735,500 marks for the auditor's office, 55,034,800 marks for the Pension fund, 26,393,700 marks for the Invalid fund, and 49,900 marks for the reform of the salary system. Under the Franckenstein clause the imperial treasury receives from the customs, the tobacco duties, and certain other imposts the fixed sum of 130,000,000 marks a year, the surplus being divided among the federal states according to their population. The receipts from these sources have so increased that of late years the sums distributed among the states have considerably exceeded their matricular contributions to the empire, which has reaped no benefit from the increase in the revenue. Hence Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Center party, proposed, in March, 1896, to divide the surplus receipts over and above the matricular contributions between the states and the Imperial Government, and to devote for two years the share of the latter to the creation of a sinking fund for the extinction of debts of the empire, for the redemption of which no provision has as yet been made. Count Posadovsky, the Minister of the Treasury, accepted this scheme, to which the Bundesrath and the Reichstag gave assent. The surplus to be thus applied in 1896 amounts to 13,000,000 marks.

The following table gives, in marks, the budgets and debts of the several German states for 1896, or in the case of some of them for 1895:

STATES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
Alsace-Lorraine	50,909,323	50,909,303	24,676,300
Anhalt	22,487,000	21,487,000	1,038,592
Baden	77,011,006	82,628,551	333,279,447
Bavaria	328,341,269	328,341,269	1,388,856,567
Bremen	17,123,182	25,535,763	114,811,900
Brunswick	13,190,000	14,171,000	28,396,298
Hamburg	65,696,514	72,166,926	326,881,481
Hesse	27,352,964	27,563,830	40,181,846
Lippe	1,190,514	1,190,514	.....
Lübeck	4,299,933	4,616,194	19,597,621
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,138,000	4,138,000	110,659,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	.....	.....	6,000,000
Oldenburg	9,210,571	10,445,551	46,860,000
Prussia	1,899,473,497	1,899,473,497	6,353,866,318
Reuss-Greiz	1,133,260	1,133,260	116,100
Reuss-Schleiz	2,091,400	2,080,051	1,040,550
Saxe-Altenburg	3,847,110	3,847,110	887,450
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	2,012,182	2,647,190	3,107,298
Saxe-Meiningen	2,494,660	2,207,480	11,309,256
Saxe-Weimar	9,656,218	9,656,218	4,982,446
Saxony	99,401,689	99,401,689	669,521,350
Schaumburg-Lippe	881,958	881,958	360,000
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	2,757,700	2,757,700	3,910,000
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	2,764,455	2,764,455	2,699,458
Waldeck	1,261,952	1,261,952	2,100,300
Würtemberg	67,166,287	69,129,462	463,714,292

The main part, in some states the whole, of the debts were incurred for railroads and other remunerative works.

The funded debt of the empire on March 31, 1894, stood at 1,915,714,500 marks, of which 450,000,000 marks paid 4 per cent., 775,714,500 marks 3½ per cent., and 690,000,000 marks 3 per cent. interest. The treasury notes amounted to 120,000,000 marks. The Invalid fund amounted on March 31, 1893, to 457,194,900 marks. The war treasure is a sum of

120,000,000 marks in gold set aside from the French war indemnity and locked up in the fortress of Spandau. The total liabilities of the empire on March 31, 1895, amounted to 2,091,250,000 marks. During the financial year 1895 they were increased by 120,300,000 marks. Of the total amount received from loans, which was 129,233,550 marks less than the nominal figure, 1,254,500,000 marks were spent on the army, 278,750,000 marks on the navy, 262,000,000 marks on railroads and military defenses connected with them, and 62,750,000 marks on the postal service. The Baltic Canal cost 105,250,000 marks, and 52,000,000 marks were expended in bringing the free ports of Bremen and Hamburg into the customs union. To offset the debts the Imperial Government possesses valuable assets, such as land and buildings acquired with the loans contracted for the army, which are valued at 900,000,000 marks, railroads and property relating thereto valued at 700,000,000 marks, and postal and telegraph offices of the value of 300,000,000 marks, besides the war treasure and unspent balances and credits amounting together to 360,000,000 marks.

The Army.—Every German capable of bearing arms is liable for military service between the ages of twenty and forty. The period of service in the active army is two years for the infantry and three years in the cavalry and horse artillery. Out of 360,000 young men who are physically fit and legally liable to serve each year on the completion of their twentieth year some 60,000 are drafted into the army. In addition, about 8,000 who have passed their examinations in the gymnasia are admitted as volunteers, who have to serve one year only and find themselves. All able-bodied men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five who are not in the standing army, the Landwehr, or the Ersatz reserve are enrolled in the Landsturm. The peace strength of the army was fixed by the army law of Aug. 3, 1893, at 479,229 men, exclusive of officers, for the five years ending March 31, 1899. The actual strength in 1896 was 22,618 officers and 562,116 men, with 97,280 horses. There were 11,774 officers and 363,432 men in the 173 regiments of infantry, 410 officers and 12,027 men in 19 battalions of rifles, 734 officers and 5,413 men distributed in 290 district commands, and 2,714 surgeons, instructors, etc., making the total strength of the infantry 12,918 officers and 383,586 rank and file. The cavalry consisted of 93 regiments, containing 2,352 officers and 65,499 men, besides 828 on special service. The field artillery of 43 regiments, containing 2,671 officers and 58,424 men, besides 809 on special service. Of foot artillery there are 17 regiments and an extra battalion, having 869 officers and 22,857 men, besides 132 on special service. The pioneers, consisting of 23 battalions, 3 railroad regiments, 1 balloon detachment, 1 railroad battalion, and 3 railroad companies, numbered 729 officers and 19,018 men, besides 124 on special service. There are 21 battalions of train, containing 307 officers and 7,631 men, besides 69 on special service. The special formations number 486 officers and 2,896 men. The army is organized in 20 *corps d'armée*, of which Bavaria forms 2, Saxony 1, Würtemberg 1, and Prussia in common with the other states 15, besides the corps of the guards. From 3 to 5 corps constitute an army inspection, of which there are 5. Each *corps d'armée* consists ordinarily of 2 divisions, composed of infantry and cavalry, with 1 brigade of field artillery, to which is attached a battalion of train, 1 regiment or 1 battalion of foot artillery, and 1 battalion of pioneers. Each division is composed of 2 brigades of infantry and 1 of cavalry, each brigade comprising 2 regiments of 3 battalions. The strength of a battalion in time of peace is 544 men, which is raised in war to 1,002 men by calling in a part of the reserves. The guards and the regiments garrisoning Alsace-Lorraine have a peace strength of 686 men. There are 494 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. The war strength of the Germany army is estimated at 3,000,000 men, who have been trained in military duties. Those who escape conscription and are inscribed in the Ersatztruppen are expected to undergo twenty weeks of drill, divided into three periods. By the army bill of 1893, increasing the peace strength of the army by about 70,000 men, in return for which the Government granted the country the reduction of the period of service to two years for the infantry, there were created incomplete *cadres* of fourth battalions, which were attached to each regiment. These half battalions were expected to relieve the three full battalions of extra work, to train one-year volunteers, and to lighten the task of mobilization. The difficulty of training these half battalions in war manœuvres and other disadvantages outweighed their positive value, and consequently this system of organization was changed in the army bill of 1896, whereby the 173 existing fourth battalions were combined to form 86 battalions proper, each 500 strong, and these were formed into regiments of 2 battalions, every 2 regiments making a new brigade. For the reorganization 10,500,000 marks were voted, and the annual increase in expenses was reckoned at 500,000 marks.

The Navy.—The vessels of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and the North Sea squadrons. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal across Schleswig-Holstein, connecting the naval ports of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, which was opened in June, 1895, was built to enable the forces to be safely and instantly concentrated in either sea. The navy consists of 4 first-class battle ships, 5 of the second class, and 4 of the third class, 12 ships for port defense, 9 first-class cruisers, 11 of the second class, and 23 of the third class, and 23 other effective fighting ships, besides 128 first-class and 4 second-class torpedo boats. The Government subsidizes 7 ocean steamers as auxiliary merchant cruisers. The navy is manned by conscription of the seafaring population, which is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy of Germany and 6,000 on foreign vessels.

The programme of naval construction which was to have been executed before the end of 1895, provided for 4 first-class battle ships, 9 coast-defense armor clads, 11 cruisers, 7 of them deck-protected, 2 dispatch vessels, and 2 torpedo division boats. On April 1, 1888, the fleet numbered 79 vessels, while on April 1, 1895, it numbered 91 vessels, not including torpedo boats. The aggregate tonnage of the navy was 182,470 tons in 1888, and in 1895 it was 266,237 tons, while the aggregate horse power was increased from 189,605 to 305,220. The annual current expenditure for the navy has grown from 37,000,000 to 55,000,000 marks. The total expenditure for extraordinary purposes during the eight years was 233,000,000 marks, and the value of the fleet is estimated at 307,000,000 marks. The programme still lacks much of being carried out in its entirety. The 4 first-class ironclad battle ships recommended in the programme have been built, also the 9 armored vessels, but of 11 cruisers only 1 has been completed; 2 more first-class cruisers have been begun, and plans have been approved for 2 second-class cruisers. In the estimates for 1896 more than 7,000,000 marks were set down for new vessels. The Reichstag authorized the building of a first-class battle ship to replace the antiquated "Friedrich der Grosse," and 1 third-class and 2 second-class cruisers, a torpedo division boat, and additional torpedo boats. The gunboat "Iltis" was driven upon the rocks by a typhoon on July 23,

[illegible] The [illegible] anched [illegible] in fighting [illegible] special com- [illegible] marks for imports [illegible] various [illegible] and exported [illegible]

[illegible]	Imports.	Exports.
[illegible]	[illegible]	23,446,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	27,875,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	390,561,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	31,245,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	142,924,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	31,707,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	304,619,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	115,815,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	426,936,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	89,768,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	205,967,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	796,367,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	23,093,000
[illegible]	61,116,000	159,977,000
[illegible]	21,995,000	77,912,000
[illegible]	32,371,000	100,985,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	929,000
[illegible]	4,285,533,000	3,051,480,000

[illegible] were 61,624,000 marks in [illegible] 34,000 marks; of wheat, 117,- [illegible] of rye, 54,544,000 marks; of barley, [illegible] of coffee, 202,793,000 marks; of [illegible] marks; of hides, 97,293,000 [illegible] marks; of wool, 222,- [illegible] of woolen yarn, 100,633,000 marks; [illegible] marks. The exports of hops [illegible] at 21,305,000 marks; of sugar, 209,- [illegible] marks; of coal, 136,715,000 marks; of ani- [illegible] marks; of wood manufactures, [illegible] marks; of paper, 55,452,000 marks; of [illegible] goods, 72,317,000 marks; of cotton cloth, [illegible] marks; of mixed silk and cotton cloth, [illegible] marks; of woolen goods, 117,714,000 [illegible] of hosiery, 81,973,000 marks; of trimmings, [illegible] marks. Of the total imports 2,160,- [illegible] marks were subject to duty and 2,125,- 346,000 marks were free. The duties paid averaged [illegible] per cent. of the value of the goods. The im- ports of gold and silver in 1894 amounted to 322,- [illegible] marks, and the exports to 88,826,000 marks.

The participation of the various countries in the commerce of the German customs union is shown in the following table, giving the values in marks, of the imports from and the exports to each country in 1894:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Free port of Hamburg	12,718,000	37,454,000
Great Britain	608,866,000	635,114,000
Austria Hungary	581,749,000	401,653,000
Russia	543,938,000	194,806,000
Netherlands	199,179,000	244,017,000
France	214,049,000	188,130,000
Switzerland	136,228,000	188,334,000
Belgium	171,628,000	149,888,000
Italy	141,436,000	82,470,000
Norway and Sweden	82,607,000	113,471,000
Denmark	73,126,000	83,387,000
Spain	39,349,000	30,567,000
Balkan states	91,385,000	83,379,000
Portugal	12,790,000	10,865,000
British India	164,130,000	39,169,000
Other Asiatic countries	87,669,000	60,120,000
Africa	72,142,000	38,678,000
North America	582,875,000	305,246,000
South America	369,014,000	142,537,000
Australia	98,917,000	21,272,000
All other countries	1,498,000	923,000
Total	4,285,533,000	3,051,480,000

The total value of the imports in 1895, apart from the precious metals, was 4,092,000,000 marks, and of the exports 3,310,000,000 marks. The returns indicate an improvement in the industrial conditions, and in so far justify the commercial treaties which the Agrarians have attacked. The merchandise exports, amounting to 2,961,000,000 marks in 1894, increased 349,000,000 marks in a single year. At least two thirds of this increase was due to the augmented exportation of purely industrial products, especially iron manufactures. The imports of merchandise increased 782,000,000 marks, and amounted in 1895 to 4,092,000,000 marks. A large part of the increase was due to the greater demand for raw materials.

Navigation.—The number of vessels of various nationalities entered at German ports during 1893 and their total tonnage are given in the following table, each vessel, though calling at different ports, being counted only once:

ENTERED.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
German	41,647	7,033,496	7,436	598,850
British	5,087	4,228,746	271	274,602
Danish	4,560	752,108	1,322	79,235
Swedish	3,029	622,286	179	42,178
Dutch	1,218	242,518	147	12,531
Norwegian	952	395,555	62	28,858
Russian	493	147,527	8	2,401

The number entered with cargoes was 57,224, of 13,582,967 tons, and in ballast 9,431, of 1,038,667 tons; total, 66,655, of 14,621,634 tons.

The number and tonnage of the vessels cleared from German ports under the different flags are given below:

CLEARED.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
German	39,226	6,209,956	10,455	1,524,167
British	2,925	2,096,116	2,439	2,396,072
Danish	3,922	615,798	1,982	214,904
Swedish	1,689	410,663	1,512	259,578
Dutch	968	192,000	315	53,055
Norwegian	634	269,906	395	167,340
Russian	255	82,989	255	70,288

The total number cleared was 67,219, of 14,734,- 653 tons, of which 49,815, of 10,008,581 tons, carried cargoes and 17,404, of 4,726,072 tons, sailed in ballast.

The merchant navy in 1895 comprised 2,622 sailing vessels, of 660,856 tons, and 1,043 steamers, of 893,046 tons. Of the sailing vessels 630, of 118,912 tons, belonged to Baltic ports, and of the steamers 390, of 158,992 tons, while 1,992 sailing vessels, of 541,944 tons, and 653 steamers, of 734,054 tons, belonged to the ports of the North Sea.

Communications.—The Imperial and state governments own all the railroads except 3,170 miles. The total length open to traffic in 1895 was 27,851 miles, built at a cost of 11,105,722,000 marks. There were 242,389,000 metric tons of freight carried in 1894, paying 928,509,000 marks, and 521,- 479,000 passengers, paying 372,377,000 marks. The net earnings were 4·95 per cent. on the capital, the total receipts being 1,413,523,000 marks, and expenses 863,309,000 marks. The rivers of Germany have 5,649 miles of navigable waters, exclusive of 1,357 miles of canalized rivers. The length of canals is 1,390 miles, not counting the 61 miles of the strategic Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. This ship canal, which was begun on June 3, 1887, and opened for traffic on June 19, 1895, is 72 feet broad at the bottom and 213 feet at the surface, and has a uniform depth of 29½ feet. Its cost was 7,800,000 marks. The canal was not used as much as was expected, the receipts for the first eight months being only one fifth of what was estimated, and consequently the Government determined to allow after

the first year a higher speed than 10 kilometres an hour, and to reduce the tolls for vessels which save the least by following this route in preference to that of the Scandinavian straits.

The imperial post office in 1894 carried 1,147,742,678 letters, 407,009,652 postal cards, 510,093,581 circulars, pamphlets, and books, 32,988,580 samples, and 861,778,329 newspapers, and money orders amounting to 19,371,152,127 marks. The Bavarian post office carried 118,130,150 letters, 26,307,720 postal cards, 42,375,440 circulars, etc., 2,602,280 samples, 120,948,409 journals, and money orders of the amount of 1,736,680,951 marks. The business of the Würtemberg post office comprised 46,281,572 letters, 14,806,508 postal cards, 22,769,779 circulars, etc., 1,069,640 samples, 45,859,834 journals, and 848,245,936 marks of remittances. The receipts of the imperial post office were 269,778,002 marks, and expenses 249,360,749 marks; the receipts of the Bavarian post office were 23,977,433 marks, and expenses 21,966,266 marks; the Würtemberg post office took in 11,906,133 marks and expended 10,357,150 marks.

The telegraphs of the imperial post office had in 1894 a total length of 68,108 miles, with 256,034 miles of wire; the number of internal dispatches in 1894 was 19,842,797, and of international dispatches 9,258,728. The Bavarian telegraph lines have a length of 7,907 miles, with 24,825 miles of wire, and in 1894 they transmitted 1,746,610 internal and 506,285 foreign messages. Würtemberg has 3,052 miles of lines, with 7,906 miles of wires, over which during the year 609,767 internal and 170,285 foreign messages were sent.

Currency.—After the establishment of the empire an imperial currency system was adopted and the former currencies of the individual states were called in. Gold was made the sole standard, whereas silver had been the principal medium of internal payments, and the new mark currency was coined from 1872 out of gold paid by France as war indemnity. When it was found that a large proportion of the gold left the country the decree abolishing the legal-tender quality of the thaler, the former unit of value in the German monetary union, was suspended, and a large quantity of thalers that had been redeemed were reissued. In later years the thalers, while still legal tender, were gradually withdrawn from circulation, so that there remained in 1895 only about 400,000,000 marks of the old currency, of which 51,500,000 marks were Austrian thalers, coined before 1867. Of the new German currency, 2,891,452,900 marks had up to the end of 1894 been coined since 1872 and remained in circulation, except the indeterminate amount exported and melted. Of the new silver subsidiary currency, 475,493,900 marks had been coined and not withdrawn; of nickel coins, 52,429,000 marks; and of copper, 12,660,700 marks—making the total amount of the new imperial coinage 3,432,036,500 marks. The treasury notes, amounting to 120,000,000 marks, are not legal tender. The number of banks of issue decreased from 13 in 1890 to 8 in 1894, owing to the heavy tax on emissions exceeding the coin reserve. The bank notes in circulation at the end of 1894 amounted to 1,173,629,000 marks, of which 45,986,000 marks were covered by the reserve funds. The 20-mark piece, or double krone, contains 7·96495 grammes of gold 900 fine, equal to 7·16846 grammes of pure gold. The silver mark weighs 5·5 grammes and contains 5 grammes of pure silver. The mark is divided into 100 pfennige. There are 5-mark and 2-mark silver coins, as well as mark pieces and fractional coins worth 50 and 20 pfennige. The value of the mark is 23·8 cents in United States currency.

The Reichstag.—The 397 members of the Reichstag in 1896 were divided in respect to party as follow: German Conservatives, 58; Reichspartei, or Free Conservatives, 27; National Liberals, 49; German Reformed party, 13; Anti-Semites, 2; Liberal Union, 14; People's party, 25; Farmers' Union, 4; Center, or Clerical party, 96; Guelphs, 7; Poles, 19; Alsatians, 9; Danes, 1; Social Democrats, 47; Independents, 10; vacancies, 4.

The rejection by the Reichstag of the antirevolutionary bills introduced in 1895 by Prince Hohenlohe impelled the Government to apply with greater rigor any provisions in existing laws that were calculated to hamper the activity of the Socialist party. The growing frequency of prosecutions for *lèse majesté* and the restriction as far as the law permitted of the liberty of speech and of combination and meeting caused more alarm among the Liberals than among the Socialists. The Anti-Semitic and Christian Socialist movements ended by being tributary feeders to the Socialist agitation. Dr. Stöcker, forced to resign from the Conservative party, added, from the few adherents who clung to him, the new group of the Christian Socialists to the long list of German political parties. They remained antagonistic to the Social Democrats, with whom the Radical Young Christian Socialists affiliated. The Extreme Conservatives were dismayed by the misdeeds and flight of their former leader, Baron von Hammerstein, who was arrested at Athens and finally tried and convicted of forgery and embezzlement on April 22. The National Liberals remained without purpose or initiative. Radicalism was permanently disabled by the split in its ranks by the secession of 1893, and has not been able to recover lost ground, except the branch called the People's party, which flourishes in south Germany. The Roman Catholic Center still presented an unbroken front to its adversaries both of the Right and of the Left, and still held the balance of power. The Social Democrats, with 2,250,000 voters behind them, formed a solid phalanx that no other party could rival for discipline or numbers. The most aggressive element in politics was the Agrarian group. On Jan. 16 Graf Kanitz and his friends introduced in the Reichstag a bill for the establishment of a state monopoly of imported cereals, a proposal that had already been twice rejected. Its Conservative and Anti-Semitic supporters could now muster only 97 votes, while 219 were cast adversely. The Colonial party, greatly encouraged by the Emperor's message to President Krüger of the Transvaal and by the toast which he proposed to a greater German Empire beyond the seas, clamored for a stronger navy. A bill for increasing the taxation and bounties on sugar, introduced on March 2, was the first measure that the Government ever presented after carrying it through the Federal Council by a narrow majority. Against this measure for the benefit of the sugar growers and refiners of Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, and Anhalt were arrayed all the south German states except Hesse and four of the north German states, as well as the two Hanse towns. Not in this measure alone, but in a margarine bill, rendering the manufacture and sale of this article of food for the poorer classes as difficult as possible by the insertion of numerous restrictions and regulations, and most of all in the Stock Exchange Reform bill, did the Government bow to the demands of the Agrarian League. The margarine bill was intended by the Government as an extension of the law of 1887, which had proved inadequate to prevent the sale of that product as real butter. In its final form some of the vexatious amendments tacked on by the Agrarians for the purpose of crushing the margarine industry were stricken out. The ministry accepted a regulation forbidding the sale of butter and margarine in the same room. Another important point is the prohibition of the use

of all coloring matter. This measure was afterward rejected by the Federal Council. The Stock Exchange bill prohibited all time contracts for the purchase or sale of grain. Judgments obtained in foreign courts to enforce such contracts were declared incapable of being enforced in Germany. When grain dealers arranged to establish branch houses and banks in Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Brussels, on the motion of Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, the Reichstag requested the Government to negotiate treaties with foreign powers prohibiting traffic in grain and produce futures. The bill provided for a public register of prices. All German stock and produce exchanges are placed under the control of a special commission selected for the purpose by the Federal Council, and composed half of representatives of commerce and industry and half of representatives of agriculture. Each exchange is administered by its own local committee. Complicated provisions regulate the fixing of prices and the admission of new securities. Exceptionally severe regulations, enforced by heavy penalties, are applied to the drawing up of prospectuses and the publication of statements with a view to obtaining official quotations of shares. Speculation in shares of mining and industrial enterprises is forbidden, and in the shares of any company having a smaller capital than 20,000,000 marks. The Federal Council is intrusted with discretionary power to forbid time dealings in any class of goods or securities. Conservatives, Clericals, National Liberals, and Anti-Semites voted for the bill, which was strenuously opposed by the Radicals. The Socialists also voted against it eventually on the ground that it would make bread dearer. The sugar-tax amendment bill was passed after a long debate and went into effect on June 1. The Government proposed to increase the export bounties from 1¼ mark to 4 marks per 100 kilos, averring that an increase would lead the sooner to an international agreement for the total abolition or gradual diminution of all sugar bounties. Prior to 1887 the German sugar tax was calculated on the amount of beet root employed, 20 centners of green roots being expected to produce 1 centner of raw sugar. The bounty, being intended as a drawback on exports, was made the same for a centner of exported sugar as the tax collected on 20 centners of beet roots. When with the advances in machinery and chemical processes and the improvement in the quality of the beets 1½ to 2 centners of sugar were extracted from 20 centners of roots, the drawback became a bounty which absorbed the entire revenue from the sugar tax. In 1887, when the state was paying a bounty of 4½ marks on every 100 kilos exported, this was cut down to 2½ marks, and a new duty was imposed based on the consumption of sugar. In 1891 the Reichstag further reduced the bounty to 1¼ mark as a preliminary to the entire abolition on July 31, 1897, provided that in the mean time Austria and France, the other bounty-paying countries, should agree to do likewise. Failing to obtain such an agreement, the Government proposed to raise the bounty to 4 marks, partly as a means of pressure on those governments. The Reichstag, however, voted to restore the export bounty of 2½ marks. It raised the duty on raw sugar intended for home consumption from 18 to 21 marks, fixed the limit of production for the next season at 17,000,000 double centners, and introduced a graduated tax on production, beginning with 10 pfennige per 100 kilos for the first 4,000,000 kilos, with 25 per cent. increase in the duty for every additional 1,000,000 kilos produced in the same factory.

Another measure originated by the Agrarians provides for the expenditure of 3,000,000 marks in erecting grain warehouses in agricultural districts, and for the construction of numerous light railways to facilitate the transportation of grain.

Prince Hohenlohe, who early in 1895 expressed his readiness to take into consideration the question of international negotiations for the rehabilitation of silver, explained on Feb. 8 the results of his efforts. The preliminary interchange of views with the English Government led him to conclude that there was no probability of the Indian mints being reopened for the unrestricted coinage of silver, and since this was acknowledged by bimetallists to be the indispensable preliminary condition for any international measure in favor of silver, without which, in his own opinion, all attempts to raise the price of silver would be in vain, a monetary convention could not at the present time be expected to bring the questions at issue nearer to practical solution; therefore it did not appear advisable for Germany to take the initiative in summoning such a conference. Under the influence of this conviction the federal governments unanimously determined not to comply with the request for a conference contained in the resolution carried by the Reichstag on Feb. 16, 1895. If, however, any acceptable and promising proposals were made by any other state the Chancellor was ready to contemplate Germany's participation in an international discussion of such plans. The disadvantages involved for Germany in the fluctuation and depression of the price of silver were defined as the reduction of the value of the metal as a trustworthy medium, the increased likelihood of the circulation of forged coins, the injury to the German silver-mining industry, and the loss in the export trade to countries having a silver currency.

The death, on April 12, of Baron von Schrader, the King's chamberlain, as the result of a duel with Liberecht von Kotze, whose arrest he had caused on the charge that he had circulated slanderous letters reflecting on the private lives of members of the court, was the occasion for interpellations of Clericals, Socialists, and Radicals regarding the connivance of the civil and military authorities in the illegal and barbarous practice of dueling, which was becoming more and more common. Herr von Kotze was afterward tried, and was sentenced to two years' confinement in a fortress, yet duels occurred with the same frequency, in many cases by decree of the courts of honor established to avert them, sometimes when one of the principals, as Herr von Kotze himself, had intended to seek redress in the law tribunals. The increase in dueling was attributed to the influence of the Emperor himself, who in a rescript had declared that officers who know not how to defend their honor can not be tolerated in the German army.

Reforms in the procedure of military courts, particularly public sessions and oral testimony, were demanded by the people and by the most intelligent of the army officers. A bill for this purpose was prepared and advocated by Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, the Prussian Minister of War. When the military cabinet of the Emperor still continued to obstruct this and other long-promised reforms, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf resigned his portfolio, which was given on Aug. 15 to Lieut.-Gen. von Gossler. Measures to regulate military service in the German spheres of influence provide that recruits may serve their time in the colonial forces instead of in the active army, and that officers who have resigned to join the colonial troops may be readmitted to the army or navy.

A new law against unfair competition is directed mainly against the use of false weights and measures, the publication of misleading descriptions of articles of commerce with a view to increase their sale, and the disclosure of trade secrets, which latter

offense is punishable with a year's imprisonment. A manufacturer or trader can proceed against a rival who employs unfair methods, either by civil or by criminal complaint. Newspapers intentionally printing untruthful advertisements come within the scope of the act, also persons who knowingly indulge in or circulate commercial slander. The prosecution of Socialist leaders and the dissolution of their organizations under an antiquated Prussian law led the Reichstag to approve a project for the reform of the law of association emanating from the Radical party. A bill to amend the industrial code, prohibiting hawking and peddling and the solicitation of orders, failed to pass. The Reichstag adjourned on July 2 till Nov. 10.

In the autumn session an interpellation was raised regarding Prince Bismarck's newspaper revelations of a secret treaty with Russia, existing from 1884 till 1890, assuring the neutrality of that power in the event of a war with France and the neutrality of Germany in the event of Austrian aggression against Russia. The first legislative proposal of the Government was a bill to grant compensation to persons unjustly convicted of crime or misdemeanor.

The agitation against aristocratic dueling was coupled in the autumn session of the Reichstag with a discussion more nearly affecting popular rights, that of the old subject of military arrogance toward civilians. Since the Emperor uttered the sentiment that whoso insults the Kaiser's uniform insults the Kaiser's person, the demeanor of officers has grown more unbearable. In October a shocking example of military ruthlessness roused the indignation of the country. At Carlsruhe Lieut. Morned von Brüsewitz, while sitting in a coffee house, was jostled by an artisan who passed his chair, and when the latter refused to apologize except to say that it was unintentional, the officer rose to run him through the body with his sword, which he finally accomplished after being momentarily restrained by the landlord in order to allow the frightened civilian time to escape. The murderer's companions justified his act, for which, after the whole country had denounced it, he was brought before a military court, which sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in a fortress. The outcry against such misdeeds, other instances of which were recalled or brought to light, hastened the reform of military judicial procedure. An important amending bill to extend and regulate old age and sick insurance was also brought forward. Other measures affecting workingmen were the new industrial code and a bill for the compulsory organization of artisans.

The budget for 1896–'97 showed a deficit of 57,000,000 marks, caused by the demand for extraordinary naval expenditure amounting to 70,500,000 marks, of which 62,000,000 marks are required for building a first-class ironclad to take the place of the "König Wilhelm" and the construction of 2 second-class cruisers, gunboats to take the place of the "Hyäne" and the "Iltis," a torpedo division boat, and 8 torpedo boats. The budget contains a proposal to convert the 4-per-cent. consols to 3½ per cents. The saving in interest is to be applied to increasing the pay and pensions of civil and military officers.

The Civil Code.—The work which completes and crowns German unity, the new code of laws, was laid before the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor in January. The Government formed the design of giving the country a complete code of law soon after the empire was founded, deeming that this would do more to break down the old barriers of particularism and consolidate the nation than the customs union, the imperial postal service, or even the common military system. Germany has hitherto been governed by half a dozen systems of law and a multitude of local customs and laws. Of the six general systems the most important are the French code, tenaciously adhered to in the Rhine provinces after being introduced by Napoleon, the Saxon laws established in 1863, and the common law founded on the Roman. These great systems were modified by local statutes and usages. In the Prussian provinces a score of codes superseded the common law. In the same state, even in the same city, there was such diversity that the aid of a local lawyer was required in transactions that in other countries involve no question that an ordinarily intelligent person can not solve for himself. In one town in Bavaria the estates of three persons dying in different rooms of the same house would have to be distributed according to three different legal systems. To restore the lost idea of uniform justice and to strengthen the newly founded empire, the ambitious task of codifying and unifying the whole body of civil law was early taken in hand. The Government framed a mercantile code, a criminal code, a code of criminal and civil procedure, and a number of minor measures, such as the law of copyright and trademarks, and these were adopted and put into practice while the main work was still being deliberately and ripely elaborated. After the plan was sketched out by 5 eminent jurists, a commission appointed in 1874, composed of judges, officials connected with the ministries of justice in the different states of the empire, and professors of universities, was engaged for thirteen years in drafting and revising a scheme. This first draft was then published and criticisms were invited. These were abundantly offered from all quarters at home and abroad. The thoroughness and impartiality of the work were everywhere acknowledged, the infinite care that had been taken to come to right conclusions and to hold the balance just between diverse interests. But to progressive jurists the result did not seem to accord with the spirit of the age. There were knots that should have been severed, and antiquated forms that were needlessly retained. The phraseology was too pedantic and formal. Those who were inspired with the fresh German patriotism devised a system more distinctly modern and national and condemned this one as a body of Roman laws only slightly modified. In 1890 the Government appointed a third commission, consisting for the most part of jurists who had not served on the first, to consider and review this draft. The work of revision was carried on for several years longer, though the main lines of the first draft were adhered to. In this code the Government had to deal with scores of vexed questions, and in the commissions the various social and political parties and schools were represented and fought out their differences in so far as they were not irreconcilable. The Socialists and their opponents joined battle over the clauses relating to tenancy of land and houses and contracts of service. The commissions embodied important and far-reaching innovations in the new code. In defining the duties of masters and servants some large concessions were made to the latter, but not enough to satisfy the Social Democrats, who discerned in the draft code features that seemed to favor the capitalists. The commissions spent much time in defining the legal position of married women and in putting the law of divorce on a rational basis. The unavoidable opposition of the Church parties was encountered here, for the Clericals can not accept divorce and civil marriage in any form. The draft was referred to a committee of the Reichstag and was finally passed in very nearly the original shape. Amendments proposed by Herr Bebel to secure for married women complete

control of their property were rejected, but another Socialist amendment was adopted, fixing twenty-one as the limit of age beyond which parental consent is not necessary for marriage. Articles allowing legal compensation for damage done to crops by hares were stricken out. Civil marriage was made compulsory. The Catholics succeeded in eliminating from the code a clause making incurable mental disease a legal cause for divorce. This party, one of whose members, Baron von Buol-Berenburg, was the president of the Reichstag, sacrificed religious scruples in order to bring a great national work to completion. The Radicals accepted the code as a uniform system for the whole of Germany in spite of what they considered serious defects. The Anti-Semites criticised it because it was based more on Roman than on Germanic law. The Socialists combated it to the end, denouncing it as a lump of class legislation designed to facilitate the exploitation of the proletariat. A mass meeting of women from all parts of Germany was convened in Berlin to protest against the clauses relating to marriage and the family. The new code will not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1900. The code, which contains 2,359 sections, deals with private law only, excluding not only all subjects that are clearly within the domain of public law, but such as are determined to a great extent from the point of public policy, although they regulate private rights. Aside from such subjects, it does not embrace the whole of private law, for mercantile law has been codified separately, and the results are being revised by a new commission, with the intention of bringing the rules of commercial law into force at the same time as the civil code. The Reichstag gave its final vote on July 1, when the whole code was adopted by a majority of 174.

Under the new code the principles of equity find a wider application than the former codes allowed. For example, a landlord can not now enforce exact compliance with the lease when the tenant finds the premises he has hired for a dwelling to be unfit for habitation. Considerable advance, too, has been made in regard to the right to evict and distrain for rent. The article ordaining compulsory civil marriage merely renders obligatory a practice that has already come to be generally observed since Prince Bismarck carried the law sanctioning the civil form in the beginning of his conflict with the Roman *curia*. It has not, however, supplanted the religious ceremony, but is observed as a safeguard against legal complications. As a compensation to the Catholics for their acquiescence in this article, divorce is rendered more difficult than it has been hitherto in Prussia and other states where incompatibility of temper has been recognized as a sufficient cause. Even a judicial separation is difficult to obtain under the new code, and divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be granted only in cases of proved infidelity or incurable insanity.

Court Reaction against Social Reform.—When the young Emperor inaugurated the policy of conciliating the working classes by remedial legislation, and heralded a period of social peace and reform by calling the International Labor Conference of 1890, Prince Bismarck, unwilling to approve the scheme of imperial socialism, resigned the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Baron von Berlepsch, who in addition to technical qualifications was thoroughly in sympathy with the Emperor's ideas, was appointed to the place. When in spite of the Emperor's promises and good intentions Social Democracy still spread among the workingmen, when these even grumbled because the Government failed to fulfill all its promises, the reform movement came to an end with all except Baron von Berlepsch, who, with the help of the commission of labor statistics that he had organized, continued to draw up schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of labor, such as the compulsory closing of shops at 8 o'clock, a maximum working day for bakers, the compulsory organization of trade guilds, and the state regulation of chambers of commerce. All these measures encountered so much opposition that they had to be abandoned. The Emperor Wilhelm left no doubt of his altered sentiments when, in reference to Pastor Stöcker, he sent a message, and allowed it to be made public, saying that "Christian Socialism is nonsense and leads to arrogance and intolerance." His characterization of political divines as "monstrosities" evoked from the evangelical ministers who met in a social congress a vote of praise and thanks to Dr. Stöcker for his political agitation. In June Baron von Berlepsch resigned his place in the Prussian Cabinet, and the King appointed Herr Brefeld in his stead. The reactionary tendency in influential quarters was reflected in Saxony in a new electoral law for the Diet introducing the Prussian system of indirect election, which requires voters to possess an income of 2,800 marks, except in the lowest class, which must therefore invariably be outvoted in the final polls by the representatives of the small minorities qualified to vote in the two higher classes. The avowed object of the change is to keep the Social Democrats out of the Saxon Diet, where they now hold 14 of the 82 seats.

Socialist Trial.—The Berlin police, acting under the orders of Herr von Köller, then Prussian Minister of the Interior, on Nov. 25, 1895, raided the office of the Socialist newspaper "Vorwärts" and entered the houses of leading Socialists, where they seized all kinds of documents. A few days later a police order was issued dissolving the chief committees and associations connected with the central organization of the Social Democratic party in Berlin, on the ground that they had transgressed the Prussian law of 1850 regulating the right of association and assembly by communicating with each other by means of committees, correspondence, pecuniary support, etc. The dissolution of the associations was confirmed by the courts in December, 1895, and on May 15 the accused, numbering 47 persons, among them the Deputies Auer, Bebel, Singer, and Gerish, were called up for trial in Berlin. They denied the police accusation that they maintained a secret organization, and pointed out that in the employment of agents for various legitimate purposes the Socialist party did not differ from the other political parties in the country. The result of the trial was a moral defeat for the police. Of the accused, 32 were acquitted, and the rest were fined from 30 to 75 marks, while the ordinance of dissolution was confirmed only for the chief committee and 4 of the 6 electoral associations of the capital.

Berlin Industrial Exhibition.—An exhibition of German products and industries more extensive and complete than the exhibition of 1879 was opened at Berlin on May 1, 1896. The site was the park at Treptow, embracing 271 acres and containing 2 or 3 large sheets of water that were employed for various exhibits and spectacles, such as miniature naval engagements. The exhibits were divided into the following 23 groups: 1, Clothing; 2, textile wares; 3, machinery; 4, porcelain and glass; 5, engineering and architecture; 6, fishery; 7, sport; 8, electricity; 9, woodwork; 10, leather; 11, fancy goods; 12, metal work; 13, scientific apparatus; 14, photography; 15, paper; 16, chemicals; 17, musical instruments; 18, gas; 19, health and sanitation; 20, education; 21, gardening; 22, colonial; 23, articles of food. Scientific, fishery, sporting, and food exhibits were contained in a

series of buildings along the bank of the Spree, where also a full-sized model of a North-German Lloyd mail steamer was erected, and there was a panorama of Alpine scenery. The science hall contained, besides the space allotted to individual exhibitors, a large auditorium in which a comprehensive series of lectures was given throughout the season. In front of the sport building stood an equestrian statue of the Emperor, the only one that had ever been executed. The interior was decorated with mural paintings representing the national sports. The main grounds, containing the great exhibition building in which 14 of the groups were housed, was encircled by an electric railroad, with 10 stations at the chief points of interest. Distinct from the exhibition proper was the colonial exhibition. German travelers and the authorities in Africa contributed to make this exhibition as far as possible a faithful representation of indigenous life and customs in the new German colonies. Natives from the various spheres of influence were brought to Berlin with their household goods and accustomed implements and weapons in order to display their habits and occupations and give an idea of the variety and extent of the colonial empire of Germany. Old Berlin was a reproduction of a quarter of the city as it was in the seventeenth century, with its narrow streets and archways, and quaint, small, irregular houses. There was also a realistic imitation of a part of Cairo, with the tombs of the khalifs, mosques, a great pyramid, hotels, houses, and bazaars, where a collection of arms and other articles lent by the Khedive was displayed and a numerous colony of Arabs plied their usual trades and furnished much amusement to the visitors.

The Miners' Congress.—The International Miners' Congress, which would have met in Belgium if the Belgian Government had been willing to rescind its decree of expulsion against Deputies Basly and Lamendin, the two leading French representatives, held its annual meeting in Germany, near the Belgian frontier, at Aix-la-Chapelle. Mr. Burt, the English labor representative in Parliament, was made president. The Northumberland and Durham miners were present in double their usual numbers to oppose the legal eight-hour day, which was advocated by the British Miners' Federation, seconded by the French and Belgian delegates, and was finally approved by a large majority. A resolution in favor of a minimum wage adapted to the conditions of life and industry in each country, which should serve as a base for further agitation to secure higher wages, was carried by the votes of delegates representing 961,000 miners, the Northumberland delegates, who represent 36,000, voting against it, and the Durham delegates abstaining. A resolution demanding the prohibition of all overtime tending to increase production was carried by the votes of all except the British National Union, and one to limit the production of coal in all countries according to the requirements so as to prevent overproduction was adopted unanimously. A resolution in favor of the nationalization of mines was carried by the votes of the French, the Belgian, the Welsh, and a part of the English delegation; the German delegates abstained from voting, on the ground that the German Empire was not yet sufficiently democratic to be intrusted with the ownership of mines, while the German states were still less so, as was evidenced by the recent abolition of universal suffrage in Saxony. By votes representing 911,000 miners against 126,000, the congress approved a resolution to the effect that the employer should be held entirely responsible in case of accident unless he can prove that it was not due to his fault. A resolution in favor of prohibiting women from working in and about mines was carried unanimously. The Germans proposed to hold congresses biennially, but all others voted in favor of meeting every year. London was chosen as the place for the congress of 1897, to which Russian and American representatives were invited.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS. The following list comprises the most notable gifts and bequests for public purposes, of $5,000 each and upward in amount or value, that were made, became operative, or were completed in the United States during 1896. It excludes the ordinary denominational contributions for educational and benevolent purposes, and all State and municipal appropriations to public and sectarian institutions. The known value of the gifts and bequests enumerated exceeds $27,000,000.

Adriance, John P., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., children of, gift to the city of a public library; cost, $50,000.

Ames, Oliver, Easton, Mass. (died Oct. 22, 1895), gift to the town of Easton, a public high-school building: cost, $60,000, exclusive of land and foundation; begun before his death, completed in 1896.

Amherst College, Mass., gifts from friends for enlargement of Hitchcock Hall, $15,500.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, gift from members throughout the United States to the Catholic University of America, for a chair of Celtic literature, $50,000.

Anderson, Mrs. **A. A.**, New York, gift to Barnard College, a building; cost, $170,000.

Armenian Relief Committee, Boston, subscriptions aggregating $38,500.

Armenian Residents in the United States, gifts through the American Board for their suffering friends in Turkey, nearly $100,000.

Armstrong, Thomas, bequest to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., $150,000.

Artz, Victorine Thomas, Chicago, Ill., gift to the Boston Public Library for a Longfellow memorial collection, $10,000.

Aspinwall, Mrs. **Anna R.**, Pittsburg, bequest to the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, her entire estate; estimated value, $3,000,000.

Astor, William Waldorf, New York and London, gift to the Children's Aid Society of New York city, for a school building, $50,000, and for the sufferers by the famine in India, $10,000.

Baldwin, Franklin, North Grafton, Mass., bequests, available on the death of his widow, to Wellesley College, $50,000; Smith College, $12,000; University of Vermont, $10,000; Dartmouth College, $6,000; Home for Aged Men, Worcester, $10,000; First Universalist Church, Worcester, $6,000; and all but $1,000 of the residue of his estate to Clark University.

Barber, Mrs. **Phineas M.**, Philadelphia, gift to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, a seminary building for girls in Anniston, Ala.; cost, $40,000.

Barnard College, New York, gifts from two anonymous friends, each $10,000; also from friends to pay remainder of cost of new site, $160,000.

Beck, Charles Bathgate, New York (see GIFTS AND BEQUESTS in "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1894). In an action before the Supreme Court to determine whether the Society for the Prevention of Crime (the "Parkhurst" society) or the Society for the Suppression of Vice (the "Comstock" society) was entitled to the bequest, Judge Truax decided in favor of the first-named society, Nov. 8, 1896. This decision gives Dr. Parkhurst's society a fifth part of the residue of the estate, and this part was estimated at $200,000 to $700,000.

Beckwith, Abby G., bequest to Brown University, $5,000.

Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., gift from friends, a library building; cost, $20,000; presented Nov. 18, 1896.

Bertram, Susan H., Boston, bequest to the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, Providence, R. I., the annual income of $50,000; Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, Fond du Lac, Wis., $5,000; St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, Roxbury, Mass., the reversion of $10,000; Homœopathic Hospital, Boston, the reversion of $10,000; and the Home for Aged and Indigent Women, Salem, St. Margaret's Hospital, Boston, and the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, Providence (the last two for special purposes), each $5,000.

Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., friends of, gift of an organ; cost, $5,000.

Blackstone, Timothy, Chicago, gift to Branford, Conn., of a public library; cost, $300,000.

Blaine, Mrs. **Emmons**, Richfield Springs, N. Y., gift to the Presbyterian Church there, an organ; cost, $15,000.

Blair, John I., Blairstown, N. J., gift to Princeton University, for a Gothic dormitory, $150,000.

Bliss, George. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Bloomingdale, J. B., New York, gift to Barnard College, $5,000.

Botta, Vincenzo and **Anne C. L.**, New York city, executor of, settlement of bequests to the University of the City of New York, $10,000 and their library and art collections.

Bourne, Miss, New Bedford, Mass., gifts to the town of Bourne, a public library; cost, $10,000, and a collection of valuable books.

Bowen, Henry Chandler. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Bradley, Mrs. **Julia**, Peoria, Ill., gift to the University of Chicago, her entire fortune, estimated at $2,200,000. The condition is that the university shall erect and maintain in Peoria an institution to be called the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, and that two of its seven directors shall be connected with the university.

Bradley, Miss **M. F.**, Fryeburg, Me., bequests to local educational and missionary institutions, $8,600.

Brimmer, Martin. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Brinckerhoff, Mrs. **Van Wyck**, New York, gift to Barnard College, a hall building, cost $130,000.

Brown, Harriet L., Boston, bequests to charitable and educational institutions, available at once, $23,000; available on death of annuitants, $10,000.

Buckland, Samuel C., Arlington, Mass., bequests to the town and to local churches and institutions, improved real estate and $7,200.

Bull, Mrs. **Mary Putnam**, Irvington, N. Y., bequests to churches and charitable institutions in New York and Connecticut, $30,000.

Burns, Mrs. **Rose**, New York city, bequests to Roman Catholic institutions, $6,500.

Bush, John L., Spencer, Mass., bequests to Congregational associations, the Children's Hospital in Boston, and local institutions, $17,000.

Christian Alliance, friends of, gifts for foreign missions aggregating $101,500.

Christian, Mrs. **Hans S.**, Brooklyn, N. Y., gifts to Brooklyn Kindergarten Association, $10,000 and a building.

Clay, Mrs. **Susan**, East Jaffrey, N. H., bequest to the town, a public library.

Cochran, William F., Yonkers, N. Y., gift to the Hollywood Inn (workingmen's club), a new building and equipments, cost $125,000.

Colby, Charles L., New York city, bequests to Brown University, $20,000; Baptist missionary societies, $30,000; and local charities, $10,000.

Collamore, John Hoffman. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Colt, Mrs. **Samuel**, Hartford, Conn., gift to the Protestant Episcopal Church, parish building in Hartford, cost $200,000.

Conselyea, Dr. **Lawrence W.**, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to the Seney Hospital, $25,000; Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, $5,000; and Brooklyn Home for Aged Women, $5,000.

Cooper, Eliza, New York, bequests to Baptist churches in New York city and Nanuet, N. Y., $6,000.

Corning, John B., Hartford, Conn., bequest to the city hospital, $5,000.

Cotton, Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequest to the Masonic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., $25,000.

Crane, Angelina, New York, bequest to the city for a fountain, $50,000.

Culver, Miss **Helen**, Chicago, Ill., gift to the University of Chicago, $25,000 (supplementing a previous gift of $1,000,000), for biological department.

Dalton, Charles M., Boston, Mass., bequest to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for a scholarship in chemistry, $5,000.

Damon, Harriet Wheeler, Worcester, Mass., bequests to institutions, $17,100; and to four educational and missionary societies, the residue of her estate.

Darling, Alfred B., New York, bequests for construction or endowment of a hospital at Hanover, N. H., $10,000; the Congregational Society of East Burke, Vt., the land it now occupies and $10,000; St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, $10,000; and Lyndon (Vt.) Literary and Biblical Institute, $2,500.

Davenport, John I., bequest to Amherst College, available on the death of his widow, $50,000.

Deering, William, Evanston, Ill., gift to Northwestern University, $215,000, making his total gifts to it $400,000.

Doelger, Barbara, Newark, N. J., bequests to four local charities, each $1,000; and for the poor of two cities in Germany, each $500.

Donnell, Ezekiel J., New York, bequest to the New York Free Circulating Library, conditionally, an estate of $630,000.

Dougherty, Rev. Father, Honesdale, Pa., bequest to the Catholic University of America, $5,000.

Drury College, Springfield, Mo., gifts from Daniel K. Pearsons, $25,000; Judge M. L. Gray, $20,000; other friends, $55,000—all for endowment.

Ellis, John, New York, bequests to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, $30,000; Swedenborg Publishing Company of Philadelphia, $10,000; National Temperance Society, $10,000; and the New York Society of the New Church, $10,000.

Ewing, Judge **Nathaniel**, Uniontown, Pa., gifts for First Presbyterian Church there, $20,000 and a $9,000 organ.

Farrington, Ira P., Portland, Me., bequest to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, $200,000.

Field, Joseph, Chicago, gift to Mount Holyoke College, $6,000.

Fiske, Mrs. **Josiah M.**, New York, gift to Barnard College, $5,000.

Flatley, Rev. **Michael Francis**, Malden, Mass., bequests to Boston College, $1,000; and to Roman Catholic institutions, $3,300 and valuable real estate.

Fletcher, J. Varnum, Westford, Mass., gift, a public-library building.

Flower Surgical Hospital, New York, gift from the Women's Guild of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, a new medical wing; cost over $100,000.

Fogg, H. H., Bangor, Me., gifts to local institutions, $5,000.

Friedlander, Charles S., New York, bequests to Hebrew charitable institutions, $5,800.

Friedman, Leonard, New York, bequests to local Hebrew charitable institutions, $11,000.

Frothingham, Frederick Gray, Boston, bequests to the Newsboys' Reading-room Association, immediately, $3,000, and on the death of either of two sisters, $50,000, and to the town of Paulina, Iowa, for a public library, $2,000.

Gail, G. W., Baltimore, Md., gift to Johns Hopkins University, the library of 5,000 volumes in Oriental literature and languages collected by Prof. Dillman, of Berlin.

Gay, William A., Newburg, N. Y., bequests to St. Luke's Hospital and the Home for the Friendless at Newburg, each $3,000.

Gleason, Joanna, Sudbury, Mass., bequests to the town of Carlisle for the poor who are not paupers, $7,000; the First and Orthodox Congregational Societies of that town, $10,000 and $5,000 respectively; the Unitarian and Methodist Societies of Sudbury and the Orthodox Society of South Sudbury, each $3,000: and the Goodman Improvement Society of Sudbury, $500.

Goldenberg, Julius L., Flushing, N. Y., bequest for charitable institutions, $10,000.

Gould, Edwin, New York, gift to Columbia University, an equipped boathouse on the Hudson river, cost $15,000, and a boat wharf, cost $4,500.

Gould, Helen, New York, gift for the St. Louis cyclone sufferers, $100,000; to Vassar College, $8,000; and to the Presbyterian congregation at Roxbury, N. Y., for a new church edifice, $250,000.

Grady, Mrs. **Mary Elizabeth**, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to Roman Catholic institutions, $10,500, and to St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, N. Y., $10,000.

Graves, Nathan F., Syracuse, N. Y., bequests to Syracuse University, $10,000, and for a home for indigent aged people, about $400,000.

Graydon, Mary A., New York, bequests to local Methodist institutions, $8,000.

Green, Mrs. **Charles**, Baltimore, Md., gift, a missionaries' summer home at Old Orchard, Me.

Guleke, Herman F., M. D., New York, bequest to the German Hospital of New York and the Wartburg Orphans' School at Mount Vernon, N. Y., each $5,000.

Hackley, Mrs. **F. E.**, New York, gift to Barnard College, $10,000.

Hagg, Mrs. **Sarah**, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn Industrial School Association, and Home for Destitute Children, each $5,000.

Hamilton, Charlotte Augusta, New York, bequests to St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, each $3,000.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., gift from a friend, for the new science building fund, $25,000; and from another friend for a chair of American history, $50,000.

Harkness, Mrs. **Anna M.**, Cleveland, Ohio, gift to the College for Women of Western Reserve University, for a chair of biblical literature, $50,000.

Harris, Jonathan Newton. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Harrison, Alfred C., Philadelphia, gift to the University of Pennsylvania, $100,000.

Hartt, Lucy Ann, Chelsea, Mass., bequest to the Old Ladies' Home, $30,000; three missionary societies, each $5,000; and the Congregational Church, $3,000.

Harvard University, gift from a friend, for a chair of comparative pathology, $100,000.

Havemeyer, Frederick Christian, New York, sons, daughters, and nephew of, gift to Columbia University, hall for chemical department, $450,000.

Havemeyer, Henry O., and **Elias C. Benedict**, New York, gift to the Greenwich, Conn., School Board, a gymnasium, cost $80,000.

Hayes, Francis B., Lexington, Mass., bequests to the city of Boston for deposit in the Public Library, his valuable library; Massachusetts Horticultural Society, $10,000; town of Lexington, for a public fountain, $10,000; Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, $5,000; Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me., $5,000: to his executor for free excursions for poor children of Boston, $5,000; and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the residue of his estate, valued at $600,000.

Heath, Mrs. **Catharine C.**, Newark, N. J., bequests to local charitable institutions, $19,000.

Henderson, Charles M., Chicago, Ill., bequests to the Presbyterian Hospital, $10,000; Presbyterian churches and societies, $14,000; and two Presbyterian clergymen, each $3,000.

Hinton, John W., and wife, Milwaukee, Wis., gift to the Protestant Home for the Aged, $50,000.

Hoffman, Eugene Augustus, D. D., New York, gift to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., cash, $50,000.

Holden, Mrs. **Ellen B.**, Boston, Mass., bequests to the New Jerusalem Church and the Washingtonian Home, each $5,000; Young Women's Christian Association, $3,000; and Young Men's Christian Union, $2,000.

Houghton, Mayor **A. C.**, North Adams, Mass., gift to the city, a public library building, valued at $125,000.

Houghton, William S., Boston, son and daughter of, gift to Wellesley College for a chapel, $100,000.

Howe, Ephraim, New Pork, bequests to Tufts College, $40,000; Clinton Liberal Institute, $10,000; Chapin House for the Aged and Infirm, $5,000; and St. Lawrence University, $1,000.

Howe, Mary Ellen, Marlborough, Mass., bequests to the Unitarian Church, $5,500.

Ivison, David B., New York, gift to Rutherford, N. J., free-library building, value $10,000.

Jackson, Rev. **Sheldon**, Washington, D. C., gift to the University of Utah, $50,000.

James, Arthur C., New York, gift to Amherst College, the entire expense of the college eclipse expedition to Japan, about $30,000.

Johns Hopkins University, gifts from friends, $250,000.

Jones, Jacob P., Philadelphia, Pa. (died, 1885), bequests, made available by the death of his widow in 1896, to the Old Men's Home, $25,000; Foster Home Association, $10,000; Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, $5,000; Shelter for Colored Orphans, $5,000; Pennsylvania Hospital, $10,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, $10,000; Merchants' Fund, $15,000; Howard Institution, $10,000, all in Philadelphia; and Haverford College, the residue of his estate, estimated at $400,000.

Jones, Julia C. Van Arsdale, Newark, N. J., bequests to charitable and missionary societies, $34,000.

Keith, Edson, Chicago, Ill., bequest to the Old People's Home, $10,000.

Kennedy, John S., New York, gift to the New York Public Library, Tilden, Lenox, and Astor Foundations, the American historical collection made by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., at a cost of $300,000, for which Mr. Kennedy is believed to have paid $150,000, the remainder representing Dr. Emmet's share in the gift.

Kernan, Benjamin A., New Orleans, La., be-

quests for asylums for the poor at Dalkey, Ireland, and New Orleans, $198,000.

Keteltas, Henry, New York, bequests to the New York Historical Society, portraits and $5,000.

Kunhardt, Mrs. **C. R.**, New York, gift to the Peabody Home for Aged Women, $5,000.

Lawrence, Bryan, New York, bequests to local Roman Catholic institutions, the American College in Rome, Italy, and the Roman Catholic University of America, an aggregate of $107,000; and to St. Francis's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, after payment of specific legacies, the residue of an estate, estimated at $600,000.

Lawrence, Mrs. **Samuel**, and Mrs. **James R. Swords**, New York, gift to the library of Columbia University, $6,000.

Lawton, Mrs. **James Marsland**, daughter of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, gift to the United States Government, a fountain at West Point, N. Y.; cost, $10,000.

Lawton, Mrs., **Thomas A.**, Newport, R. I., bequests to Channing Memorial Church, $25,000, and to the Congregational church and Smith Memorial Hall in Dighton, each $5,000.

Leary, Miss **Annie**, New York, gift to the Department of Charities and Correction, a chapel at Bellevue Hospital for Roman Catholic worship.

Lembeck, Henry, Jersey City, N. J., gift to the city for a public park, a plot of 2¼ acres.

Livingston, Mrs. **Mary A.**, New York, bequests to marine and other benevolent societies, an aggregate of $45,000.

Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, at Liberty, N. Y.: the buildings comprise the Administration Building, erected by J. Pierpont Morgan; Casino, for amusement and recreation, by Mrs. George Lewis; and cottages bearing the names of their donors.

Low, Seth, President of Columbia University, gift to Barnard College, $10,000; also to New York Kindergarten Association, $5,000.

Ludlow, Mrs. **Elizabeth Mary**, New York, gift to Columbia University for a chair of music, $150,000.

Lyman, Edward H. R., New York, gift to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., a plant house for its botanical garden.

McKean, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa., gift to the University of Pennsylvania, conditional, $100,000.

McMahon, Ellen, Brooklyn, bequest for a Roman Catholic school building, $6,000.

Magee, C. L., Pittsburg, gift for the establishment of a zoölogical garden in one of the city parks, $100,000.

Massey, Hart A., Cleveland, Ohio, and Toronto, Ontario, bequests to Canadian educational and Methodist institutions, $575,000; the American University, Washington, D. C., $50,000; and the Moody Northfield schools, $10,000.

Maxwell, George, Rockville, Conn., bequest for a public library, $10,000, to which the town added $10,000.

Mayer, Antoinette, New York, bequests to the Montefiore House and Mount Sinai Hospital, each $5,000.

Merian, John J., Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to charitable, church, and historical societies in New York and Brooklyn, $9,000.

Merrifield, William T., Worcester, Mass., bequests to Congregational and local charitable institutions, $9,000.

Merrill, Dr. **Abner L.**, Andover, Mass., gifts to Phillips Exeter Academy, the high school, and the seminary, each $3,000 in bonds, for prizes in English composition, and to the two last also $3,000.

Methodist National University, Washington, D. C., gifts from the clergy for an Asbury Memorial Hall, $100,000.

Miller, John W., New York, bequests to the Ottilie Orphan Asylum, Newton, Long Island, $60,000; the Evangelical Reformed Church, Avenue B, $25,000 outright and $25,000 interest; and, on the death of his widow, to the German Evangelical Synod and Missionary Society, St. Louis, $10,000, and the Five Points House of Industry and the Wetmore Home, each $5,000.

Mills, D. T., Boston, bequests, unavailable for several years, to the Home for Aged Couples, $10,000; Home for Aged Men, $5,000; Home for Aged Women, $5,000; and the Museum of Fine Arts, the residue of his estate, estimated from $500,000 to $750,000.

Moir, William, New York, bequests to Presbyterian institutions, $55,000.

Morgan, Junius S., New York, gift to Princeton University, a collection of early editions of Vergil, valued by experts at $50,000.

Morris, Daniel, Atlantic City, N. J., gift for a Roman Catholic orphanage at Hopewell, N. J., $47,775.

Mount Holyoke College, gift from alumnæ in New York and Brooklyn, for a cottage, $30,000.

Mullen, Patrick, Brooklyn, bequests to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, conditionally, the income of $10,000 annually, and to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, for use in teaching the Irish language, a residue of about $85,000.

Nettleton, Henry I., Durham, Conn., gift to Wesleyan University, a collection of subcarboniferous crinoids, valued at $10,000.

Noyes, Augusta S., Brookline, Mass., bequests to the American Board, Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, and Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York city, each $2,000.

O'Brien, Patrick B., New Orleans, La., bequests to the Catholic University of America, $150,000; the archiepiscopal diocese of New Orleans, for education of priests, $20,000; Hotel Dieu, $6,000; and House of the Good Shepherd and the Church of the Sacred Heart, each $5,000.

Offerman, Henry, Brooklyn, bequest to the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, $5,000.

Olcott, Mrs. **F. P.**, New York, gift to Barnard College, $5,000.

O'Neill, Mary, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., bequests to Roman Catholic churches and clergymen, $7,500.

Paderewski, Ignace J., pianist, gift for a fund to encourage American composers by means of prizes, $10,000.

Paige, Lucius Robinson. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Palmer, F. A., New York, gift to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, for a chair of Christian ethics, $50,000.

Pearsons, Daniel Kimball, M. D., Chicago, gifts to Mount Holyoke College, $25,000, first payment of a conditional gift of $50,000, and to Drury College, $25,000, last payment of a similar gift.

Perkins, Willard B., Colorado Springs, Col., bequests to the Lawrence (Mass.) General Hospital, $50,000; Lawrence High School, $2,000; Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000; Colorado College, $24,000; Columbia College, $6,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $6,000; and city of Colorado Springs, $3,000.

Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, Mass., bequests from Miss Margaret Copen, $13,770; Mrs. Ann W. Vose, $10,000; Samuel E. Sawyer, $2,000; and Albert Glover, $2,000.

Peters, T. M., D. D., New York, friends of the

late, for over fifty years rector of St. Michael's church, gift to the church, a parish house, with gymnasium, library, etc.

Pierce, Henry Lillie. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Pike, J. S., Calais, Me., bequest to the public library, on condition that no book shall be purchased till it has been published ten years, $15,000.

Pirsson, Sarah J., New York, bequest to the Missionary Relief Society of Trinity Chapel, $5,000.

Pratt, Enoch. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Pratt, George D., Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to Amherst College, a hospital building; cost, $17,000.

Princeton University, friends of, gifts to the Sesquicentennial fund, an aggregate of $1,353,291.

Princeton University, gift from friend for a new library building, $600,000.

Quintard, George W., New York, gift to Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., an altar, a reredos (both of Caen stone), and a chancel window.

Reilly, William Moffat. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Richardson, William T., Cambridge, Mass., bequests to Newtown Theological Institution $10,000, to the old Cambridge Baptist Church $5,000, and to the Cambridge Baptist Bible School $1,000.

Roby, Mrs. **Edward**, **E. A. Shedd**, and **C. B. Shedd**, gift to the University of Chicago, property near Roby, Ind., around Wolf lake, valued at $500,000, for a biological station. They also offered to provide the necessary buildings, dormitories, and boats.

Rockefeller, John D., New York, gifts in cash and real estate to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, $600,000; to Vassar College, $100,000; to Barnard College, $25,000.

Rollins, Daniel G., New York, gift to the Congregational Society of Somersworth, N. H., a parsonage valued at $10,000.

Roth, John, New York, bequests to the Swiss Benevolent Society, German Hospital Dispensary, and Isabella Heimath, each one third of an estate of $90,000, subject to the life interest of his widow.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., gift from a friend for a chair in Greek, $10,000, and from friends on Charter Day, $15,000.

Sabatie, A. E., San Francisco, Cal., and Bordeaux, France, bequest to the French Benevolent Society of San Francisco, property in California valued at $100,000.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift from friend for stained-glass windows, $25,000.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York and Rockaway Beach, gift from a woman, $20,000.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Seminary, Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, N. Y., gifts from the estate of the Rev. Patrick Brady, a collection of 50 paintings and a library of 10,000 volumes; from that of the late Vicar-General Preston, his library of very rare and old books; and from the Rev. James Corrigan, a collection of rare books on historical and ecclesiastical subjects—the three gifts having a value of $100,000.

Sammet, Philip, New York, bequests to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, each $2,000.

Salisbury Stephen, Worcester, Mass., gifts to the city, cash $100,000 and land valued at $70,000, for a new art museum.

Schenley, Mrs. **Mary E.**, Allegheny, Pa., gift for a public manual-training school in that city, $250,000.

Schiff, Jacob H., New York, gift to Barnard College, $5,000.

Scott, William, Brooklyn, bequest to the City Mission, available on the death of his widow, an estate of about $100,000.

Sears, J. Montgomery, Boston, Mass., gift to Yale University, the library of 3,500 volumes of the late Ernst Curtius.

Shepard, Frederick M., Orange, N. J., gift to Orange Memorial Hospital, a pavilion for consumptives; cost, $10,000.

Shoenberger, John H., Pittsburg, Pa., bequest for the erection and endowment of a hospital in that city $800,000.

Skidmore, Charlotte H. F., New York, bequests to the Hahnemann Hospital $10,000, and to the Presbyterian Hospital $5,000.

Sly, Emmeline, New York, bequest to the charity fund of the New York Association of the New Church, $5,000.

Smith, De Witt, New York, gift to Smith College, Mass., a dormitory; cost, $150,000.

Spaulding, Dr. **Miles**, Groton, Mass., bequests to educational and church societies, $11,500; and to three missionary societies, on the death of his widow, the residue of his estate.

Stanford, Leland, San Francisco, bequest to Leland Stanford Junior University, made available by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of his estate, in a suit brought by the General Government, $2,500,000.

Stearns, A. W., Lawrence, Mass., bequest, conditional, to the Lawrence General Hospital or for a Home for Aged People, $50,000.

Steinway, William, New York, gifts to local charities, $5,000.

Stickney, Joseph Henry, Baltimore, Md. (see GIFTS and BEQUESTS, "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1893). On a contest of his will in the Circuit Court of Maryland, Judge Dennis decided, June 2, 1896, that the $350,000 willed to Congregational churches in New York and Boston should go to the heirs. The general residuary clause, containing these bequests, was declared void. During the year the Congregational Home Missionary Society received the Stickney legacy of $150,000.

Storrs, Rev. Dr. **Richard Salter**, Brooklyn, N. Y., friends of, on fiftieth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, gifts to him $5,000, and to the church $20,000.

Stranahan, Mrs. **J. S. T.**, Brooklyn, gift to Barnard College, $5,000.

Suydam, Adrian M., Brooklyn, N. Y., bequest to Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church toward the new building, $25,000.

Swift, Elizabeth R., Milton, Mass., bequests to local charities, $25,000, and to Harvard College, $3,000.

Thomas, W. H., Portland, Me., bequests to the Maine General Hospital, Bowdoin College, Widow's Wood Society, Old Ladies' Home, Female Orphan Asylum, Portland Benevolent Society, all in Portland; Temporary Home at Deering and the American Board, each $5,000; Second Parish Society and Mechanics' Association, each $3,000; and Bible and temperance societies, $2,000.

Troup, John F., Providence, R. I., bequests to Rhode Island Hospital, $25,000; and to ten charitable and missionary societies, each $2,500.

Tucker, Joseph H., Essex, Conn., bequests for a free library, $3,000; and for a new Protestant Episcopal church building, the bulk of his property.

Tuttle, Isaac Henry, D. D. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Upham, Mrs. **William H.**, of Wisconsin, gift to the University of Wisconsin, a self-made collection of stuffed birds, principally of that State; value, over $5,000.

Urbino, Samson B., Boston, bequests to German, Hebrew, and public institutions, $5,800.

Van Nest, Mrs. **A. R.**, New York, gift to Peabody Home for Aged Women, $5,000.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius, and wife, New York, gift to the Church of St. Bartholomew, improved real estate, valued at $60,000.

Vanderbilt, Maria Louisa. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Vose, Mrs. **Josiah**, Boston, bequests made available by the death of her daughter, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Asylum, Home for Aged and Indigent Females, and Home for Aged Men, each $30,000; the Children's Mission, $20,000; Institute of Technology, $25,000; New England Hospital for Women and Children, $25,000; Museum of Fine Arts, $25,000; Children's Friends Society, $20,000; Farm School, Female Orphan Asylum, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, each $15,000; Seamen's Aid Society, Industrial Aid Society, Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, Institution for the Blind, Barnard Memorial, Provident Association, Christian Union, and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, each $10,000; Temporary Home for the Destitute, $15,000; Home for Colored Women, $5,000; and to the Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts, the residue of an estate of about $400,000 in equal parts.

Wales, George W. See OBITUARIES, AMERICAN.

Walker, Mrs. **Abigail**, Concord, N. H., bequest for an annual course of free lectures, $30,000.

Walker, Joseph, Portland, Me., bequest to the library of Bowdoin College, $8,000.

Walworth, Miss **Anne**, Cleveland, Ohio, gift to Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, $100,000.

Washburn, Rev. **Alfred**, Boston, bequests to the Diocesan Board of Missions of Massachusetts and the Episcopal City Mission of Boston, each $5,000.

Weeks, De Witt C., New York, bequests to the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, the Methodist Deaconesses' Home and Training School, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, St. Christopher's Home, the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society; and Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, each $5,000; and any residue to the Methodist University, Washington, D. C.

Wheeler, Mrs. **Charles J.**, Providence, R. I., bequests to missionary, educational, and charitable organizations, $65,000.

Wheeler, Mrs. **Mary B.**, New York, bequests to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $10,000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural College, $5,000; Society for Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, $5,000; and missionary, Bible, and tract societies an aggregate of $21,000.

Whitcomb, Maria R., Fitchburg, Mass., bequest to the city for the relief of the poor and needy not in the poorhouse, $13,000.

White, Mrs. **Joseph M.**, New York, gift to the Children's Aid Society of New York city, $25,000.

White, Alfred T., Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to the city, a clock tower and office building for Wallabout Market, cost $12,800.

Whiting, Prof. **Harold**, Cambridge, Mass., bequests to Harvard University for a fellowship in physics, $20,000; and the University of California, for the physical department, $20,000.

Wild, Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to the Brooklyn Baptist Church Extension Society, $10,000; Baptist Home for the Aged, $10,000; New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education at Rochester, $10,000; orphanage to be founded by the Long Island Baptist Association, $10,000; Greenwood Baptist Church, $10,000, and its poor, $3,000; American Baptist Bible and Publication Society, $5,000; American Baptist Home Mission Society, $5,000; American Baptist Missionary Society, $5,000; Brooklyn Home for Incurables, $5,000; Carson Normal College, Massey Creek, Tenn., $5,000; Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, $2,500; Brooklyn Hospital for Consumptives, $2,500; West End Baptist Church, Brooklyn, $1,000; and the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, $1,000.

Williams, Dr. **Edward H.**, Philadelphia, Pa., gift to the University of Vermont, equipment ($60,000) of the science building presented by him.

Williams, Mrs. **George H.**, Baltimore, Md., gift to Johns Hopkins University, the library and collection of minerals made by her late husband, Professor of Geology in the university.

Winants, Mrs. **Amanda**, Bergen Point, N. J., gift to Rutgers College, $10,000.

Wyckoff, Edward G., gift to Cornell University, a practice building for its navy; cost, $8,000.

Wyman, Thomas T., Boston, bequests to 20 institutions, each $20,000; to Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and Boston City Hospital, his residuary estate in equal shares; total value of bequests, over $500,000. Contested.

Yale University, New Haven, gifts from friends, 6,000 volumes relating to Scandinavia, with 19,000 dissertations of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, and Abo; and the library of the late Count Paul Ryant, containing 5,100 bound and 500 unbound volumes and 16,000 dissertations relating to the Crusaders.

Yerkes, Charles L., Chicago, Ill., gift to Chicago University, an astronomical observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., equipped with a telescope having the largest lens in the world; total cost, about $500,000. The lens was finished in October, 1896, and represents a cost of $100,000, the glass plates alone having cost $40,000 in Paris.

Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. **N. Lansing**, Aurora, N. Y., gift to Auburn Theological Seminary, $5,000.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, a monarchy in western Europe, formed by the union of the British Kingdom, composed of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland and the Principality of Wales, with the Kingdom of Ireland, holding supreme dominion over the Empire of India and dependencies and colonies of various kinds—self-governing colonies, colonies administered by the Crown, and protectorates under native rule—the whole constituting the British Empire. The reigning sovereign is the Queen-Empress Victoria, born May 24, 1819, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was the fourth son of George III, of England. The heir apparent is Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, whose son, George, Duke of York, the only surviving male offspring of his marriage with Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, is next in succession.

The power to legislate for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and except so far as is delegated to local legislative authorities for the whole British Empire, is vested in the British Parliament, consisting of a House of Lords and a House of Commons. Members of the House of Lords are royal princes, spiritual lords, who are the metropolitans of ancient sees of the English Church, hereditary peers of England, of Great Britain, and of the United Kingdom, law lords and other life peers created by the sovereign, and representatives elected from the Scotch and the Irish peerages. There were altogether 571 peers on the roll of Parliament in 1895. Of the existing hereditary peerages about two thirds have been created since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and only 16 date back four hundred years. The House of Commons consists of 670 members, of whom 253 represent English counties with 2,820,374 electors. 237 are chosen by

237 English boroughs having 2,122,730 electors, and 5 by 16,701 electors belonging to English universities, making the total number of English members 495, representing 4,950,805 electors; of the 72 Scotch members, representing 636,097 electors, 39 are elected by 349,604 county electors, 31 by 268,509 electors in the boroughs, and 2 by 17,984 electors belonging to universities; and of 103 members representing the 736,552 voters of Ireland 85 are chosen by counties containing 622,991 electors, 16 by 109,055 electors of borough constituencies, and 2 by 4,506 university electors. The total number of electors in the United Kingdom in 1895 was 6,332,454, about one sixth of the population. The representation of the people act of 1884 extended the voting franchise to householders and lodgers in counties, the same classes in boroughs having already received it by the reform bill of 1867. No clergymen of the Established Church of England nor minister of the Scotch Established Church nor clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church can sit in Parliament, nor can any peer of Parliament or Scotch peer, but the disqualification does not extend to Irish peers unless they sit in the other House. Government contractors are not eligible and sheriffs and returning officers may not be candidates in the constituencies for which they act. The fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria was convened on Aug. 12, 1895. The committee of ministers called the Cabinet exercises the executive authority that is nominally vested in the sovereign, making all appointments, directing the administration of internal, colonial, and foreign affairs, and having the initiative in legislation so long as it is supported by a majority of the House of Commons.

The Cabinet first formed on June 25, 1895, by the Marquis of Salisbury consisted in the beginning of 1896 of the following members: Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury; Lord President of the Council, Lord Halsbury, formerly Sir Hardinge S. Giffard; Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Cross, formerly Sir Richard Cross; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord James of Hereford, formerly Sir Henry James; First Lord of the Treasury, Arthur J. Balfour; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir M. White Ridley; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain; Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne; Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton; First Lord of the Admiralty, G. J. Goschen; President of the Local Board, Henry Chaplin; President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne, formerly Sir Edward Gibson; Secretary for Scotland, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; First Commissioner of Works, A. Akers-Douglas; President of the Board of Agriculture, W. H. Long.

Area and Population.—The area of the United Kingdom is 120,979 square miles. The population according to the census was 38,104,975 on April 5, 1891, comprising 18,608,337 males and 19,496,638 females. The population of England and Wales increased 11·65 per cent. between 1881 and 1891, and that of Scotland 7·76 per cent., while the population of Ireland decreased 9·1 per cent. The total population of the United Kingdom on June 30, 1895, was estimated at 39,134,166, exclusive of the army and navy and seamen abroad. Of this number 30,394,078 belong to England and Wales, 4,155,654 to Scotland, and 4,584,434 to Ireland.

Of the total population of England and Wales in 1891 nearly 72 per cent. lived in towns. The urban population had increased 15·3 per cent., and the rural population 3·4 per cent. in ten years. The 6 largest towns contained 22 per cent. of the population, but the rate of growth in these was not half as great as in the lesser ones. London, however, increased 18·2 per cent., chiefly on the outskirts, the central area showing an actual decline. The population of greater London, which was 4,766,661 in 1881 and 5,633,332 in 1891, increased further to 6,048,555 in the middle of 1895, according to the estimates of the Registrar General. The estimated population of the principal municipal boroughs in 1895 was: Manchester, 524,865; Liverpool, 503,967; Birmingham, 496,751; Leeds, 395,546; Sheffield, 342,768; West Ham, 249,473; Bristol, 228,139; Nottingham, 226,658; Bradford, 226,384; Kingston-upon-Hull, 216,722; Salford, 208,253; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 207,021; Leicester, 193,839; Portsmouth, 174,751; Cardiff, 155,637. The population of Glasgow, in Scotland, was estimated in 1895 at 695,876; of Edinburgh, 273,535; of Dundee, 160,163. In Ireland, Dublin in 1891 had 361,891 inhabitants and Belfast 255,950.

The annual rate of mortality in England and Wales decreased from 21·27 per 1,000 for the ten years between 1870 and 1880 to 19·08 per 1,000 in the ten years ending with 1890. The number of marriages in England and Wales in 1894 was 226,109; of births, 889,242; of deaths, 498,515; surplus of births, 390,727. In Scotland the number of marriages was 27,561; of births, 124,337; of deaths, 71,112; surplus of births, 53,225. In Ireland the number of marriages was 21,602; of births, 105,354; of deaths, 83,528; surplus of births, 21,826.

The number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom in 1895 was 271,854, of whom 195,676 sailed for the United States, 26,000 for South Africa, 22,391 for British North America, and 10,788 for Australasia. In 1894 the total number was 226,827, of whom 130,662 were males and 96,165 females. In that year there were 185,799 immigrants, British and foreign, with which number deducted the net emigration was 41,028. Of 74,015 foreigners who landed at the ports 35,512 were on their way to the United States. The total number of emigrants in 1895 who belonged in the United Kingdom was 185,366, of whom 112,653 were English, 18,227 Scotch, and 54,486 Irish, showing an increase over the previous year of 13,063 in English, 3,795 in Scotch, and 12,478 in Irish emigration.

Finances.—The budget estimates of revenue for the year ending March 31, 1895, amounted to £94,175,000, and the budget and supplementary estimates of expenditure to £94,538,685. The actual receipts of the exchequer were £94,683,762, and the actual disbursements £93,918,421. The total amount collected was £94,872,631, of which £78,735,698 were the produce of taxation and £16,136,933 came from other sources. The receipts from customs amounted to £20,138,948, of which tobacco paid £10,415,139, tea £3,587,632, rum £2,069,347, brandy £1,274,991, other spirits £852,922, wine £1,143,698, raisins £216,839, currants £110,043, and coffee £170,024. The excise duties yielded £25,875,626, of which £15,269,296 were paid on spirits, £10,102,050 on beer, £236,086 in license duties, £260,694 by railways, and £7,500 came from other sources. The yield of stamp duties was £14,587,684, of which £3,447,185 came from the new estate duty, including £665,606 payable on the property of persons dying before Aug. 2, 1894, £1,108,360 were collected in probate duty from estates demised before that date, £2,808,967 came from the legacy duty, £1,350,430 from the succession duty, £2,858,302 from deeds, £1,202,747 from receipts, £626,142 from bills of exchange, £234,880 from patent medicines, £166,900 from licenses, £159,870 from the duty on the capital of companies, £136,883 from marine insurance, and £487,018 from other sources. The

yield of the land tax was £1,021,705, and of the house duty £1,462,373. The income and property tax produced £15,649,362. Of the receipts from sources other than taxation, £10,748,014 came from the post office, £2,598,986 from the telegraph service, £518,819 were the gross receipts from Crown lands, £412,977 were the interest on Suez Canal shares owned by the Government, and £1,858,137 came from fee stamps, the civil departments, the naval-defense fund, the Bank of England, etc.

In the budget for 1897 the rate of 8*d.* in the pound was continued for the income tax, though it has not yet been definitely accepted by the propertied class as a normal peace rate. Before the income tax was first imposed—in 1841—that class paid 27 per cent. and the consumers 73 per cent. of the national taxes. At the present time the sums raised by indirect taxation constitute 52 per cent. of the tax revenue, while the direct taxes yield 48 per cent. of the whole. The rate of income tax in 1895 and 1896 was 8*d.* in the pound, having been 7*d.* in the previous year, and before that 6*d.* for five consecutive years, to which it was reduced from 7*d.* in 1888 and 8*d.* in 1886 and 1887. The annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax in 1894 was £706,130,875, of which England's share was £602,388,699, while £65,188,849 was the share of Scotland and £38,553,336 that of Ireland. The total value of assessable incomes has increased from £465,478,688 in 1871. The assessed income from land has declined from £57,694,820 in 1891 to £56,212,734 in 1894, of which latter amount £40,065,831 belonged to England, £6,251,898 to Scotland, and £9,895,005 to Ireland. The assessed income from mines in 1894 was £12,321,709, of which England produced £10,809,842, Scotland £1,500,313, and Ireland £11,554; the income from iron works was £1,832,308, of which £1,355,178 accrued in England and £476,590 in Scotland. The assessed annual profits of railways were £35,786,668, of which £29,956,168 belonged to English, £4,297,961 to Scotch, and £1,532,539 to Irish lines. The annual profits of canals was assessed at £3,493,590; of gas works, £4,770,885; of quarries, £1,043,054; profits of waterworks, salt springs, alum works, etc., £6,400,457.

Various financial laws passed between 1888 and 1895 surrendered to the local authorities a share in various duties collected by the Imperial Government—viz., the duties on local taxation licenses, half the probate duty paid on the property of persons who died before Aug. 1, 1894, and a share of the new estate duty amounting to 1½ per cent. of the net value of the estates on which the tax is levied, and the additional duties of 6*d.* per gallon on spirits and 3*d.* per 36 gallons of beer. The payments made in the fiscal year 1895 were £7,013,542, the additional beer and spirit duties making £1,321,541, licenses £3,538,942, and the local share of probate and estate duties £2,153,059. The local taxation in England and Wales, exclusive of gas and water rates, amounted in 1894 to £30,250,000, levied on a ratable value of £160,000,000. The taxes had increased £11,000,000 in eleven years.

The expenditure under the three main heads in 1894–'95 was £26,642,421 for the consolidated fund charges, £35,445,000 for the army and navy supply services, and £31,831,000 for the civil and miscellaneous services. The service of the national debt absorbed £25,000,000, made up of £16,069,869 interest on the consolidated debt, £6,422,410 for terminable annuities, £461,830 interest on the unfunded debt, £150,675 for adjustments under the act of 1894, £176,953 for management of the debt, and £1,718,263 for the new sinking fund. The payments for other consolidated fund services, amounting to £1,642,421, consisted of £407,774 for the civil list, £316,758 for annuities and pensions, £81,618 for salaries, etc., £514,633 for courts of justice, and £321,638 for annuities and miscellaneous charges. The expenditure for the army was £17,900,000, of which £3,036,000 were for pensions and retiring allowances. The expenditure for the navy was £17,545,000. The civil services consumed £18,915,000, the customs and inland revenue £2,646,000, the post office £6,869,000, the telegraph service £2,674,000, and the packet service £727,000.

The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1897, was estimated at £100,047,000, or, including the contributions in relief of local taxation, £111,357,000. The customs revenue was estimated at £21,020,000; excise, £27,000,000; estate duties, £10,950,000; stamps, £6,700,000; land tax, £1,000,000; house duty, £1,475,000; and property and income tax, £16,200,000; making the total exchequer receipts from taxation £84,345,000. The estimated revenue from the post office was £11,660,000; from the telegraph service, £2,940,000; from Crown lands, £415,000; from Suez Canal shares, £695,000; miscellaneous, £1,700,000; making the total for nontax revenue £17,410,000 and the total receipts of the exchequer £101,755,000, showing an expected surplus of £1,708,000.

The revenue paid into the exchequer for the year ending March 31, 1896, was £101,974,000, an increase of £7,290,000 over the receipts of the previous twelve months and an improvement of £5,812,000 on the estimates. The general prosperity of the country was shown in an increase of £641,000 in customs, which yielded £20,756,000, and of £750,000 in excise receipts, which reached the total of £26,800,000, nearly half the increase being due to the increased demand for British spirits. Tobacco, tea, and wine were the main sources of the increased receipts from customs. In the postal and telegraph service there was an increased net profit of £880,000. The stamp duties, which are an index of commercial activity, showed an increase of £1,629,000. In estate duties there was an increase of £2,881,000, which is to a great extent accounted for by the fact that the full annual proceeds had been collected for the first time. The collections for the year amounted to £11,600,000, besides £2,450,000 paid to the local taxation account. Including £7,366,000 collected and paid over to the local taxation accounts, the total revenue was £109,340,000.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1895–'96 was £96,246,000, inclusive of supplementary estimates. The actual expenditure was £97,788,000, the difference being attributable to the increased armaments undertaken by the Government and sanctioned subsequently by the naval works act, which will swallow up also the surplus of £4,186,000 that otherwise would go into the sinking fund.

The national debt is the legacy of wars. The war to retain the American colonies increased the annual charge from £4,500,000 to £9,500,000, and the war with France from 1793 to 1815 added £23,000,000 to the annual interest charge. A considerable part of the capital was paid off during the period of peace supervening, but it was increased by new loans necessitated by the Crimean War, at the close of which the annual expense of the debt was £28,500,000. It still increased to nearly £30,000,000 in 1883, but since then has been decreased to £25,000,000, which sum includes the provision for the sinking fund, amounting in 1895 to £6,551,784. The capital on March 31, 1895, was stated to be £660,998,941, made up as follows: Funded debt, £586,015,919; capitalized value of terminable annuities, £53,582,722; unfunded debt, £17,400,300; other liabilities, consisting of the Russian-Dutch loan and loans under the imperial defense act of 1888, the barracks act of 1890, and the telegraph act of 1892, £3,161,666. The assets offsetting the

debt have a value of £25,892,955, consisting chiefly of the Suez Canal shares purchased from the Khedive, of which the market value in 1895 was £23,-892,955. The balances to the credit of the Government in the Banks of England and Ireland amounted, on March 31, 1895, to £6,300,827. The gross liabilities of the Government on March 31, 1896, were stated to be £652,026,000. The funded debt was then £589,147,000, the value of the terminable annuities £49,218,000, and the unfunded debt £9,976,000; and £3,685,000 had been raised under special acts.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made no important changes in Sir William Harcourt's system of progressive death duties that old-fashioned Tories had inveighed against and denounced as communistic and confiscatory. He proposed to allow for any portion of a duty that had been already paid under the former law, and to prevent duty being paid when property reverted to the person who had created a life interest in it or became absolute owner on the decease of his heir to whom he had conveyed a life interest subsequent to his own. He adopted the legacy-duty rule to enable annuitants to pay the estate duty by installments. With regard to the estate duty to be paid on works of art, or other objects or collections of national or historical interest, about which a sharp controversy was raised when the duty was first imposed in 1894, he made the rule that duty was not to be charged on such articles until they were sold or came into the possession of a person competent to sell them. The changes involved a loss of revenue amounting to £200,000, leaving £1,500,000, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to apply mainly to the relief of agriculture. In accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, he proposed to reduce the maximum rate of the land tax from 4*s.* to 1*s.* in the pound on the assessed value, and to alter the terms of redemption by reducing the number of years' purchase to thirty. The alterations in the land tax were expected to cost £100,000 of annual revenue.

The Army.—The regular army, exclusive of the troops drafted into the Indian service, numbered 7,501 commissioned officers, 1,044 warrant officers, 15,020 sergeants, 3,682 drummers, trumpeters, etc., and 127,156 privates in 1895; total, 155,403. The general staff consisted of 332 officers. The cavalry, including the Life Guards and Horse Guards, numbered 553 officers, 1,371 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 11,396 men; Royal Artillery, 856 officers, 2,095 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 20,398 men; Royal Engineers, 592 officers, 1,235 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 5,621 men; infantry, including Foot Guards, 2,804 officers, 6,642 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 79,208 men; colonial corps, 158 officers, 373 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 4,696 men; departmental corps, 139 officers, 1,291 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 2,937 men; army service corps, 245 officers, 914 noncommissioned officers, etc., and 2,730 men; military schools of Woolwich and Sandhurst, gunnery and musketry schools, and other establishments, 239 officers, 500 noncommissioned officers, and 159 men; army accountants, chaplains, surgeons, veterinarians, etc., 1,121. The number of horses was 14,650. The total effective of the British army, including 77,492 troops in India, was 222,151, with 26,916 horses and mules, on Jan. 1, 1895. There were 12,-413 cavalry, 17,358 artillery, 5,476 engineers, and 72,563 infantry and special corps maintained in the United Kingdom—a total of 107,810 officers and men, of whom 78,563 were garrisoned in England and Wales, 3,985 in Scotland, and 25,262 in Ireland. In Egypt 5,066 British troops were serving, and in the colonies 31,783. The effective strength of all the various military forces reported for the year ending March 31, 1896, was as follows: Regular forces at home and in the colonies, 144,081; army reserve, first class, 84,732; army reserve, second class, 141; militia, 121,752; yeomanry, 10,014; volunteers, 231,368; regular forces serving in India, 77,465; total effective, 669,553. The volunteer corps have grown to their present strength from 119,146 in 1860. Of the enlisted men in the regular army 162,801 were English, 15,978 Scotch, 26,-206 Irish, 7,777 born in India and the colonies, and 147 foreigners.

The Navy.—With the addition of the 70 new vessels provided for in the naval defense act of 1889 and estimated to cost £21,500,000, comprising 10 first-class battle ships (the "Royal Sovereign," "Empress of India," "Ramillies," "Repulse," "Resolution," "Revenge," "Royal Oak," "Hood," "Centurion," and "Barfleur"), 9 first-class, 29 second-class, and 4 third-class cruisers, and 18 torpedo gunboats, the British navy in the beginning of 1896 numbered 19 first-class, 5 second-class, and 8 third-class battle ships, 23 port-defense vessels, 19 first-class cruisers of over 5,000 tons and having a speed of over 17 knots, 11 other armored cruisers of the first class, 54 cruisers of over 2,000 tons and a speed of 14 knots or more, 181 smaller cruisers and gunboats, 62 torpedo destroyers, and 32 first-class, 4 second-class, and 20 third-class torpedo craft. There were building 9 first-class battle ships of the type of the "Majestic" and the "Magnificent," having 14,900 tons displacement, 1 of 12,350 tons (the "Renown"), 18 first-class cruisers, 2 second-class, and 2 third-class cruisers, 20 torpedo-boat destroyers, designed to make 30 knots, and 17 first-class torpedo boats. There were 300 ships in commission at the end of 1895, of which 48 were armor clads, 196 were unarmored fighting ships, 25 were training ships, and 31 were receiving and store ships, coast-guard tenders, etc. The Government pays subventions to 11 merchant steamers (the "Campania" and "Lucania" of the Cunard line; the "Himalaya," "Australia," "Victoria," and "Arcadia," of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; the "Empress of India," "Empress of China," and "Empress of Japan," belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and the "Majestic" and "Teutonic," of the White Star line), which are held at the service of the navy as reserved merchant cruisers in case of war and have their armaments prepared. Many others are held at the disposal of the navy, if needed, as troop ships or the like. The vessels of the navy on foreign service at the end of 1895 were distributed as follow: Mediterranean and Black Sea, 34; Channel squadron, 9; North America and West Indies, 12; East Indies, 9; China, 25; Cape of Good Hope and West Africa, 15; Pacific, 9; Australia, 12; South America, 4; surveying, 7; special service, 11; training squadron, 4; total, 151.

The steel battle ship "Mars," of 14,900 tons and 12,000 horse power and built to carry 16 guns in the main battery, was launched at Birkenhead on March 30, 1896. The "Majestic" and the "Magnificent" were already in commission. The "Mars" is one of the 9 sister ships including the "Majestic," "Prince George," "Cæsar," "Magnificent," "Illustrious," "Victorious," "Jupiter," and "Hannibal." The Harveyized armor is 9 inches thick on the sides and 14 inches on the barbettes, and the protective deck is 4 inches thick. The armament consists of 4 wire-coiled 12-inch and 12 rapid-fire 6-inch guns, with 18 12-pounders, 12 3-pounders, 8 machine and 5 field guns. Of the new first-class cruisers the "Talbot," "Eclipse," and "Minerva" were ready for sea before the end of the summer. The "Pelorus," the first of the new type of third-class cruiser, was completed in June, and the "Proserpine" was

building. Four new sloops (the "Torch," "Alert," "Phœnix," and "Algerine") were finished and ready for service by spring, and there were 22 destroyers in commission. One of the latest of the torpedo-boat destroyers is the "Desperate," 210 feet over all, with 19½ feet beam and a depth of 13½ feet, built of mild steel, with engines of 5,600 horse power that, with a consumption of 2½ pounds of coal per horse power per hour, give her a speed of 30½ knots. The battle ship "Renown" was completed in the summer. The cruisers of the "Niobe" or "Andromeda" class are called small "Powerfuls." They have a length of 435 feet, a breadth of 69 feet, a draught of 29½ feet, a displacement of 11,000 tons, 16,500 horse power, intended to give a speed of 20½ knots, a coal capacity of 2,000 tons, and a battery of 16 6-inch guns, with a strong auxiliary armament and 2 torpedo tubes. The protective deck is 4 inches on the slope. In the new programme are 7 cruisers of the "Arrogant" class, resembling the "Doris" type, but a little heavier, having a displacement of 5,750 tons and a speed of 19½ knots. The new first-class deck-protected cruisers, besides the "Eclipse," "Minerva," and "Talbot," comprise the "Diana," "Dido," "Doris," "Isis," "Juno," "Venus," "Powerful," "Terrible," "Diadem," "Europa," "Niobe," "Argonaut," "Ariadne," "Amphitrite," and "Spartiate," which were all ordered and several were launched before December, 1896. The 9 of the "Talbot" class have 5,600 tons displacement, 9,600 horse power, a speed of 19½ knots, and an armament of 5 6-inch, 6 4·7-inch, and smaller quick-firing guns. The "Powerful" and "Terrible" have a displacement of 14,200 tons, engines of 25,000 horse power, a speed of 22½ knots, and an armament of 2 9·2-inch, 12 6-inch, 18 12-pounder, and 12 3-pounder quick-firing guns. These were the first ships to be fitted with water-tube boilers. Their length is 500 feet, with a breadth of 71½ feet and 27 feet draught. The others are improved "Blenheims" of 11,000 tons displacement, a 4-inch protective deck with a rise of 10 feet, engines producing 16,500 horse power, or in the last 4 18,000 horse power, making a speed of over 20 knots, and an armament of 16 6-inch rapid-fire guns, 14 12-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 8 Maxims, and 3 torpedo tubes. Three new cruisers of the improved "Talbot" type have been ordered, and these will have a length of 360 and a breadth of 54 feet, with a displacement of 5,870 tons, a wood and copper sheathing, Belleville boilers developing 10,000 horse power, giving a speed of 20 knots, and greater coal capacity and a better battery than the vessels of this type already built. Of these the "Venus" was ready in September. The speed was 19½ knots. These vessels are armed with 5 6-inch, 8 4·7-inch, and 8 12-pounder rapid-fire guns, all protected with shields, and machine guns in military tops. There were under construction 8 battle ships, 21 cruisers, and 40 torpedo-boat destroyers in the spring of 1896, when Mr. Goschen announced a new ship-building programme, to embrace 5 battle ships of the "Renown" type improved, 4 first-class cruisers of the "Diadem" class, 3 second-class cruisers of the "Talbot" class, 6 third-class cruisers of the "Pelorus" class, and 28 torpedo-boat destroyers. The latest battle ships will have a length of 390 feet and a breadth of 74 feet, the same coal endurance as the "Majestic" class, though of 2,000 tons less displacement, and the armament will be the same, and the speed somewhat greater, owing to the water-tube boilers, but the armor is not so thick. All the ships, both of the new and of the old programme, are to be completed and ready for sea by July, 1899. Ordnance will be turned out as rapidly as possible, not only to equip the new, but to rearm the older ironclads.

The naval-works bill of 1895 involved the expenditure of £8,500,000 and the new programme will require £5,500,000 more, including the expense of 2 docks at Gibraltar in addition to the one already building. These improvements will cost £3,000,000. Docks are also to be constructed at Simon's Bay and Mauritius. The augmented navy will require an increase in the *personnel* of 4,900 officers and men, making 93,700 in all.

In January, 1896, soon after President Cleveland sent his message to the Senate on the Venezuelan question, and immediately after Kaiser Wilhelm addressed his congratulations to President Krüger, of the South African Republic, on his victory over the Jameson raiders, a flying squadron was hastily placed in commission, consisting of the flagship "Revenge," the battle ship "Royal Oak," the first-class cruisers "Gibraltar" and "Theseus," the second-class cruisers "Charybdis" and "Hermione," and 6 torpedo-boat destroyers. It was never definitely announced what particular object the Government had in view when the squadron was formed. It proceeded to Ireland, and remained there till the middle of May, when it was disbanded.

Commerce.—The total value of the imports in 1895 was £416,687,630, against £408,344,810 in 1894. The exports of British products were £226,169,174, against £215,824,333 in the preceding year, and the exports of foreign and colonial products £59,970,763, against £57,961,534, making the total imports £702,827,567, against £682,130,677. There are no protective duties levied by the British Government, but only revenue duties on a small list of articles, comprising chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine, the imports of which in 1894 amounted to £27,882,822, while the imports free of duty had a total value of £380,461,988. The imports of dutiable articles of food and drink during the calendar year 1895 were valued at £25,097,513; of tobacco, £3,472,256; of articles of food and drink free of duty, £140,125,616; of live animals for food, £8,966,252; of metals, £18,645,036; of chemicals, dyes, and tan, £6,558,249; of oils, £8,110,625; of raw textile materials, £70,772,860; of raw materials for various industries and manufactures, £44,114,973; of manufactured articles, £75,625,242; of miscellaneous articles, £14,355,380; imports by parcel post, £978,101; total value of imports, £416,687,630. The imports of wheat were 152,598,320 bushels, not including flour. Of flour 18,368,410 hundredweight was imported, and of this 13,131,850 hundredweight came from the United States. The total imports of cereals and flour were 179,927,450 hundredweight; of bacon and hams, 5,352,936 hundredweight; of butter, 2,825,682 hundredweight; of margarine, 940,168 hundredweight; of cheese, 2,133,809 hundredweight; of beef, 2,410,523 hundredweight; of preserved meat, 856,255 hundredweight; of fresh mutton, 2,610,375 hundredweight; of spirits, 8,214,345 gallons; of wine, 14,635,568 gallons; of tea, 221,800,140 pounds; of raw sugar, 17,010,002 hundredweight; of refined sugar, 14,147,273 pounds. The values of the principal imports in 1895 were: Cereals and flour, £49,178,252; raw cotton, £30,429,070; wool, £26,031,550; meat, £23,769,638; raw and refined sugar, £17,685,013; butter and margarine, £16,802,400; timber and wood, £15,782,936; silk manufactures, £15,090,707; tea, £10,278,602; woolen manufactures, £10,275,279; flax, hemp, and jute, £9,715,312; animals, £8,966,252; oils, £8,110,625; leather, £8,051,511; chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., £6,558,249; seeds, £6,266,230; fruits and hops, £5,510,330; wine, £5,412,084; cheese, £4,674,181; eggs, £4,003,440; coffee, £3,786,958; tobacco, £3,337,783; iron manufactures, £3,299,374; iron ore, £2,977,952; copper ore, £2,807,558; tin, £2,631,038; copper partly manufactured, etc., £1,831,806; currants and raisins,

£1,655,362; lead, £1,654,063; zinc, raw and manufactured, £1,309,062; iron bars, £549,522. For every man, woman, and child England imports an average quantity annually of 256 pounds of flour or wheat, 7¼ pounds of rice, 13¼ pounds of bacon and hams, 3 dozen eggs, 80 pounds of sugar, 7¼ pounds of butter, 6¾ pounds of cheese, 5½ pounds of tea, and 1¾ pound of tobacco.

The imports of gold in 1895 amounted to £36,006,038 and the exports to £21,269,323; the imports of silver were £10,669,682 and exports £10,367,436 in value.

The values of the imports from and the exports of British produce to the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain in 1894 were as follow:

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	Imports.	Domestic exports.
India	£27,648,857	£29,300,069
Australasia	31,859,210	16,025,573
British America	12,907,646	6,311,065
South Africa	4,989,576	8,374,364
Straits Settlements	4,584,783	2,331,656
Hong-Kong	630,818	1,808,623
British West Indies	1,938,022	2,194,528
Ceylon	4,101,275	944,177
British Guiana	853,564	720,265
Channel Islands	1,212,158	882,702
West Africa	1,974,135	1,696,003
Malta	81,841	775,595
Mauritius	224,350	273,350
All others	1,256,706	1,007,315
Total	£93,912,166	£72,640,285

The imports from foreign countries in 1894 and the trade with them in British produce and manufactures are shown in the follow table:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Domestic exports.
United States	£89,607,392	£18,799,485
France	43,450,074	13,525,570
Germany	26,874,470	17,796,129
Netherlands	27,606,397	8,787,415
Russia	23,598,748	6,884,480
Belgium	17,052,404	7,631,030
Spain	10,547,295	3,945,037
Egypt	9,284,801	3,995,390
Denmark	9,543,766	2,592,046
Brazil	3,940,069	7,525,966
Sweden	8,330,188	2,970,171
Turkey	4,899,815	6,520,151
Argentine Republic	6,168,624	4,514,563
China	3,543,362	4,450,732
Italy	3,129,173	5,555,312
Chili	3,711,544	2,207,306
Roumania	3,992,134	1,316,867
Norway	3,657,595	1,916,566
Japan	958,541	3,719,475
Portugal	2,390,065	1,445,676
Java	505,248	1,799,290
Philippine Islands	1,633,224	639,830
Austria	1,385,762	1,427,428
Peru	1,070,949	554,018
Greece	1,288,175	881,379
Central America	948,733	995,759
Mexico	554,746	1,213,721
Uruguay	267,101	1,488,433
Colombia	569,412	976,586
Spanish West Indies	243,966	1,121,096
Foreign West Africa	406,391	880,154
Morocco	360,926	538,685
Venezuela	145,212	679,043
Algeria	636,372	310,662
Ecuador	233,479	263,632
Tunis and Tripoli	369,053	286,239
Hayti and San Domingo	81,072	337,979
Persia	206,918	323,215
Bulgaria	126,102	215,721
French Indo-China	234,799	193,164
Foreign East Africa	30,738	400,471
Madagascar	137,592	121,889
Siam	115,186	78,245
All other countries	791,552	1,358,022
Total	£314,432,644	£143,184,048

The domestic exports of live animals for food during the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, were valued at £790,812; of articles of food and drink, £11,051,209; of raw materials, £18,334,292; of textile fabrics and yarns, £101,423,997; of metals and metal goods, £28,907,347; of machinery, £15,215,110; of apparel and articles of personal use, £9,319,939; of chemicals and medicinal preparations, £8,295,400; of all other manufactured or partly manufactured articles, £31,493,137; exported by parcel post, $1,337,931: total exports of British produce, £226,169,174; exports of foreign and colonial produce, £59,970,763; total exports, £286,139,937. The exports of cotton manufactures were valued at £63,772,054 in 1895, including yarn of the value of £9,292,594. The exports of woolen manufactures were £25,124,920 in value, of which sum £5,374,883 represents woolen and worsted yarn. The exports of manufactured linen were £5,357,140 in value, and of linen yarn £965,467. Those of jute manufactures were £2,232,427, and of jute yarn £356,118. The exports of apparel and haberdashery were £5,886,490. The total value of the exports of iron and steel were £19,695,382, of which £4,244,795 represents tin plates, £3,740,887 cast and wrought iron, £3,352,874 hoop, sheet, and plate iron, £2,570,682 wrought and unwrought steel, £2,075,549 pig iron, £1,901,802 railroad iron of all sorts, £849,050 bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron, £711,070 wire, and £248,673 scrap iron. The exports of hardware and cutlery amounted to £1,862,958. Copper exports were £2,825,486 in value. The value of the coal exported was £15,442,702.

In 1894 a royal commission was appointed to investigate the agricultural and industrial capabilities of Ireland. The commission reported that Irish crops and live stock, the product of which was £115,000,000 in 1894, might be doubled by means of improved methods; that the yield of potatoes, for instance, which averages 2·6 tons per acre, could be made to approach the 15 or 20 tons that are raised on the Continent, and that Ireland could supply a large part of England's demand for butter, bacon, and eggs by the use of better dairy machinery, a rational method of feeding hogs, and the breeding of improved races of poultry. These and the flax industries have declined, owing to Continental competition. To restore flax-growing the Irish farmers should have technical instruction, such as has been imparted by trained instructors to the farmers of Holland and Belgium. Instead of shipping live cattle to England, they should be slaughtered in Ireland, by which course employment would be found for much Irish labor and the Irish leather industry would be restored.

Navigation.—The number of vessels engaged in foreign commerce that were entered at the ports of the United Kingdom during 1894 was 61,931, of 39,818,000 tons, of which 37,970, of 29,033,000 tons, were British and 23,961, of 10,785,000 tons, were foreign; the number cleared was 62,237, of 40,718,000 tons, of which 37,874, of 29,649,000 tons, were British and 24,363, of 11,070,000 tons, were foreign. The tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes was 31,141,000, of which 22,727,000 tons were British and 8,414,000 tons were foreign; the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes was 35,778,000, of which 26,683,000 tons were British and 9,095,000 tons foreign. Of a total foreign tonnage of 21,854,712 tons entered and cleared, Norway had 5,418,954; Germany, 3,828,128; Holland, 2,278,387; Sweden, 2,089,130; Denmark, 2,000,127; France, 1,766,026; Spain, 1,253,133; Belgium, 1,023,812; Russia, 648,868; the United States, 536,446; Italy, 452,516; and Austria, 201,281 tons. The tonnage entered and cleared at the port of London was 14,433,580; at Liverpool, 10,489,578; at Cardiff, 10,478,391; at Newcastle, 4,948,113; at Hull, 3,933,123; at North and South Shields, 3,707,002; at Glasgow, 2,760,274; at Newport, 2,383,651; at Southampton, 2,323,516; at Sunderland, 2,084,519.

The number of British vessels engaged in the

home and foreign trade in 1894 was 16,547, of 8,716,285 tons, employing 240,458 seamen, of whom 31,050 were foreigners. The total number of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom was 21,206, of 8,956,181 tons, of which 12,943, of 2,987,161 tons, were sailing vessels and 8,263, of 5,969,020 tons, were steamers. The total shipping of the British Empire comprised 36,181 vessels, of 10,512,272 tons. During 1894 there were 322 sailing vessels, of 258,700 tons, and 521 steamers, of 434,091 tons, built and first registered in the United Kingdom. There were 7,920 sailing vessels, of 503,727 tons, and 2,597 steamers, of 404,684 tons, engaged in the coasting trade; 246 sailing vessels, of 31,669 tons, and 338 steamers, of 222,462 tons, engaged partly in the home trade and partly in the foreign trade, and 1,845 sailing vessels, of 2,286,829 tons, and 3,601 steamers, of 5,266,914 tons, engaged exclusively in the foreign trade.

Communications.—The railroads in operation at the beginning of 1895 had a total length of 20,908 miles, of which 14,536 miles were in England and Wales, 3,328 miles in Scotland, and 3,044 miles in Ireland. The share and loan capital amounted to £985,387,355. There were 911,412,926 passengers carried during the year, exclusive of holders of season tickets. The receipts from passengers amounted to £36,495,488 and from goods traffic £43,379,078; the total receipts from all sources were £84,310,831. The working expenses amounted to £47,208,313, which was 56 per cent. of the gross income. The canals of the United Kingdom have a total length of 3,813 miles, of which 1,204 miles belong to railroad companies. The total capital is £20,959,820. The Manchester ship canal, completed in 1894, has a length of 35¼ miles and is 26 feet deep, with a width at the bottom of 120 feet. The capital of the company is £15,412,000.

The number of letters delivered during 1895 was 1,502,000,000 in England and Wales, 156,000,000 in Scotland, and 113,000,000 in Ireland; total, 1,771,000,000. The number of post cards, which have partly taken the place of letters, owing to an extension of facilities, was 271,600,000 in England, 28,700,000 in Scotland, and 12,500,000 in Ireland; total, 312,800,000, showing an increase of nearly 26 per cent. over the previous year. The number of book packets was 522,500,000 in England, 60,800,000 in Scotland, and 31,300,000 in Ireland; total, 614,600,000. The number of newspapers was 117,500,000 in England, 17,300,000 in Scotland, and 17,000,000 in Ireland; total, 151,800,000. The number of parcels was 47,200,000 in England, 6,100,000 in Scotland, and 3,800,000 in Ireland; total, 57,100,000. The total number of money orders was 10,685,206, of the amount of £28,923,127, of which 9,190,304, of the amount of £24,953,532, were inland orders; the total number of postal orders was 60,681,078, of the amount of £22,759,282. The gross revenue of the post office, exclusive of telegraphs, was £10,748,014 and working expenses £7,978,284, leaving a net revenue of £2,769,730.

The telegraph lines of the British post office had on March 31, 1895, a total length of 33,062 miles, with 193,095 miles of wire, besides which there were 27,880 miles of private wire. The number of messages sent was 71,589,064, of which 60,216,708 were sent in England and Wales, 7,334,094 in Scotland, and 4,038,262 in Ireland. The gross revenue was £2,598,985 and the working expenses £76,354 greater, causing a total deficit for the year of £452,803, including interest on the price paid for the telegraphs when they were sold by the companies to the Government in February, 1870.

Currency.—When the United Kingdom provided in the coinage act of 1816 for the resumption of specie payments, which was effected three years later, after having had an inconvertible paper currency since 1797, the single gold standard was adopted. Previous to the French war silver was the principal currency. The unit of value adopted in the act of 1816 was the gold sovereign, containing 123·27447 grains of standard gold, 22 carats or 0·91666 fine, equal to 113 grains, or 7·3224 grammes of gold, equivalent to a pound sterling or 20 shillings of silver, whereas the guinea, which the sovereign superseded, was worth 21 shillings. The value of the sovereign, or pound sterling, in United States currency is $4.8665. The quantity of English gold coin in actual circulation was estimated in July, 1896, at £62,500,000; the reserves in the banks at £17,500,000, and the foreign coin and bullion reserve of the Bank of England at £30,000,000; total, £120,000,000. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings. The silver coin in circulation amounts to about £25,000,000. The paper currency circulating at the end of 1895 amounted to £41,400,000, of which £25,900,000 consisted of notes of the Bank of England, £1,800,000 of issues of English joint-stock and private banks, £7,300,000 of notes issued by chartered and joint-stock banks in Scotland, £2,500,000 of Bank of Ireland notes, and £3,900,000 of those of Irish joint-stock banks. The Bank of England notes are legal tender, but the bank is obliged to redeem them on demand in gold. The bank is also required by its charter to give its notes in exchange for gold bullion at the rate of £3 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce of standard gold, the persons presenting the gold having to bear the cost of assaying. The mint price thus established by law is less than the value of the gold when coined by ½*d.*, which thus constitutes the mint charge for coining an ounce of gold.

The Session of Parliament.—The parliamentary session of 1896 was opened on Feb. 11. The Queen's speech, after mentioning the Venezuelan dispute, the Armenian troubles, the Transvaal affair, the Afghan boundary settlement, the Siamese boundary arrangement with France, the subjugation of Ashanti, the conquest of Chitral, and the extension of naval defenses, enumerated twelve principal measures as representing the legislative policy of the Government. The list comprised bills dealing with naval defense, relief of agriculture, elementary education, employers' liability, Irish land, Scotch public health, trade conciliation, light railways, alien immigration, metropolitan water supply, an Irish Agricultural Department, and the law of evidence in criminal cases. Measures for mitigating the distress of classes engaged in the agricultural industry were placed at the head of the list, and the condition of agriculture was declared to be disastrous beyond recent experience. The creation of voluntary schools, the regulation of pauper immigration, and the construction of light railways for the rural districts were mentioned next in order, and then the employers' liability bill, the Irish land bill, and the formation of an Irish Board of Agriculture. Some of the bills, dealing with the less urgent of these subjects, were introduced, but never came to discussion, and others, notably those relating to the liability of employers and alien immigration, were not brought before Parliament at all. Certain subjects, on the other hand, demanded more than one measure, such as the English agricultural rating bill, which involved equivalent legislation for Scotland and Ireland, and the British light railways bill, which was accompanied by a bill for similar railways in Ireland. Ministerial measures were introduced that were not mentioned in the Queen's speech—twice as many as were mentioned—and several of these consumed much time in their discussion, such as the cattle diseases bill, the coal mines regulation bill, the London cabs bill, the

truck bill, the laborers bill for Ireland, and the locomotives on highways bill, all of which became law, together with the companies bill, the London University bill, the Irish education bill, the reserve forces bill, the military works bill, the military lands bill, and the military manœuvres bill, which failed of enactment. The introduction of complicated and contentious bills that provoked angry controversies, and the careless and easy management of Arthur J. Balfour as leader of the House, resulted in the failure of the Government, in spite of its enormous majority, to bring about results that resembled in any degree the programme. The lamentable fiasco of the chief Government measure, the education bill, was a victory that the weak and divided Opposition hardly dreamed of attaining. Mr. Balfour was able, however, to carry an important new rule of procedure that insures an allotment of time for the consideration of supply by which the more important classes of estimates can be adequately discussed. In the discussion in March of the resolution of Herbert Whiteley that the Government should do everything in its power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par between gold and silver, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that, while the Government was willing to make an effort in the direction of an international agreement, through a conference or through negotiations with other powers, with the object of establishing a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver, it would do so only on the distinct understanding that it was not prepared to abandon the gold standard in the United Kingdom. He said that in this determination all the members of the Cabinet were united, including those who were confirmed and pronounced bimetallists, and Mr. Balfour followed with an argument for bimetallism that he concluded with an admission that it was absolutely impossible to force upon the commercial community a currency which it mistrusted and was not willing to accept. The principal Government measures were brought in with promising and timely readiness. The Lord Chancellor's law of evidence bill, Lord James's water bill, the reserve forces bill, the Scotch public health bill, and the companies bill were initiated in the upper house. The Irish education bill, which was not brought in till May 5, was withdrawn because the Roman Catholics declined to accept the boon of 10*s.* for each pupil in denominational schools without the conscience clause, when the offer was accompanied with the condition that such schools would have to submit to inspection. The London University bill was introduced in the House of Lords on July 6 and the Irish light railways bill in the House of Commons on July 9. The Scotch and Irish rating bills had to wait till the fate of the English measure was decided. In redemption of the Conservative promise to relieve local taxation for the benefit of agricultural property, the Government carried, against the strenuous opposition of the Liberals, this agricultural land rating bill, granting for five years a subvention from the imperial treasury to the local authorities, estimated at from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a year, equal to half the rates on agricultural land, the relief amounting to about 1*s.* an acre on the average. Houses and buildings continue to pay in full and are separately assessed. To facilitate the passage of the bill, which was assailed by urban Conservatives as well as the Radicals, the Government agreed to limit its operation to five years, and promised an inquiry into the reform of the whole system of local taxation. This measure affords only a temporary relief to the tenant farmers, for after a few years their rents will be raised in proportion. A Scotch rating bill was passed giving an equivalent grant to Scotch farmers, and the Irish equivalent grant was dealt with by temporary legislation. A cattle importation act makes permanent and strictly binding the existing enforcement of the compulsory slaughter of cattle and sheep at the port of landing, which has been discretionary with the Minister of Agriculture. This measure, which practically protects the breeders of Great Britain against American and Canadian competition, provoked a great deal of criticism, and resistance was offered in behalf of the breeders of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire, who fatten store cattle from Canada. The plea of Mr. Long that producers ought to be protected from foreign disease when they took so much trouble to stamp out disease at home was so effective that the bill was passed on June 22 by a vote of 232 to 75.

The Irish land bill was finally passed by the House of Commons on July 29, though it was condemned by Mr. Healy as inadequate and denounced as a fraud by Mr. Dillon and was opposed to the last by the Irish landlords, who saw in it the confiscation of the remnant of their property left by previous legislation. When the bill reached the House of Lords the Government, deserted by Irish landlords and their English sympathizers, was defeated repeatedly, though Radical peers came to its support, and the bill was so transformed and amended as to be unrecognizable. The Commons reinstated the provision bringing pastoral holdings of between £50 and £100 ratable value within the operation of the land laws, accepted in another form Lord Inchiquin's amendment declaring that mere occupation did not entitle a tenant to a deduction from the fair rent, and compromised on other points. The chief value of the bill in the view of its authors was that it will help to extinguish, by the development of a system of purchase, the dual ownership arising out of Mr. Gladstone's land bill of 1881 and promote the more rapid and effective working of the land purchase acts passed by the Unionist Government in 1885 and 1891. It provided for the sale to the tenants of the estates administered by the Landed Estates Court, but it was feared that the price would have to be fixed so low as not only to wipe out the interest of the encumbered owners, but a part of the property of a great majority of the mortgagees. Mr. Morley and the Irish members condemned the bill for not going far enough to meet the demands of tenants for further reductions of rent, and they asked that the period of judicial settlement should be reduced from fifteen to ten years. The champions of property rights denounced as the thin end of the wedge a clause providing that where three fourths of the tenants on an estate desire to purchase, the other fourth shall be compelled to join them. While not reducing agricultural rents to the prairie value desired by Parnell, which he said Mr. Morley's bill of 1895 would have done, Gerald Balfour so framed his own bill as to empower the court, after allowing for the value of the tenant's improvements, to allot to him also a share of the value elicited by them from the inherent qualities of the soil. The bill also recognized turbary as a tenant's right. It states that a tenant shall not be held to be compensated for improvements by anything save money or money's worth. No improvements antedating 1850 can be reclaimed. Gerald Balfour proposes to increase the statutory term of fixed rents to thirty years, subject to a revision every five years automatically determined by the rise and fall of prices. The act abolished the jurisdiction of county courts in land cases and seeks to reduce the enormous cost of procedure. To render purchase under the act of 1891 more attractive the guarantee fund and the insurance deposit are abolished, and the period given to pur-

chasing tenants to repay the money borrowed from the state is extended from forty-nine to seventy years. Evicted tenants are allowed to return as purchasers by agreement.

The light-railway bill for England, to be followed by similar measures for Scotland and Ireland, provides that the maximum sum of £1,000,000 may be advanced from the imperial treasury to assist the construction of light railways to aid transport from agricultural districts or fishing centers. Companies already in existence undertaking to build such agricultural feeder lines can borrow of the Government 25 per cent. of the capital at 3½ per cent. interest and an equal proportion on the same terms from the local authorities. One half of the amount required for the railway must be provided by stock subscriptions, and 50 per cent. of these must be paid up. Land taken for such railways will not be made to pay higher rates than it has before. Three commissioners are appointed to superintend the working of the act, and these shall have power, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, to condemn and take land for the railways. The Government is empowered to have a quarter of the million pounds at its disposal in special advances as loans or free gifts for building railways of particular utility that would not otherwise be built. A bill to prevent the adulteration of beer, introduced by Protectionists who desired to foster the cultivation of British barley, prescribed that malt and hops should be the ingredients used in the brewing of beer. The bill was withdrawn when the Lord Chancellor gave a promise to institute an inquiry as to whether fresh legislation was needed to prevent the use of deleterious ingredients in the brewing of beer, and whether it is possible and desirable to define the materials of which beer is composed without undue interference with the liberty of the brewer to compose it as he pleases, so long as it is not poisonous. To please the various schools of temperance reform, a royal commission was appointed, with Lord Peel at its head, to inquire into the operation and administration of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to examine and report on the proposals which may be made for their amendment in the public interest, due regard being had to the rights of individuals.

One of the most important pledges that the Conservative party gave before the election was to carry an education bill that would satisfy the friends of religious education. The bill was elaborately drawn up in such fashion as to attract the support of the Irish members by its provisions for aiding Catholic as well as Anglican and other denominational schools. After a thorough discussion of the principle the Government carried it on the second reading by a majority of 267. It was obnoxious, however, to the great majority of the nonconformists, so much so that a serious dissension between the Conservatives and a large section of the Liberal Unionists was likely to result if the Cabinet attempted to force its proposals through Parliament. The education bill proposed to decentralize the administrative control of the schools by setting up a new education authority in every county and borough. The county or borough council would appoint an education committee, and through it control the administration of the parliamentary grants, have charge of the inspection of elementary schools, and assist in the development of secondary schools, which would be under the control of the committee, with the powers conferred by the technical education act and the handling of the portion of the beer tax allocated for the assistance of secondary schools. In addition to the Parliamentary grants already prescribed by law the the new local education authority would have to distribute 4*s.* for every child among the voluntary schools. Schools would be allowed to federate themselves by districts or by denominations and receive the whole grant due to all the schools in the federation. Eventually the local or denominational authorities would be intrusted to alter the code of education to suit their particular requirements. In board schools or others receiving Government aid, whenever a reasonable number of parents unite in demanding separate religious instruction for their children, the managers must arrange to allow it to be given. The limitation of parliamentary aid to 17*s.* 6*d.* for each pupil in average attendance was abolished and elementary schools were exempted from the payment of rates. The additional grant of 4*s.* per child was to be applied to improving the teaching staff and increasing the pay of teachers in the voluntary schools, which in the poor and crowded districts labored under financial distress. Sir John Gorst, in defending his proposals against the attacks of the advocates of secular state education, pointed out that the voluntary schools were an established institution, and that in 1895 they educated 2,445,812 children, against 1,879,218 educated in the board schools, and could not be replaced except by the expenditure of £25,346,000 for buildings and equipments and £2,250,000 a year for maintenance. The bill was read a second time on May 12 by the unprecedented majority of 423 to 156, all sections of the Irish Nationalists having decided to vote for it, though Mr. Dillon threatened to oppose its details. The breach between the Radicals and the Irish gave rise to a lively controversy and was welcomed by many English nonconformists as being final. In committee it was found that the Ministerialists were divided in regard to the application of the principle of decentralization in details, and that not only the nonconformists and the secularists, but many of the Church party also clamored against the clause providing for religious instruction, condemning it as a departure from the existing compromise. The managers both of Anglican and of Roman Catholic schools declared the 4*s.* grant to be insufficient. Some county councils protested against the responsibility thrown upon them; separate treatment was demanded for London, and a grave difference of opinion arose among the strongest supporters of voluntary schools as to whether aid should be given by an imperial grant or by allowing voluntary schools to obtain a share of the rates. An amendment accepted by Mr. Balfour, though Sir John Gorst demurred, allowing separate education committees to be established in noncounty boroughs containing 20,000 inhabitants, thus multiplying the number of these authorities, roused a general protest from the county councils against being deprived of the best rate-paying areas. Mr. Balfour, seeing that it was now impossible to pass the bill if the session was to close in the middle of August, proposed that the House adjourn at that time till the middle of January, and then go on with the bill. This plan having been pronounced impracticable, as it would place the ministry at the mercy of the minority, since the new session must begin in March, he withdrew the bill, promising that the Government would convoke Parliament early in the following year in order to fulfill the pledges given to the voluntary schools.

The labor legislation was not extensive or remarkable. The truck bill that was passed is very similar to the one prepared by Mr. Asquith for the previous Parliament, but it was declared unsatisfactory to the working people because it contains a loophole in the interest of the employer, legalizing contracting out on the part of the worker. The mines regulation bill had also been prepared by the

preceding Government. The various truck acts that have been passed make it illegal to give food or goods as part remuneration for labor, or to provide tools or materials for work if they are reckoned as a reward for labor, or to deduct the price of food or other articles supplied from wages, or of tools given to the workman to keep, or in home industries in wool, silk, etc., to make any deduction from the contract price; but when the workman acquiesces his wages may be paid to his wife or for dues or subscriptions; and it is legal for the workman to contract how his wages shall be expended, unless it is for goods or materials; moreover, deductions beyond the actual loss may be deducted from wages for spoiled work or materials, and fines imposed for lateness or absence or misconduct, but women or children may be fined only to the extent of the employers' damage. A conciliation-in-disputes act gives expression to a public sentiment against industrial war without providing any effective means for preventing or settling disputes. The boards of conciliation and arbitration created by a former act—if mediation has failed and the parties to a dispute agree to submit to arbitration—may act as arbitrators, or may appoint arbitrators. The arbitrators shall have power to examine witnesses under oath, and call for the production of documents, but employers can not be required to produce their books, nor officers of trade unions their records. If the agreement to arbitrate is enforcible in law, the award of the arbitrators is binding and enforcible.

Among the minor measures that became law was one altering the law restricting the use of locomotives on highways so as to permit the development and enjoyment of automobile carriages, which have hitherto been practically debarred from the use of English roads by the regulations intended for heavy traction engines and the like. A majority was found in the House of Commons for a bill requiring foreign and colonial meat, cheese, butter, and other agricultural produce to be labeled, so that it shall not be sold for English, and the question was afterward referred to a select committee. The House passed a unanimous resolution in favor of the increased employment of discharged soldiers by the Government. A bill to enable the army authorities to bring battalions up to the war strength when required for service in the field, the system of linked battalions, the attempted territorial organization, and all other devices having failed, was the reserve forces bill, which provided that when a warlike expedition is contemplated men belonging to the first class of the army reserve may be called out during the first year after their discharge for permanent service, thus prolonging the seven years' service to eight if the ordinary exigencies of the army require it. The bill was not pressed when military expert opinion was found to be divided regarding the utility of such a makeshift.

Lord Cranborne's benefices bill, based on the recommendations of a royal commission, is intended to put an end to the scandals arising from the abuse of Church patronage, such as the traffic in livings, the sale of advowsons by auction, and the presentation through venality, caprice, or nepotism of grossly immoral or incompetent incumbents. The bill gives to the bishop power, on the prayer of any of the parishioners, to refuse institution on any one of various grounds involving incapacity or misconduct. The presentee or the patron may appeal to the archbishop, assisted by a judge of the High Court, and their decision shall be final. The bishop may, after an investigation through commissioners, inhibit an incumbent who is unwilling or through his own fault unfit or incompetent to discharge the cure of souls, and may then appoint a curate, to be paid out of the proceeds of the living. Some of the grounds on which a bishop may condemn an incumbent are evil report concerning his moral conduct, pecuniary embarrassments, and neglect of duty in any previous employment. This bill, though carefully prepared and supported by public opinion, was thrown out, owing to pressure of business. The same fate overtook Sir John Lubbock's early-closing bill providing that the local authorities should be empowered to close the shops at a certain hour when two thirds of the shopkeepers of the district agreed upon the hour. This measure, to the principle of which the House of Commons assented in a unanimous resolution in 1893, was supported by the clergy, the medical profession, and the trade councils of all the principal towns. The deceased wife's sister bill, which for the first time had been passed in all its stages by the House of Lords, obtaining moderate majorities, was wrecked at last in the House of Commons, not because it would not command a majority, but because the minority would offer an energetic resistance and demand facilities for discussion that the ministers could not afford. Sir Alfred Hickman obtained an opportunity to argue at some length his bill to provide workingmen with freehold dwellings by a grant of assistance out of the public funds. His proposition, which was described by Radical members as the first step of the Tory democracy toward socialism, and as the thin end of the wedge for the nationalization of the land, was to empower local authorities to make to workingmen, clerks, and others earning not more than £3 a week a maximum advance of £150, to be secured by a terminable annuity for the purchase or building of a dwelling, the borrower being required to raise one fourth of the purchase money or to provide the site. The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to give power to the judges of the High Court to forbid the publication of indecent evidence, such as is likely to be prejudicial to public morality.

The Government promised an inquiry into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's filibustering expedition into the Transvaal Republic, but Mr. Chamberlain insisted that it should not be instituted until after the trial of the prisoners whom the South African Republic had delivered up to be dealt with by British justice. A few days before the House of Commons rose a select committee was appointed. The determination of the Government to proceed on a larger scale with the forward policy in Uganda was vigorously resisted by the Radicals. A resolution authorizing the expenditure of £2,000,000 on a railroad from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza was carried by a vote of 255 to 75. The Egyptian advance up the Nile was the subject of a spirited controversy. A motion to adjourn, that was made by Mr. Labouchere to afford an opportunity to attack the ministry on this question, was defeated by 268 against 126 votes. The ordering of Indian troops to Suakim raised a still more serious question, for many Ministerialists were surprised when it was learned that Lord George Hamilton, after he had previously refused to charge India with any part of the cost of two native regiments borrowed to serve at Mombasa, had now decided, against the vigorous protest of the Indian Government, to require the Indian treasury to provide the pay and all the ordinary expenses of the Suakim contingent. The mean injustice of requiring the Indian Government to bear the full charges of all British troops sent to India for any extraordinary emergency and of its own troops also when borrowed for an imperial emergency caused the Radicals to inquire derisively: "Who are the little Englanders now?" An amendment to Lord George Hamilton's motion imposing the charge on

the Indian taxpayers was moved by Mr. Morley and supported by Sir Henry Fowler, and when it came to a division the normal ministerial majority was reduced by nearly half, the vote being 275 against 190. Parliament was prorogued on Aug. 14.

The Irish Parties.—As soon as Parliament met, Justin McCarthy definitely resigned the leadership of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalist party, and on Feb. 18 John Dillon was elected chairman in his place. At the same time Thomas Sexton, whom the anti-Parnellites vainly invited to be their leader, applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and retired from active politics. As the result of his refusal, the division in the party became more pronounced until, in April, Timothy Healy and his followers definitely seceded. The Irish party was thus split up into 3 factions—the Dillonites, numbering 42; the Healyites, 28; and the Parnellites, under John E. Redmond, 12. In August John Daly, Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert George Whitehead, Thomas Devany, and other Irish political prisoners were set free. Several of them were broken down mentally and physically by solitary confinement and the rigors of English prison discipline. On Sept. 1 a convention of the Irish race met in Dublin, consisting of 2,000 delegates from Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australasia, South Africa, and other countries. The Healyites and Parnellites held themselves entirely aloof from the convention, in which resolutions were passed urging the Irish factions to cease their quarrels and unite once more into a single party, bound together by the principle of home rule and disciplined under the rule of the majority. The report of a royal commission appointed to examine into the fiscal relations between Ireland and Great Britain raised a fresh Irish question. The commission, in which Conservatives and Liberal Unionists were preponderantly represented, reached the conclusion that Ireland is now and has for very many years been paying into the imperial exchequer a sum exceeding by £2,500,000 at least the annual amount of taxation that would be proportionate to the wealth and population of the island. In September the London police supposed that they had discovered a dynamite plot, directed presumably against Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Russia, in which Irish Fenians were implicated with anarchists. They caused the arrest, on Sept. 13, in Boulogne, of Patrick J. P. Tynan, accused of being the "No. 1" or chief conspirator in the Dublin plot resulting in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and T. H. Burke, on May 6, 1882. Two Irishmen, named Kearney and Haines, were arrested at Antwerp; and Edward J. Ivory, a native of New York, traveling under the name of Edward Bell, was arrested in Glasgow. The French Government refused to extradite, because the evidence of his identity with "No. 1" was insufficient, and, if he had been identified as the same person, proof was lacking that he participated in the Phœnix Park murders, which, moreover, were now covered by prescription. In the end Ivory also was discharged.

Resignation of Lord Rosebery.—When in the autumn the Armenian agitation was renewed in England, and Mr. Gladstone by his letters and other Liberal leaders by their speeches, accused the Conservative Government of pusillanimity in not attempting to coerce the Sultan singlehanded, Lord Rosebery, who has long felt his position of leader of the Liberal party irksome for a peer, and had before sought to resign, announced on Oct. 7 his decision to relinquish the responsibility definitively for the reason that he could not countenance the policy urged by Mr. Gladstone and a considerable mass of the Liberal party, and desired to resume his liberty of action and speak his mind freely on the Eastern question. This he did later, pointing out that independent action would be likely to plunge England into war without support from any quarter, and that the first effect would be the destruction of the Armenians.

International Workers' Congress.—A Congress of International Socialist Workers and Trade Unions that met in London on July 27, and sat six days, was greatly divided and disturbed during the first three days by the dissensions of different schools of social theorists and politicians. About 800 delegates were present, representing all the principal industrial countries. The previous congress, in Zurich, had resolved that anarchists should not be admitted, and had excluded delegates holding credentials from societies that professed revolutionary doctrines and condemned political and constitutional action. The anarchists sought admission again to the London congress in great force, having this time secured their mandates from the syndical chambers or trade unions of France, Italy, and Spain, in many of which they form the majority. The socialists in France, who are represented prominently and numerously in the French Chamber of Deputies and in the municipal councils of the cities, in several of which they have elected the mayors, are the preponderant element among the working people of the country, while trade-unionism, often tinged with anarchism, has little influence. In England, on the contrary, the trade-unionists dominate the working classes, and socialism is numerically weaker. Owing to the fact, however, that the Social Democratic Federation of the Independent Labor party has a multitude of branches, while the trade unions are great societies embracing in some cases many thousand workers, the British socialist organizations were able to send 262 delegates to the congress, when there were only 185 direct representatives of the trade unions. The leaders of the Social Democratic Federation decided to give as many offices to the trade-unionists as to the socialists, but this policy was not carried out by their followers, who elected an overwhelming number of socialists as officials and members of commissions. Jules Guesde and M. Deville proposed in the French delegation that no anarchist should be allowed to sit as a delegate of any labor organization, putting a forced interpretation on the Zurich resolution that was not acceptable to the delegation, which rejected it by 57 to 56 votes. Thereupon 47 of the French socialists left the room. These representatives of the French Collectivists, including most of the deputies and municipal councilors, formed themselves into a second French section, which was recognized by the congress. M. Vaillant and the Blanquists, while disclaiming anarchist principles, remained with the French majority, of whom not more than 20 were genuine anarchists. When the question of the admission of representatives of anarchist bodies arose in the congress their cause was supported by a large number of the French trade-unionists and of the delegates belonging to the English Independent Labor party. The advocates of anarchism were at last excluded. In framing rules for the next congress it was desired, to avoid a repetition of the contest, to disqualify anarchists who manage to secure mandates from foreign trade unions. The British Social Democratic Federation proposed to exclude all trade unions that did not subscribe to the entire socialist programme, but the foreign delegations as well as the British trade-unionists objected to the exclusion of the powerful British trade unions that still condemn socialism. The rule that was finally adopted states that the next congress will be open only to the following two classes: 1,

Representatives of those organizations which seek to substitute socialist property and production for capitalist property and production, and who consider legislative and parliamentary action as one of the necessary means of attaining that end; 2, purely trade organizations which, though taking no militant part in politics, declare that they recognize the necessity of legislative and parliamentary action. Consequently anarchists are excluded. To prevent the anarchists from creating the same disturbance that they did at Zurich, and again in London, it is provided that all credentials shall be examined and passed upon by a special commission, from which there shall be no appeal to the congress. It was decided to hold the next congress in Germany, the town to be chosen by the German delegation, in 1899.

The congress could not decide upon any practical solution of the agrarian question, which has such different phases in different countries that the national organizations should deal with it locally, but an ultimate socialistic solution was approved, in which land, like the other means of production, shall become common property, which society in its corporate capacity will cause to be cultivated in the common interest by the most scientific methods. In regard to political action, the congress, declaring that, with the view of realizing the emancipation of the workers, the enfranchisement of the humanity of the citizen, and the establishment of the International Socialist Republic, the conquest of political power is of paramount importance, called upon workers of all countries to unite, independent of and apart from all bourgeois political parties, and to demand universal adult suffrage, one adult vote, and the secret ballot. The congress also declared for the emancipation of woman, and in favor of the full autonomy of all nationalities, and concluded by declaring that, whatever the pretext, whether religion or civilization, colonial extension is only another name for the extension of the area of capitalistic exploitation in the exclusive interest of the capitalistic class. The resolutions in regard to economic and industrial action affirmed the need of the socialization of transport and exchange, and the complete organization of workers in view of the disappearance of free competition and the rapid growth of huge combinations of capitalists. The great coal mines, the great iron and chemical works, the railroads, and the larger factories should therefore be nationalized and socialized. The congress approved the increased economic and political action of trade unions, and desired in the near future international co-operation of the proletariat for the abolition of all tariffs and duties, and for factory and labor protection laws. The resolutions of the Paris Congress in favor of a legal eight-hours' day, abolition of child labor under fourteen, prohibition of night work, abolition of the truck system, and the inspection of all industries, were reaffirmed, but the congress resolved to limit action temporarily to securing the eight-hours' day, the abolition of the sweating system, and the introduction of perfect legislative protection for home workers by the recognition of the unassailable right of combination and coalition of both sexes. The congress considered strikes and boycotts necessary weapons to attain the objects of trade unions, and stated that it should be the special duty of the societies in each country to take care that workers coming from other countries shall become members of the unions and not work for less than the union rate of wages; in case of strikes and lockouts trade unions of all countries should assist each other. Another resolution impressed upon the proletariat the imperative necessity, in view of the rapid industrial and economic development that is going on, of learning how to administer the public business for the common good. A minority report in favor of a general strike, which was alleged to have been successful in Belgium, Sweden, and Austria, was disapproved. Amendments that were incorporated in the resolutions affirmed that no woman should be allowed to work in factory or workshop for six weeks before and six weeks after her confinement; that the age of employment should be raised from fourteen to sixteen years; that, in view of the great and serious question of the unemployed, where private employers fail public employment should be found for all workmen that are affected; that immigration of aliens is desirable; that home work should be abolished wherever possible; and that apprentices, in the same way as women, should be admitted to trade unions for their socialistic and technical education. On the question of state education the congress voted in favor of a free course from the kindergarten to the university for every pupil. A vote was passed for the abolition of standing armies and for the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration, which was coupled with the assertion that while the capitalist class exists universal peace is impossible.

GREECE, a constitutional monarchy in southeastern Europe. The legislative power is vested in the Boule, a single chamber of 207 members, elected for four years by universal male suffrage. The King is Georgios I, born Dec. 24, 1845, a son of the present King of Denmark, elected by the Boule on March 18, 1863, and confirmed by the protecting powers—England, France, and Russia—in the protocol signed at London on June 5, 1863. He married Olga, daughter of the Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia. The heir apparent, Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, born Aug. 2, 1868, is married to Sophia, Princess of Prussia.

The ministry constituted on June 10, 1895, is composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Theodore Delyannis; Minister

M. THEODORE DELYANNIS, THE GREEK PRIME MINISTER.

of the Interior, Kyriakoulis Mavromichalis; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Skouzes; Minister of Justice, Philip Varvoglis; Minister of Marine, Nicholas Levides; Minister of War, Col. Smolentz; Minister of Public Instruction, Demetrius Petrides.

Area and Population.—The area of Greece is 25,041 square miles. The population at the census of 1889 was 2,187,208, composed of 1,133,625 males

and 1,053,583 females. The results of the latest census show a total resident population of 2,418,000 in 1896. There are about 3,500,000 Greeks in European Turkey, 400,000 in Crete and the other islands of the Ægean, and 2,000,000 in Asia Minor. Athens, the capital, had 107,251 inhabitants in 1889 and 128,000 in 1896. The number of marriages recorded in Greece in 1890 was 19,899; of births, 78,226; of deaths, 55,813.

Finances.—The estimated revenue receipts for 1895 were 91,331,118 drachmai, of which 19,706,908 drachmai were set down to direct taxation, 29,101,000 to customs and excise, 18,366,500 to stamps and dues, 11,073,250 to monopolies, 3,644,560 to state property, 994,900 to sales, 1,024,000 to repayments, 2,355,000 to arrears, 2,595,000 to elementary instruction, 1,200,000 to municipal police, 650,000 to international telegraphs, 300,000 to lighthouse dues, and 320,000 to extraordinary sources. The total expenditure for 1895 was estimated at 90,150,380 drachmai, of which 21,926,326 drachmai were for the public debt, 5,311,600 for pensions, 1,325,000 for the civil list, 496,560 for the Chamber of Deputies, 2,024,119 for foreign affairs, 5,458,139 for justice, 11,110,984 for the interior, 7,643,618 for instruction, 15,359,250 for the army, 5,492,929 for the navy, 2,578,467 for finance, 9,349,384 for the collection of revenue, and 2,074,000 for various purposes. The public debt on Jan. 1, 1895, consisted of 470,034,822 drachmai of amortizable gold loans, comprising the sinking-fund loans of 1880, 1884, and 1887, the loan of 70,621,012 drachmai due to the three powers, and a railroad loan of 59,926,500 drachmai; 34,778,960 drachmai of amortizable paper loans; 155,000,000 drachmai of gold consols, issued in 1889; 31,801,295 drachmai of permanent debts issued in 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880, and payable in currency; 16,800,000 drachmai of gold-currency debt; 102,000,000 drachmai of forced paper currency; and a floating gold debt of 14,194,075 drachmai; making the total liabilities 656,028,897 drachmai in gold and 168,580,255 drachmai in paper. In 1884 the sums voted for interest were 8,532,768 drachmai in gold and 12,002,140 drachmai in paper. By the financial act of March 19, 1894, the Government was authorized to suspend the sinking fund of the gold debt and pay only 30 per cent. of the interest.

Defense.—All able-bodied Greeks are liable to military service. The period of active service is two years, but it may be shortened by long furloughs. The nominal strength of the active army in 1895 was 1,880 officers and 22,997 men, with 3,739 horses and 120 field guns. The reserves include 104,500 men, and the territorial army numbers 146,000.

The navy consists of 2 old ironclads carrying Krupp guns, 3 armored cruisers armed with Canet guns, 4 unprotected cruisers, 12 gunboats, and 17 torpedo boats, besides a torpedo vessel and 2 Nordenfeldt submarine boats. The *personnel* comprises 185 officers and 3,165 men. The navy is manned partly by enlistment and partly by conscription for two years among the seafaring population.

Commerce.—The total value of the imports in 1895 was 106,822,000 drachmai, or francs, against 109,959,000 drachmai in 1894. The importation of cereals was 27,581,000 drachmai; of cloth and yarns, 20,331,000 drachmai; of coal, 7,318,000 drachmai; of drugs and chemicals, 6,914,000 drachmai; of metals and minerals, 5,724,000 drachmai; of timber, 4,635,000 drachmai; of dried fish and caviare, 4,154,000 drachmai; of metal and stone manufactures, 3,631,000 drachmai; of skins, 2,934,000 drachmai; of sugar, 2,909,000 drachmai; of paper, 2,522,000 drachmai; of coffee, 2,289,000 drachmai; of live animals, 2,279,000 drachmai; of rice, 2,110,000 drachmai; of glass and pottery, 1,231,000 drachmai; miscellaneous imports, 10,260,000 drachmai. The total value of exports in 1895 was 71,156,000 drachmai, against 74,291,000 drachmai in 1894. The exports of currants was valued at 21,807,000 drachmai; of metals and ores, 18,627,000 drachmai; of wine, 4,476,000 drachmai; of olive oil, 3,183,000 drachmai; of figs, 2,884,000 drachmai; of gallnuts, 2,346,000 drachmai; of tobacco, 2,011,000 drachmai; of silk, 1,690,000 drachmai; of sponges, 1,525,000 drachmai; of olives, 1,391,000 drachmai; of brandy, 1,273,000 drachmai; of fruits, 952,000 drachmai; miscellaneous exports, 8,991,000 drachmai.

The commercial intercourse with foreign countries in 1894 is shown in the following table, giving the values of imports and exports in drachmai:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	30,143,700	22,150,850
Russia	28,699,225	5,076,450
Austria	14,385,425	7,603,425
Turkey	9,873,800	9,348,825
France	8,565,500	9,509,800
Germany	9,144,850	2,060,275
Italy	2,577,225	4,828,150
Belgium	1,577,175	7,572,575
United States	3,123,400	2,104,500
Holland	829,650	2,696,175
Other countries	1,074,875	1,339,875
Total	109,958,825	74,290,900

A crisis in the currant trade has had a serious effect upon the prosperity of Greece. When a demand for the dried currants produced only in Greece arose in France, where they were used for the manufacture of wine, a great area in the Morea was planted out to the vines, and in fifteen years the crop was doubled. The French vintage then began to recover, and to protect the native wine-growers the French Government enacted decrees against manufactured wine and laid a heavy duty on Zante currants. The French demand, which had seemed to be unlimited, suddenly vanished, and in consequence the Morea produces 30,000 or 40,000 tons of currants more than the world requires. Prices have fallen so low that they scarcely cover the cost of cultivation, and if the crisis continues, and no new outlet for dried currants is found, the plantations will have to be abandoned and the communities sunk in ruin. When the crop was about 130,000 tons, a quantity just sufficient to satisfy the normal demand, the growers realized 50,000,000 drachmai for their crop, but since the crop has increased to 170,000 tons, it is worth in the market only a little over 25,000,000 drachmai. In 1895 a law was passed requiring all exporters to deposit 15 per cent. of the currants intended for export in Government stores, where they will be used in making wine and spirits in the country. Currant dealers abroad received the bill favorably, but the Opposition in the Boule loaded it with conditions and limited its duration to a year. It succeeded nevertheless in keeping the price of currants above a fixed figure. The crop of 1895 was 150,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons remained in Greece. Great Britain is now the chief consumer, taking half the total export, while France takes about a fifth.

Navigation.—The merchant marine in 1894 consisted of 125 steamers, of 134,687 tons, and 762 sailing vessels, of 343,442 tons. During 1893 there were 5,778 vessels, of 2,214,764 tons, entered and 5,201, of 2,202,467 tons, cleared. Of the vessels entered 2,639, of 314,196 tons, were Greek. The Greeks have a large proportion of the carrying trade of Levantine, Euxine, and Danubian ports.

Communications.—The length of railroads open to traffic in 1894 was 555 miles, of which 92 miles belonged to the Government. The building of roads, of which there are now 2,043 miles, has recently been prosecuted in earnest. The telegraphs,

including cables, had a total length of 4,781 miles in the beginning of 1895, with 5,836 miles of wire. There were 865,870 internal and 197,569 international telegrams sent during 1894. The post office in 1893 conveyed 3,791,000 internal and 5,287000, international letters and postal cards, and 5,058,000 internal and 2,919,000 international newspapers, circulars, and samples. The postal receipts were 1,542,844, and expenses 1,570,121 francs; the telegraph receipts in 1894 were 1,062,985, and expenses 1,392,453 francs.

Currency.—Greece joined the Latin monetary union in 1868. A forced paper currency was issued in 1877 and succeeding years. In December, 1884, the redemption of specie payments was decreed, but in September, 1885, the notes were reissued. In June, 1886, notes of less than 5 drachmai were authorized. The National, Ionian, and Epiro-Thessalian Banks have authority to issue notes, which are declared legal tender, up to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai of fractional currency. The notes of the National Bank in circulation on Sept. 1, 1895, amounted to 108,200,000 drachmai.

The Boule.—The death of Trikoupis, in April, left the Opposition party with no leader when the Chamber opened its session on Nov. 5. The budget was drawn up as usual to show a surplus, 95,344 drachmai of revenue and 93,753,000 drachmai of expenditure, but a deficit was expected. No arrangement had been reached with the foreign creditors, who had disappointed Delyannis in rejecting the best terms that Greece could offer, with taxation at the maximum and expenditure reduced to the lowest possible limit. Negotiations were still pending. In regard to the Cretan question, the Premier said that Greece and Crete must remain quiescent until the pledge of the powers to enforce the execution of the recently conceded Cretan reforms was definitely belied. While the Opposition parties were raising a heated discussion and inveighing against the Government on account of its apathy toward Crete, the King announced in a rescript the necessity for military manœuvres on a large scale, the withdrawal of troops from police duties, the summoning of 12,000 men from the reserve, and the need of a more modern rifle. The proposals made by Delyannis to the bondholders differed fundamentally from those of Trikoupis, who proposed to pay to the creditors either a fixed perpetual annual sum or a rate of interest that would be increased with the return of prosperity. Delyannis was willing to grant a certain proportion of the *plus values*, or the improvement of revenue and gain by a reduction of the *agio*, proposing to add to the sum set aside for the service of the debt an amount equivalent to two fifths of the surplus yield of the specially conceded revenues, and one fourth of the profit to be gained by the conversion of the interest money from paper into gold in case of a fall in the rate of exchange. His proposals were rejected by the bondholders' committee in Paris, and the subsequent correspondence he declined to lay before the Boule.

Olympic Games.—The revived Olympic games attracted 129 contending athletes from foreign countries, including 42 Germans, 23 Englishmen, 21 Americans, 18 Frenchmen, 7 Italians, 6 Swedes, 6 Austrians, 5 Danes, and 1 Australian. The Stadion was restored, forming an immense auditorium, with an ample arena made in marble. The games began on April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence. They were preluded by a choral ode written by M. Samaras, a Greek composer. R. Garret, of Princeton College, bore away the prize for throwing the discus from the Greek champion, and also that for putting the weight. F. A. Lane, Curtis, Jameson, and other college athletes from Princeton, T. E. Burke, of Boston, and other Americans gained prizes in the foot races, one of which was won by the Australian amateur Flack. In lifting the Danish competitor was first, and in fencing a Frenchman won the contest with the foils. In a dash on a bicycle a French contestant was the victor, and in an all-day race an Austrian. In exercises on the parallel bars, the fixed bar, and the vaulting horse, and in turning on the horizontal bar, German athletes were victorious. A German wrestler bore off another prize. Greek marksmen excelled in rifle and pistol shooting. The long foot race from Marathon was won by a young Greek named Louis, who was loaded with honors for his admirable performance. At the final feast, on April 15, olive branches and medals were distributed among the victors by the King, to whom one of the contestants from Oxford University addressed a Pindaric ode. The athletic meeting of 1900 will be held in Paris. The American athletes in parting presented a memorial to the King, asking that the Olympic games be perpetuated at Athens. M. Averoff, of Alexandria, who gave 1,000,000 drachmai for the restoration of the Stadion, offered to contribute 500,000 drachmai yearly until the structure was completed in Pentelic marble. The Government decided to ask the Boule to provide for a celebration of the Olympic games every fourth year in the intervals between the games that the international committee intend to hold.

GUATEMALA, a republic in Central America. The members of the National Assembly are elected for four years by universal male suffrage. The President is elected for six years. For the term ending March 15, 1898, J. M. Reyna Barrios was elected.

Area and Population.—Guatemala has an area of 63,400 square miles. The population was estimated in 1895 at 1,800,000, about three fifths of whom are pure Indians and the rest of mixed white and Indian blood, with a very small proportion of pure whites. There were 5,735 marriages, 64,738 births, and 27,020 deaths in 1893. The capital is Guatemala la Nueva, which has a population of 85,000, of whom 70,000 are of European origin. Education is free and compulsory, and in 1893 there were 43,789 children in 1,304 Government schools.

Finances.—For 1894 the revenue collected was $11,831,815, nearly half of it from customs, a third from monopolies of spirits and tobacco, and a sixth from other taxes. The expenses of the Government in 1894 were $13,577,034, of which 70 per cent. went for the debt, the army, and education. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1896, was estimated at $12,482,000, of which $6,706,000 are from customs; and the estimated expenditure is $10,705,442. The budget for 1897 estimates the total revenue at $14,780,000, of which $8,751,000 comes from customs, $1,911,000 from taxes, $3,790,000 from monopolies, and $328,000 from other sources. The total expenditure is estimated at $14,464,840, of which $1,741,734 are assigned to the interior and justice, $267,290 to foreign affairs, $6,475,143 to finance, $1,243,994 to the department of Fomento, including public works, agriculture, telegraphs, and roads, $2,655,461 to war, $1,812,536 to public instruction, and $268,682 to miscellaneous expenditure.

The foreign debt in May, 1895, amounted to £887,700 sterling, and the internal consolidated debt to $6,025,900, equal to £964,144. An arrangement was made with the bondholders whereby both debts were unified into a new consolidated debt of £1,600,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest and secured by a special tax on the exports of coffee. Other loans not included in this arrangement amount to

$3,500,000, besides a floating debt of $500,000. The public debt on Jan. 1, 1896, was reported to be $14,055,822, including $4,704,810 of domestic obligations, $6,562,848 of external debts, and various other loans and liabilities amounting to $2,788,164.

Commerce.—The imports in 1894, including specie, amounted to $6,937,000 in silver, against $6,883,835 in 1893. The value of the exports officially reported in 1894 was $20,324,000, against $19,087,000 in the preceding year. The coffee crop in 1892 was 74,652,985 pounds, gathered on 115,681 acres. The yield of sugar was 6,064,080 pounds of refined and 37,991,770 pounds of raw, with 4,802,000 pounds of molasses. The tobacco crop was 979,682 pounds. Other crops are wheat, corn, cacao, rice, cotton, bananas, and cocoanuts. The chief export is coffee, of the value of $18,550,518 in 1893. Of comparatively small importance are the others, except silver, of which $1,149,901 was exported in coin and $21,384 in bars. Other exports are cinchona, rubber, cacao, bananas, and hides. The exports of coffee, cacao, and cinchona are increasing. Of coffee $20,889,166 worth was exported in 1884. The sugar and fruit trades are growing likewise. The majority of the vessels calling at Guatemalan ports are steamers from the United States. Of the total imports in 1893 the value of $1,517,165 came from the United States, $1,472,178 from Great Britain, $1,278,205 from Germany, and $771,524 from France.

Communications.—There is a railroad, 114 miles long, connecting the capital with San José, and one, 32 miles long, connecting Champerico with Retalhuleu, with a branch to San Felipe. There are 210 miles of new railroad under construction, and others have been undertaken with a Government guarantee of $8,150 a mile.

The post office in 1894 forwarded 5,150,926 and delivered 4,379,654 letters, etc. There are 2,475 miles of telegraph lines, over which 702,433 messages were sent in 1893.

Attempted Insurrection.—The administration of Gen. Barrios has been in the main progressive and was approved by the masses of the people, especially the Indians, whose economic condition and general intelligence he has endeavored to improve by education and the diversification of industry. The Ultramontane, or Extreme Conservative, party has looked upon his policy with some disfavor, regarding it as tending to subversive ideas and a menace to their wealth and position. In June the garrison at Chiquimula attempted to start an insurrection, but it was promptly suppressed. A few weeks later arms were discovered in bales of hay imported at Ponte Barrios, and 2 American contractors who were engaged in constructing a railroad from that point into the interior were arrested on the charge of smuggling munitions of war, they being the owners of the hay.

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HAWAII, a republic occupying the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean, proclaimed July 4, 1894, succeeding a Provisional Government that was formed on Jan. 13, 1893, when Queen Liliuokalani conditionally abdicated the throne. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 15 members elected by indirect suffrage for six years, one third being renewed every two years. The House of Representatives has likewise 15 members elected by indirect suffrage, but the whole House is renewed every two years. To qualify for a Senator a man must possess a capital of $3,000 or an income of $1,200, and to sit in the other House it is necessary to have been domiciled in Hawaii three years and to have property worth $1,000 or an annual income of $600. Every Hawaiian citizen can vote who is twenty years old and is able to read and write either the English or the Hawaiian language. The President, who is elected for six years by the two Houses in joint session, must be a born Hawaiian or a resident of the islands of fifteen years' standing. He is not re-eligible for the next succeeding term. The Council of State is composed of 15 members, of whom 5 are chosen by the President, 5 by the Senate, and 5 by the House of Representatives. Sanford B. Dole is President for the term ending Dec. 31, 1900. The ministry in the beginning of 1896 was as follows: Foreign Affairs, F. M. Hatch; Interior, J. A. King; Finance, S. M. Damon; Attorney-General, W. O. Smith.

Area and Population.—The area of the islands is 6,640 miles. The census of Dec. 28, 1890, made the population 89,990, made up of 34,436 pure Hawaiians, 6,186 half-castes, 21,119 whites, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, and 588 Polynesians. Of the white population 7,495 were born in the islands and 8,602 were Portuguese from Fayal, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, and 419 of other nationalities. Of the total population 58,714 were males and 31,276 females. Between 1884 and 1890 the native race decreased 5,578. Most of the immigrants in recent years are Japanese and Chinese. In 1891 there were 7,536 arrivals and 3,037 departures, in 1892 the arrivals numbered 5,468 and departures 4,103, in 1893 the arrivals were 5,672 and 3,926 departed, in 1894 there were 8,114 arrivals and 5,477 departures, and for 1895 the figures are 8,090 and 4,636. In 1890 and 1891 4,438 persons were born and 4,177 died, giving an excess of births of 261 for two years. The total population on Jan. 1, 1895, was estimated at 101,661. Honolulu, the capital, situated on the island of Oahu, had 28,061 inhabitants in 1895. Chinese and Japanese are imported under time contracts to labor on the sugar plantations, and the great majority of them are returned to their own countries when the contracts expire. The Portuguese and a few Scandinavians who were formerly brought in as plantation hands have settled in the country. The present population of the islands is estimated at 105,000, comprising 10,000 English-speaking whites; 15,000 white Portuguese, one third of whom speak English; 30,000 Hawaiians, of whom one third speak English; 10,000 half whites, most of whom use the English language; 15,000 Chinese; and 25,000 Japanese. Hawaii has one of the most complete systems of public elementary education in the world. The entire population, with the exception of the Asiatics and the adult Portuguese, has been trained in the public schools.

Finance.—The revenue for the Government for the year 1895 was $2,031,610, of which $547,149 came from customs, $592,692 from internal taxes, $205,332 from the Department of the Interior, $66,270 from judicial receipts, $60,719 from the post office, $29,539 from the national savings bank, $31,462 from stamps, $46,318 from water supply, $32,220 from the state lands, $46,843 from sales, $81,515 from various sources, and $291,545 from the surplus of the preceding year. The total expenditures were $2,009,114, of which $35,507 went for the civil list

and legislation, $85,452 for justice, $51,885 for foreign affairs, $160,774 for public works, $176,683 for sanitary measures, $186,025, for the Department of Finance, $288,521 for the public debt, $274,488 for the Attorney-General's office, $218,127 for public instruction, $118,131 for the armed forces, $157,783 for the suppression of rebellion and cholera, and $257,748 for divers purposes.

The public debt on Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to $3,811,064, paying interest at various rates from 5 to 12 per cent.

Commerce and Production.—The islands are of volcanic origin and to a great extent mountainous. The rugged ranges of mountains and lava rock are infertile, but the larger part of the surface of the islands consists of arable land of remarkable productiveness. The sugar lands produce twice the crop of West Indian land, and two thirds of the area adapted to this culture are already taken up. The crop nets about $65 a ton or $100 for the product of an acre requiring fifteen months' cultivation, if milled on half shares. Most of the owners have their own mills. Two crops of rice are harvested annually, the product being of a high grade, commanding good prices. This culture, which is carried on by the Chinese, can be largely increased. Cattle-raising is profitably carried on in some of the islands, and in certain localities sheep-growing is the principal industry. The food plants and fruit trees (some indigenous, others acclimated) are very abundant and diversified, and in bananas, pineapples, and cocoanuts a profitable export trade is carried on. The taro plant, which furnishes the staple food of the people, and the sweet potato and the yam grow in abundance. Grapes, figs, pomegranates, guava, alligator pears, papaia fruit, and Ohea apples grow spontaneously. Tobacco is raised plentifully by the natives for their own use. It flourishes admirably, but owing probably to the absence of the proper ferment or perhaps of skill in curing, the flavor of the leaf is coarse. A recently introduced and prospectively profitable crop is coffee, which can be produced of an excellent quality in the gulches and on the uplands and mountain sides. The Government seeks to promote the cultivation of coffee, as there are extensive tracts adapted to this product. The principal article of exportation is sugar, the exports of which in 1895 were valued at $7,976,000, against $8,474,000 in 1894 and $10,201,000 in 1893. The exports of rice likewise fell off from $327,000 in 1894 to $162,000 in 1895. The value of the banana exports was $103,000 in 1895, against $125,000 in 1894. The chief articles of importation are provisions, groceries, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware, and cotton cloth. The total value of the imports in 1895 was $5,713,000, of which $4,516,000 came from the United States, $471,000 from Great Britain, $224,000 from China, $207,000 from Japan, $123,000 from Australia, $111,000 from Germany, and $62,000 from other countries. The total value of the exports was $8,358,000, of which $8,337,000 went to the United States, $3,000 to Australia, and $18,000 to other countries. In 1894 the total imports were $5,713,000, and exports $9,053,000 in value.

Navigation.—There were entered at the port of Honolulu 318 vessels in 1895, of 337,817 tons, and cleared 312, of 339,970 tons. The merchant marine in 1895 numbered 52 vessels, of 21,678 tons. Of these, 23 constituted the fleet of steamboats furnishing intercommunication between the islands.

Communications.—There are 70 miles of railroads on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. The telegraphs and telephones furnish communication between all the principal points. The postal traffic in 1894 was 1,333,196 pieces in the internal and 921,559 in the external service.

Political Affairs.—While the members of the Government and their supporters have steadfastly clung to the policy of seeking annexation to the United States, a party opposed to annexation has sprung up among German owners of sugar plantations and others who are actuated in their resistance to admission to the American Union either as a State or a Territory by the consideration that contract labor would be certainly forbidden, and the supply of cheap laborers from China and Japan cut off. Annexationists see in the possible lapse of the reciprocity treaty a danger to the sugar interest greater than the loss of servile labor. Many think it feasible to extend the plan of dividing the large sugar estates and allotting the land to planters who will largely do their own work. The diversification of agriculture is expected to increase the number of small planters and lead to a solution of the labor problem. The hope of annexation has united many diverse elements in support of the republic, and has not grown weaker. The islands, by virtue their geographical position, belong commercially to the United States, and in political and social sentiment the ties are even closer, their civilization having been brought about by American agencies, both Christian and commercial, the schools and teachers, laws and lawyers, habits of life, dress, occupations, currency, and amusements being mainly American. The Hawaiian annexationists have been very desirous of a cable between the United States and Pearl harbor or other point in the islands. Applications for a cable franchise have been made by three American companies and one English company. A bill to tax incomes above $2,000 was signed by President Dole on June 12, the tax being 1 per cent. A loan for refunding the public debt at 4 per cent. interest was authorized to be negotiated in London. A special loan of $2,000,000 for public improvements was approved, the bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, to be placed in Honolulu as funds are needed. Of the proceeds of this loan $850,000 was authorized to be expended in two years. On Oct. 23 the Council of State granted a full pardon to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who had been convicted of complicity in the Royalist plot of 1893 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. After her release the ex-Queen visited the United States.

HAYTI, a republic on the island of Hayti in the West Indies. The legislative body is the National Assembly, consisting of a Senate, of 39 members, and a House of Commons, containing 95 members, elected for three years by the direct vote of all adult male Haytians. The Senators are elected for six years by the House of Commons from a list prepared partly by the President and partly by the electors, one third of them being replaced every two years. The President is elected by the two houses united in the National Assembly, and serves seven years. Gen. L. M. F. Hippolyte, who entered Port au Prince at the head of the revolutionary troops on Sept. 2, 1889, was elected President on Oct. 17 of that year for the term ending in May, 1897.

Area and Population.—The area of the republic is about 11,070 square miles. An ecclesiastical enumeration made in 1894 makes the total population 1,210,625. About 90 per cent. of the people are of pure negro blood and the rest, with the exception of a minute proportion of whites, are mulattoes. French is the language of the country, and the Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated.

Commerce.—The value of the imports in 1895 was $6,232,335, against $7,540,524 in 1894, and of the exports $13,788,562, against $11,258,763. Of the imports in 1895 $4,021,000 came from the United States, $1,501,000 from France, $399,000

from Germany, $258,000 from England, and $53,000 from other countries. The products exported are coffee, cacao, cotton, honey, logwood, mahogany, hides, goatskins, and guaiacum. Plantains, rum, and some rice and corn are produced and consumed in the country. The imports are flour, rice, salt pork and beef, salt codfish, herring, and mackerel, hams, butter, cheese, lard, olive oil, sugar, soap, tobacco, kerosene oil, hardware, tools, lumber, cotton cloth, apparel, canned goods, and medicines. The import duties are about 43 per cent. The prices vary greatly with the rates of exchange. There were entered during 1893 at Port au Prince, the chief commercial harbor, 188 steamers, of 274,761 tons, and 79 sailing vessels, of 22,225 tons. In July, 1896, a company was organized in New York with a capital of $1,800,000 to lay a cable from New York to Hayti.

Finances.—The receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, were $6,650,000. The expenditures from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895, were $8,042,705.

The public debt on April 3, 1896, amounted to $22,608,650, of which $4,255,369 represented foreign loans, $4,262,100 internal loans, $300,000 a forced loan, $250,000 a loan constructed on March 31, 1896, $5,449,950 obligations to be paid off under the law of Sept. 28, 1895, $4,050,436 various other liabilities, and $4,040,795 paper money.

Armed Forces.—There is an army, raised partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment for seven years, comprising a Government guard of 650 men of all arms, an artillery corps of 1,000 men, 6 regiments of infantry, numbering 3,200, and 1,978 gendarmes; total, 6,828 men. The fleet is made up of 5 iron steamboats, carrying 32 guns, and 1 steel gunboat, built in 1886.

Currency.—The silver gourde, or dollar, is nominally equivalent to the French 5-franc piece. In addition to old worn pieces a new silver currency was emitted between 1880 and 1890, but the silver pieces, coined in France, are only 0·835 fine. The Government has for a long time aimed to replace the national currency, silver and paper, with a new one having a metallic standard on a parity with that of the United States. The national currency was actually withdrawn from circulation about twenty years ago, and American gold and silver were the only circulating medium, but since then Haytian paper and silver currency have been issued as an incident to political revolutions, until there are over $8,750,000 in circulation, each successful party having acknowledged the emission of its predecessors in power. United States gold is, however, the actual standard for all commercial transactions, though the national currency circulates from hand to hand among the people, and is held at a premium fluctuating greatly, according to the political state of the country and the conditions of the export trade in coffee and other produce and the import trade in provisions. In the spring of 1896 this premium rose to 60 per cent., owing to a financial crisis; in the summer it fell to 40 per cent.; and at the beginning of the year, if shipments of coffee are large, it may decline to 20 per cent. The Government has recently made fresh efforts to bring the gourde and centime currency up to a par with United States gold. There were in circulation in the middle of 1896 $4,117,197 of paper gourdes, $4,452,000 of silver gourdes and fractional silver, $225,000 of copper, and probably $4,000,000 of American gold; total, $12,794,197, estimated at $10.66 *per capita*. The silver and paper gourde is declared by law to be equivalent to a United States gold dollar, and its redemption in gold is guaranteed by the Government, half the export duty on coffee of 50 cents per 100 pounds being reserved for that purpose. This pledge has not been kept, the reserved revenue, amounting to $300,000 per annum or more, being invariably used for some other purpose of the Government. All export duties are to be paid in United States gold, while import duties are payable in Haytian currency. The paper, silver, and copper currency is issued by the Government through the medium of the National Bank, which has the coins manufactured in France. It requires a special law each time a new issue is made. The final effort of the Government to reform the finances of the country and at the same time to reduce the national currency and establish a lasting parity with United States money is embodied in the act of the Legislature of Sept. 27, 1895, authorizing the Government to contract a loan of 40,000,000 francs, at a rate not exceeding 9 per cent. per annum for interest and sinking fund, for the purpose of converting the outstanding local public debt, which pays 18 per cent. per annum, and for the withdrawal of the current paper money. Under this law $500,000 of paper gourdes were redeemed at par with American gold during the first half of 1896.

Change of Government.—The political state of the country was restless and the discontented elements renewed their activity on the eve of the elections of Jan. 10, 1896. Minister of Public Works Prophète resigned from President Hippolyte's Cabinet. The elections passed off without disturbance because extraordinary military precautions were taken to prevent an outbreak. The Government candidates were elected to the Assembly from all places except Aux Cayes. Early in March a quantity of hidden arms was discovered in Port au Prince, indicating an intended rising of the adherents of the exiled Gen. François Manigat. Three weeks later the hoary-headed President who has ruled Hayti with a rod of iron since his advent to power at the head of the revolution that overturned President Légitime in 1889 died suddenly of apoplexy. Since his execution of the leaders of the rebellion of 1891 who fell into his hands his administration had been one of sleepless vigilance and mistrust toward the enemies that he created by that severe act of retaliation. But the ability that he then displayed in forestalling the plans of his enemies and his quickness in nipping in the bud every subsequent conspiracy and guarding against invasion inspired the banished leaders with such awe that they have not made a second serious attempt to overthrow the man who threatened to smite with a heavier blow whoever lifted a hand against him. Although Hippolyte won his victory over Légitime with the aid he received in money and arms from the United States, he has always resisted every outside influence and has discouraged American and other immigration, believing that foreigners on the island, in order to make money, stirred up revolutions and smuggled arms and were always ready to overthrow the existing Government, no matter how well it conducted affairs.

President Hippolyte's death was kept secret from the people until measures for preserving the peace could be perfected. Gen. Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam, Secretary of War, was elected President by the National Assembly over Gen. Fouchard, Secretary of Finance. The latter retained his portfolio, and P. Faine that of Foreign Affairs and Justice. While M. Buteau became Secretary of the Interior, M. Chanzy Secretary of Public Instruction, and M. Arteau Secretary of Public Works. The new President promised many reforms. Some of the partisans of Manigat attempted at Jacmel to start a revolution on the night of Gen. Hippolyte's funeral, but they were overpowered by the troops after a combat in which several men were killed and many wounded. Gen. Manigat, the champion of the negro element,

who had attempted to upset President Salomon in 1888, and after Légitime was deposed had plotted incessantly against Hippolyte, was conciliated by being recalled from exile in Jamaica to be appointed Haytian minister in Paris. Returning exiles fraternized with members of the Government, and the people manifested joy at the signs of a lasting peace, greeting President Sam everywhere with enthusiasm. In July Calisthène Fouchard, the Minister of Finance, was charged with embezzlement of public funds, and an investigation was begun by the Chambers, but the proceedings were afterward dropped. Later in the year discontent was manifested against the Government in Cape Haytien, in Gonaïves, and even in the capital in consequence of the delay in granting the reforms for which the people clamored.

HOBART, GARRET AUGUSTUS, twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, born in Long Branch, N. J., June 3, 1844. The members of the Hobart family for several generations, in England and in America, have been either teachers, lawyers, or ministers. Addison W. Hobart, father of the Vice-President, began life as a schoolmaster in the academy at Long Branch, in which place he married Miss Sophia Vanderveer, and some years later removed to Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J., where he kept a store. Garret Hobart was sent to the district school, and next attended the classical school of Mr. Woodhull in Freehold, and later that of Mr. Schermerhorn at Matawan. He made such rapid progress in his studies that he was more than fitted for college at the age of fourteen, and a year later he entered the sophomore class at Rutgers. He took the prize in mathematics, and at his graduation, in 1863, was chosen to deliver the English salutatory.

Shortly after leaving college, in September, he became a teacher in Marlborough, N. J., and three months later he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle in Paterson, whose daughter, Miss Jennie Tuttle, he married in 1869. In order to support himself while he was studying law, he worked early and late, copying law papers and acting as a clerk in the First National Bank of Paterson, of which institution he afterward became a director.

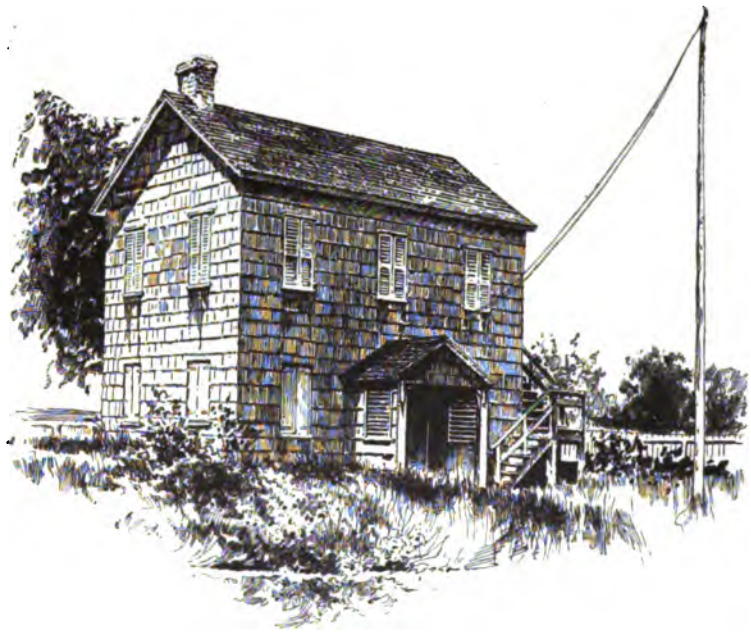
Mr. Hobart was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1866, and was very successful in business. His practice has been for the most part as a counselor, and he has been the executor of many estates. When, in 1875, he was made receiver of several New Jersey railroads, he succeeded in the course of a very few years in making them pay their debts, and was able to return them to their stockholders with a surplus. In 1865 he was appointed clerk to the grand jury, which laborious office he filled so

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART.

well that he received the thanks of the court for his services.

In April, 1868, Mr. Hobart was given his first political office, that of judge of election in the Fourth Ward of Paterson, and three years later he was made city counsel. In May, 1872, he was elected counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County, and in the autumn of the same year he was elected an assemblyman by the largest majority that the Third District ever gave to any candidate. A year later he was re-elected, and, though only twenty-seven years old, was chosen Speaker of the House. He strongly supported the General Railroad Law bill, and urged the passage of measures to reduce the salaries of officials and to diminish local expenses. In 1874 a third nomination was pressed upon him, but he firmly declined the unprecedented honor.

Mr. Hobart was elected to the State Senate in 1874, and in 1879 was re-elected by the largest majority as yet given to a candidate in Passaic County. He presided over the Senate in 1881 and 1882, and was a general favorite with Senators of both parties. More than any other member he introduced and secured the passage of bills favoring general legislation, the payment of officials by salaries instead of fees, and the reduction of the taxes. He secured a law giving more protection to the owners of mortgaged property, and he was instrumental in the appointment of a commission, in 1877, to form plans to encourage the making of woven and ornamental fabrics in New Jersey. This was the indirect cause of the establishment of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. He urged the arbitration of labor disputes, and favored the founding of technical schools in the cities.



SCHOOLHOUSE IN WHICH MR. HOBART WAS TEACHER IN 1863, NEAR BRICK CHURCH, N. J.

In 1880 Mr. Hobart was made chairman of the Republican State Committee. He has been offered many offices which he has declined. In 1880, 1888, 1890, and 1892 he was offered the nomination for Congressman, but he always refused. The nomination for Governor was urged upon him in 1892 and in 1895, but he again declined, and worked to secure the nomination of John W. Griggs. Having received the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee at his own request, Mr. Hobart worked zealously during the campaign, and Mr. Griggs was elected by a majority twice as great as New Jersey had ever given to any Governor.

Five times successively Mr. Hobart has been sent as a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. The first time, which was in 1876, and also in 1880, he urged the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and in 1884, when Mr. Blaine was nominated, he was made a member of the Republican National Committee.

When, at the St. Louis convention, Mr. Hobart was spoken of in connection with the vice-presidency, he was desirous of having some one else selected, and told the New Jersey State delegation that he would not ask any delegate to vote for him.

HOLLAND. (See NETHERLANDS.)

HONDURAS, a republic in Central America. The Congress is a single chamber, containing 46 members, who are elected by direct universal suffrage for four years. Congress meets every second year. The President is elected by the popular vote for four years. Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, who is President for the term ending in 1897, became chief of the state by a revolution, and was elected President by the constituent assembly on Dec. 24, 1893. He was elected afterward in the regular way for the term beginning Jan. 1, 1895.

Area and Population.—The republic has an estimated area of 45,250 miles. The population in 1889 numbered 396,048. The great bulk of the population consists of the Indian aborigines, among whom are scattered comparatively few white families, descended from early Spanish settlers. Tegucigalpa, the capital, has 12,600 inhabitants.

Finances.—The revenue in 1892, the latest year reported, was $1,764,137, and the expenditure $2,603,650. For 1895 the revenue was estimated at $1,544,785 and the expenditure at $1,542,917. Of the estimated receipts, $532,056 represent the customs revenue and $814,529 internal taxes on spirits, tobacco, stamped paper, etc.

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1895, consisted of loans amounting to £5,398,570, raised between 1867 and 1871, with interest in default since 1872, making the total nominal debt £15,622,450. The domestic debt in 1892 amounted to $2,742,574.

The monetary unit is the dollar, or peso, containing 25 grammes of silver 0·9 fine, the same weight and fineness as the French 5-franc piece. The adoption of a gold standard and a new coinage, the same in quality and value as the gold coinage of the United States, was announced in November, 1894, the previously existing gold currency having been demonetized.

Commerce and Production.—The cultivation of tobacco, sugar, corn, coffee, cocoanuts, and bananas is extending. Indigo, rice, and wheat are also grown, and the cattle-ranges are extensive.

Gold, silver, copper, antimony, and lead are mined. The imports in 1892 were valued at $1,368,310 and the exports at $1,873,000. The chief exports were live stock of the value of $636,277, bananas for $211,940, cocoanuts for $91,990, tobacco for $22,159, coffee for $36,393, sarsaparilla for $19,883, silver worth $652,500, and gold worth $25,000. In 1892 there visited the 5 ports of the republic 943 vessels, of 267,023 tons, 201 of the vessels belonging to the United States and 153 to Great Britain. More than half the export and import trade is with the United States. A railroad, 37 miles long, connects Puerto Cortes with San Pedro Sula. A company has undertaken to build one from Tegucigalpa to the Pacific, 93 miles.

Political Conspiracy.—The signs of a revolution against the administration of Policarpo Bonilla were so apparent in March, 1896, that the entire territory of the republic was placed under martial law. In June Dr. Juan A. Arias resigned as Minister of the Interior. President Bonilla at the beginning of August proclaimed absolute amnesty to all political offenders, civil and military, but this did not remove all danger. A movement was on foot to place in his stead Señor Arias, and, in preparation for a rising, munitions of war were smuggled into the country. The Government was sufficiently on the alert, however, and confiscated 80,000 cartridges that were concealed in bales of hay shipped from New Orleans to Puerto Cortez. Outward tranquillity was preserved, and the conclusion of the treaty uniting Honduras with Salvador and Nicaragua in the Greater Republic of Central America strengthened Bonilla's position.

I

IDAHO, a Northwestern State, admitted to the Union July 3, 1890; area, 84,800 square miles; population, according to the census of 1890, 84,385. Capital, Boisé City.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William J. McConnell, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Vincent Bierbower; Secretary of State, Isaac W. Garrett; Treasurer, C. Bunting; Auditor, Frank C. Ramsey; Attorney-General, George M. Parsons; Adjutant General, A. H. Capwell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. A. Foresman; State Engineer, Frederick J. Mills; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John T. Morgan; Associate Justices, J. W. Huston, I. N. Sullivan; Clerk of the Court, Solomon Hasbrouck.

Assessment.—The assessment of the various counties for 1896, as reported in August, amounted to $22,608,069.25, against $22,878,500.50 in 1895. For several years it has been urged upon the counties to increase the valuation of property and decrease the tax levy; but Cassia County is the only one that has done this, its valuation last year being $736,310, and this year $898,480.

The railroad assessment was made the same as last year, the conditions and number of miles of road being the same. All main lines were assessed at $6,500 a mile, and all standard-gauge branch lines at $5,000. There are over 900 miles of railroad in the State.

Banks.—According to the report of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, on July 14, 1896, Idaho had 11 national banks, whose combined capital was $725,000, and the combined resources of which amounted to $3,187,307, the loans and discounts aggregating $1,265,434. The total liabilities were $2,025,382, and the average reserve held was 27·16 per cent.

Idaho has no State banking law. Incorporated banking associations are governed by the general corporation laws. There is no restriction as to classes or kinds of banks, except that a special partnership can not be formed for the purpose of banking. Banking business is done by private parties without incorporation and without capital. There is no law regarding the organization of savings banks, and there are none in the State.

Appropriations.—The river and harbor appropriation bill, passed in April, carried $25,000 for the improvement of the Clearwater and $5,000 for the Kootenai between Bonners Ferry and the British boundary, and directs that a survey and estimate be made of Pend d'Oreille river.

The appropriation for the Boisé City public building was increased from $150,000 to $200,000, and a building site costing $17,500 has been selected.

The Mineral Land Commission, consisting of 12 members, whose duty is to examine and classify lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific grant in Idaho and Montana, was continued by an appropriation of $25,000.

Education.—In the semiannual apportionment of school money to the counties, made in July, $7,265.03 was apportioned. As the number of school children in the State is 39,288, the amount *per capita* was about 18¼ cents. The State normal schools at Lewiston and Albion, established by the Legislature of 1893, were dedicated in June.

Penitentiary.—At the Penitentiary a building to be used as a schoolroom and chapel has been put up, in which the better-educated convicts will instruct those who are under twenty years of age. A hospital, a laundry, and additional cell room are needed. In May there were 40 prisoners for whom there were no cells.

There is a law in the statute books of Idaho giving the State board authority to enter into contract with some responsible person for the maintenance of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, the contractor being given the privilege of working the prisoners for his own benefit. To test its constitutionality, the board, under the law, in December advertised for bids for the care of prisoners.

Insane Asylum.—Gov. McConnell reported in May that the increase in the number of inmates at the Idaho Asylum for the Insane was so rapid that the extra accommodations provided for by the last Legislature will be crowded before the next session.

Soldiers' Home.—The number of inmates in July was 57, as many as can be properly cared for. The expense is about $15 a month *per capita*, and toward this charge the General Government pays $100 a year for each inmate.

Irrigation.—The first biennial report of the State Engineer to Jan. 1, 1897, estimates the acreage in the State cultivated by irrigation at 315,000 acres, and the total area under ditch, or that can be covered by laterals and distributaries from existing canals, at 1,250,000 acres.

The first withdrawal of land under the Carey act was made in January. It consists of 66,430 acres on Snake river, which are to be reclaimed by means of a canal leading out of it, water rights to be furnished for $10 an acre, the payments to extend over a period of nine years.

Metal Output.—During 1895 the production of gold was 125,517 fine ounces, valued at $2,594,666; of silver, 4,083,180 fine ounces, valued at $5,214,-

498; of lead, 65,752,037 pounds, valued at $2,301,-821. In the output of gold there was an increase over the previous year of $285,891, in silver an increase of $334,643, and in lead a decrease of $304,-129, some of the largest lead mines having shut down for some time on account of labor troubles.

Timber.—The State Land Estimator during 1895 estimated the timber in 39,480 acres in Latah and Shoshone Counties at 410,297,000 feet, divided as follows: White pine, 144,219,000 feet; yellow pine, 25,791,000; white fir, 49,671,000; red fir, 27,386,-000; tamarack, 96,601,000; and cedar, 47,129,000 feet. This timber was offered for sale in 1896.

Fruit Acreage.—In April the State Horticultural Inspector reported that about 20,000 acres in Idaho are devoted to fruit culture, 6,695 acres producing apples, 5,632 prunes, 1,838 pears, 1,030 berries, 972 peaches, and 526 cherries, various other fruits being cultivated on the remainder of the 20,-000 acres. From experiments he has conducted he says that Idaho soil will produce an average of 17 tons of sugar beets to an acre, the Idaho product containing from 17 to 21 per cent. of saccharine matter.

Live Stock.—The United States Department of Agriculture in July estimated the number and value of farm animals in the State as follows: Horses, 134,705, value $3,328,570; milch cows, 28,-034, value $567,689; oxen and other cattle, 395,852, value $5,583,492; sheep, 1,011,852, value $2,281,-726; and swine, 77,518, value $398,290; total value, $12,189,741.

Political.—The Prohibitionists held 3 district conventions, at each of which a presidential elector was nominated and delegates to the National Prohibition Convention were chosen. The platform declared for "the complete overthrow and annihilation of the drunkard-making business in our country"; equal suffrage; the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; Government control of railroads and telegraph lines; the election of United States Senators and the selection of postmasters by direct vote of the people; the measure known as the initiative and referendum; and a statutory enactment for the protection of the Christian Sabbath. On Sept. 25, at Caldwell, the Prohibitionists nominated the following ticket: For Governor, M. F. Fowler; Lieutenant Governor, H. C. McFarland; Secretary of State, W. J. Boone: Attorney-General, W. A. Hall; Treasurer, I. P. Marcellus; Auditor, Paul Cann; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Barton; Inspector of Mines, David Farmer; Congressman, James T. Smith.

The Republican State Convention, held at Pocatello, May 16, to select delegates to the national convention, adopted resolutions approving the action of Senator Dubois in the Senate "in behalf of the free coinage of silver and protection to American industry and reciprocity, one and inseparable"; demanding "that the United States, independent of any other nation on earth, immediately reinstate silver to all its rights, powers, and privileges as money at the ratio of 16 to 1"; favoring protective duties especially upon lead and wool; favoring reciprocity; and declaring "the reinstatement of silver to be the paramount issue in the policy of the United States." On Aug. 8 the Republican State Central Committee convened at Boisé City, and the meeting resulted in a division of the committee, both sides reorganizing and claiming to be the regular committee, and both sides filling the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of the other members. The silver Republicans met in convention at Boisé City, Aug. 17, and made a declaration of principles similar to those promulgated at the May convention, and in addition congratulated Congressman Wilson "on his able and exceptional work" in Congress, and unequivocally approved "the action of Senators Teller, Cannon, and Dubois and their associates who left the national convention," and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. A declaration in favor of equal suffrage also was made.

At the Republican State Convention, which met at Boisé City, Aug. 26, the following nominations were made: For Representative in Congress, John T. Morrison; Justice of the Supreme Court, Drew W. Standrod; Governor, David H. Budlong; Lieutenant Governor, Vincent Bierbower; Secretary of State, Isaac W. Garrett; Attorney-General, John A. Bagley; Auditor, Elmore A. McKenna; Treasurer, Frank C. Ramsey; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles A. Foresman; Inspector of Mines, Theodore Brown.

On Sept. 26, being dissatisfied with the regular Republican nominations, the silver Republicans named a ticket headed by W. E. Borah for Representative in Congress, Edgar Wilson for Justice of the Supreme Court, and Frank Steunenberg for Governor. This ticket was filed with the Secretary of State as the regular ticket of a Republican State convention, and the same ticket was also filed by petition as the "electors' Democratic ticket."

The delegates to the St. Louis Populist Convention were named by the Populist State Central Committee at Boisé City, May 28, as well as the time and place of holding the State nominating convention, which met at Boisé City on Aug. 18, as did also the Democratic State Convention. Fusion between the People's party and the Democratic party was agreed upon, and a conference committee determined that the two parties "shall meet in joint convention and form an organized assemblage of electors of the State of Idaho representing the principle of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold by the Government of the United States independent of and without waiting for the advice or consent of any other nation, and that such joint convention or organized assemblage of electors so representing such principle shall be known as the People's-Democratic Party Convention, and, as such, nominations shall be made for candidates." The nominations to be made by each party were also agreed upon, and later the following certified resolution from the Democratic Convention was received by the Populist Convention:

"That it is the sense of the convention that when the Legislature convenes in January, 1897, that the candidate for United States Senator be selected from the present Populist party; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure that end."

Resolutions were passed that approved the platform of the national People's party; denounced the extravagance, incompetence, and corruption of the present Republican State administration; and demanded the enforcement of that article of the State Constitution which declares "that the making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of State money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a felony"; favoring the adoption of the equal-suffrage amendment; pledging the party to the enactment of such legislation as will protect in their just rights the users of water for irrigation; demanding the abolition of the "fee system" and the reduction of State expenses to the lowest possible point; declaring that the use of the public domain for the purpose of grazing is subject to State control; demanding legislation to preserve the public ranges for the benefit of *bona fide* residents of the State; and favoring the enactment of a law making State, county, and city warrants receivable for taxes at their face value, under proper restrictions. After

the selection of candidates to fill the places on the People's-Democratic ticket allotted to the People's party, the convention adjourned.

At the Democratic State Convention, held in Pocatello on June 16, all the 21 counties in the State were represented except Lincoln. The resolutions adopted were all in favor of the remonetization of silver, and delegates to the Democratic National Convention were selected. It met again at Boisé City on Aug. 18, when fusion with the People's party was agreed upon, as stated above. The resolutions reaffirmed the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Chicago; favored such legislation as would make the public schools most effective; demanded the preservation of the public ranges to the use of citizens of the State; favored the adoption of the constitutional amendment for granting equal suffrage; demanded just legislation for the purpose of relieving ditches owned by settlers from burdensome taxation; and pledged the party to enact such legislation as will fully protect the rights of settlers in the use of water for irrigation, and to the strictest economy in the administration of State and county governments. Nominations to fill the Democratic quota on the ticket of the People's-Democratic party were made.

At ten o'clock Saturday night, Aug. 21, the delegates to the Populist and Democratic conventions convened as the People's-Democratic party, and nominated a State ticket as follows: By the Democrats were named the candidates for presidential electors, and for Supreme Court Justice, R. P. Quarles; Governor, Frank Steunenberg; Attorney-General, R. E. McFarland; Treasurer, George H. Storer; and Inspector of Mines, B. F. Hastings. The Populists named: For Representative in Congress, James Gunn; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Fuller; Auditor, James H. Anderson; Secretary of State, George J. Lewis; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lewis Anderson. On Oct. 5 George F. Moore was selected by the Populist and Democratic State committees as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Mr. Fuller, resigned.

At the election in November the People's-Democratic ticket was successful, Steunenberg—the candidate of the Populists, the Democrats, and the silver Republicans—receiving 22,094 votes, and Budlong 6,411. The vote for presidential electors was: Bryan, 23,192; McKinley, 6,324; the Prohibition vote for presidential electors was 181. The constitutional amendments providing for county attorneys and county superintendents were carried, and the equal-suffrage amendment received 6,000 more votes than were cast against it, though not a majority of the votes cast at the election. The matter having been taken before it, on Dec. 11 the State Supreme Court decided that when any proposed amendment to the Constitution receives a majority of the votes cast on the proposition, whether or not it is a majority of all the votes cast at that election, the amendment is carried.

ILLINOIS, a Western State, admitted to the Union Dec. 3, 1818; area, 56,650 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 55,162 in 1820; 157,445 in 1830; 476,183 in 1840; 851,470 in 1850; 1,711,951 in 1860; 2,539,891 in 1870; 3,077,871 in 1880; and 3,826,351 in 1890. Capital, Springfield.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, John P. Altgeld, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor, Joseph B. Gill; Secretary of State, William H. Hinrichsen; Auditor, David Gore; Treasurer, Henry Wulff; Superintendent of Education, Samuel M. Inglis; Adjutant General, Alfred Orendorff, who resigned and was succeeded Jan. 4 by C. C. Hilton; Attorney-General, Maurice T. Mahony; Commissioner of Insurance, Bradford K. Durfee; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Alfred M. Craig; Associate Justices, Joseph W. Wilkin, Jesse J. Phillips, J. H. Cartwright, Benjamin D. Magruder, David J. Baker, and Joseph N. Carter.

Finances.—The amount of all funds in the State treasury Oct. 1, 1894, was as follows: General revenue fund, $1,293,173.44; State school fund, $144,794.04; unknown and minor heirs' fund, $11,334.24; local bond funds, $474,160.35; total, $1,923,462.07. The receipts from all sources from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1896, inclusive, were: General revenue fund, $6,746,067.62; State school fund, $2,009,011.89; local bond funds, $2,763,513.58; total receipts, $13,442,055.16. The disbursements from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1896, inclusive, were: From general fund, $7,675,511.54; State school fund, $2,135,251.90; unknown and minor heirs' fund, $53.71; local bond funds, $2,744,891.88; total, $12,555,709.03. Balance of all funds in State treasury Oct. 1, 1896, $888,346.13.

The principal of the bonded debt of the State outstanding Oct. 1, 1896, was $18,500. These bonds, called in by the Governor, have ceased to draw interest, but have not been surrendered.

The receipts of the general revenue fund from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1896, inclusive, are made up in part as follow: From taxes, 1893, $54,640.09; taxes, 1894, $1,479,102.57; taxes, 1895, $2,918,103.30; from 7 per cent. on gross earnings of Illinois Central Railroad for six months ending Oct. 31, 1894, $276,729.14; for six months ending April 30, 1895, $296,723.78; for six months ending Oct. 31, 1895, $318,264.39; for six months ending April 30, 1896, $317,609.91; from United States Government on account of aid to Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home from Oct. 1, 1894, to June 30, 1896, inclusive, $239,075; from fees collected by Secretary of State from April 1, 1894, to March 31, 1896, inclusive, $195,134.87; from fees collected by Superintendent of Insurance from July 20, 1893, to Dec. 31, 1895, inclusive, $328,475.42; from United States Government appropriation to colleges of agriculture from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1896, inclusive, $43,000; from Illinois and Michigan Canal, $50,000; from unexpended balance of appropriations to State institutions, $221,718.28.

The balance in the treasury belonging to the revenue fund Sept. 30, 1894, was $1,293,173.44; Sept. 30, 1895, $173,881.40; Sept. 30, 1896, $363,729.52; Dec. 1, 1896, $98,435.83.

Valuation.—In October the State Board of Equalization fixed the assessments for 1897. In Sangamon, Christian, Menard, and Morgan Counties reductions in valuation were made, ranging from a reduction of 50 per cent. on personal property in Morgan County, to 5 per cent. on lands in Christian County. The aggregate valuation of the 278 corporations that were assessed was $14,950,288, an increase over last year of $173,128. Of these corporations, 41 were new, while 37 old companies, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,999,638, were either bankrupt or had retired from business.

Property belonging to 105 railroad corporations, with 9,794 miles of main track, was assessed at an aggregate valuation of $78,996,324, or about $300,000 less than the assessment for 1895.

Banks.—On Sept. 28, 1895, Illinois had 220 national banks, whose combined capital was $38,671,000, and the total resources of which amounted to $238,986,223.04. The amount of United States bonds held to secure circulation was $7,461,750; excess of such bonds beyond requirement, $2,062,750; amount of coin and coin certificates held, $24,300,694.61; notes issued for circulation, $62,010,395; redeemed, $54,688,380; outstanding, $7,-

322,015; and loans and discounts, $143,200,898.31. The statement of the condition of the State banks March 17, 1896, shows that the aggregate resources were $127,432,913.50; the loans and discounts amounted to $85,077,209.50; stocks and bonds other than United States bonds, $10,193,605.25; cash on hand, $12,414,588.30; due from banks, $14,448,656.92; checks and other cash items, $2,742,247.81.

Insurance.—The tabular statement of the State Superintendent of Insurance, issued in April, shows that during 1895 the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Illinois numbered 177, whose paid-up capital was, in the aggregate, $71,430,299; assets, $252,413,498; liabilities, $189,774,776; surplus as to policyholders, $134,187,573; surplus over liabilities, $62,732,273; incomes, $146,752,447; expenditures, $131,270,211; risks written, $1,110,636,979; premiums received, $12,981,803; losses paid, $6,696,050; losses incurred, $7,608,628; risks in congested district Chicago, $149,030,791.

The annual report, issued in August, shows the total amount of life insurance in force Dec. 31, 1895, as $946,411,963, distributed as follows: Fixed or level premium, old line, $321,073,021; fixed or level premium, industrial, $28,634,343; assessment life, $153,552,674; fraternal societies, $443,151,925. The 28 fidelity, surety, and casualty companies issued policies in the State aggregating $256,843,311; and paid losses, $629,530. The business written by the 42 assessment life insurance companies in 1895 amounted to $35,072,350, the total amount of insurance in force in these companies being $153,552,674. The risks of the 18 assessment accident companies were $87,562,200, of which $46,064,900 was written during the year. The fraternal beneficiary societies numbered 49. During the year they wrote business amounting to $102,797,725. Their death losses were $3,739,400, and their losses through lapses, surrenders, and other means $36,203,300. The amount of premiums collected by the windstorm companies was $1,284.

Charitable Institutions.—The financial record of the State charitable institutions for the last quarter of 1895 shows that the total gross cost for maintenance was $333,020.94. The total cost to the State was $301,264.43. The number of inmates present at the beginning of the quarter, in the 12 institutions, was 8,059. There were present at the end of the quarter 5,058 males and 3,208 females.

A later report of the State Board of Public Charities shows the average gross cost *per capita* of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane to have been $41.59, and the average net cost to be $38.45. The average gross cost at the Central Insane Hospital (Jacksonville) was $32.11, and the net cost $28.39. At the Southern Insane Asylum (Anna) the gross *per capita* cost was $30.62, and the net cost $25.78. The Northern Insane Asylum (Elgin) was, gross $36 and net $34.60. The asylum for insane criminals at the Chester State Prison was, gross $47.83, net $43.18.

The highest gross and net cost *per capita* was at the Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, and was, gross $71.47, net $65.11. The lowest was at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, the gross being $24.44, and the net $24.30.

Prisons.—From Joliet, in August, the first trial of the new parole law was made. Under this law prisoners are released and are provided with employment with men who promise to try to keep them from evil associations. No two convicts may be employed at the same place. Each paroled man must report once a month to the penitentiary authorities, and six months of good behavior secures final release. Joliet prison is now self-sustaining.

In October the "Pioneer," a weekly newspaper published at the State Reformatory, at Pontiac, was made a daily issue—the first daily newspaper published in a prison. The paper has turned out a large number of first-class printers.

Factory Inspection.—The report of the State factory inspectors was made in March. It shows that during 1895 48 cities and towns were visited and 4,540 establishments, employing 190,369 persons, were inspected. About 500 children under fourteen years of age were found at work, and 8,624 between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. For employing 80 children under fourteen years of age 56 convictions were secured, and 223 convictions for employing 408 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen without the required affidavits. The number of tenement-house sweat shops in Chicago was 1,715, against 1,413 in 1894; the persons employed numbered 14,904, an increase of 3,802; and the child labor employed was 1,307, against 721. Of these, 1,180 were girls, two thirds of whom could neither read nor write English.

Board of Arbitration.—The first report of this board, covering the first six months since its organization, was made in March, and showed that the board had taken official action on about 40 disputes between employers and employees, some of which developed into strikes; all but one of these disputes were settled either by the contending parties themselves or through the mediation of a member of the board.

Building and Loan Associations.—The annual report for 1895 shows that during the year 30 new associations were admitted to do business, 20 surrendered their charter, and 2 failed. The associations, at the end of December, numbered 726; receipts for the year were $46,306,969.96; assets, $82,639,258.24; total number of shares during the year, 582,525¼; matured, 60,789; withdrawn, 535,455¼; in force, 2,230,435¾; loaned on, 165,348¼.

Crops.—The following reports on the crops were made on Aug. 1 by the State Board of Agriculture: Of the 1,919,598 acres seeded to wheat, 237,579 acres were not harvested; the total yield was 21,514,581 bushels, valued at $10,447,439, the price per bushel, Aug. 1, being 48 cents. The production was 3,500,000 bushels more than in 1895. The yield of oats was 104,425,000 bushels, whose value at 13½ cents a bushel was $14,180,000. The corn area is given as 6,925,000 acres, a slight increase over last year. A report on the corn crop was made Dec. 1. With the exception of the yield of 1879, the corn crop of 1896 is the largest ever grown in the State, 288,750,000 bushels having been produced from 6,864,000 acres. The average quality is 96 points out of a possible 100. The average market price for corn throughout the State is 18 cents a bushel, the lowest price in twenty-five years. The United States Department of Agriculture early in 1896 gave the value put upon the crops of Illinois for 1895 as follows: Corn, $56,130,042; wheat, $10,102,177; oats, $12,530,212; hay, $13,521,113; potatoes, $4,134,759; rye, $680,115; barley, $158,865; buckwheat, $12,813.

Live Stock.—The United States Department of Agriculture in July reported the number and value of farm animals in the State as: Horses, 1,179,072, value $34,502,959; mules, 97,453, value $3,531,725; milch cows, 1,018,443, value $27,966,445; oxen and other cattle, 1,430,976, value $29,214,530; sheep, 694,470, value $1,670,687; swine, 2,392,980, value $12,301,830.

The State Live Stock Commission, in a report covering the two years ending July 23, 1896, says that during that period it has inspected and tagged 17,400 cattle; of these, 4,938 were held for post-mortem examination, 3,494 of which were tanked and rendered unfit for food, and the remaining 1,444 were sold at an average of $5.50 per hundred,

dressed weight. By this system of inspection, $335,000 was saved to the shipper and producer, the price secured being increased, and the consumer was protected.

Decisions.—The circuit court of Urbana, in June, ruled the "flag law" unconstitutional.

The State Supreme Court, in November, declared unconstitutional the Torrens land-title act.

The county court at Chicago, in November, rendered a decision that the new inheritance-tax law is unconstitutional because the act was not properly drawn and because the classification attempted in the act makes unjust discrimination between persons and is arbitrary and is not based upon sound principles of public policy.

Political.—The State Convention of the Prohibition party assembled at Springfield on April 8. The platform contained a preamble asserting the belief that "the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the most important issue in American politics," and resolutions declaring against all toleration of liquor for a beverage, and that its manufacture and sale for other purposes should be controlled by the State. It declared against alien ownership of land, and in favor of equal suffrage; the extension of the civil-service-reform system; the securing public-school facilities; the protection of the Sabbath; the election of United States Senators by vote of the people; arbitration between employers and employees; the creation of "a tariff commission representing all national political parties as nearly equal as possible, whose duty it shall be to recommend annually to Congress such changes in tariff laws as may be necessary to adjust the revenues to the needs of the Government and to enable our workingmen to receive fair wages for their labor"; the suppression of "all combinations designed to enrich the few at the expense of the many"; and the control by Government of all means of transportation and communication. The following was the financial plank:

"We declare that money should consist of gold, silver, and paper, and be issued by the Government directly to the people, without the intervention of any private individual or corporation, and to be a full legal tender for all debt, both public and private; that the Government should not discriminate in favor of gold as against silver, and that its mints should be open upon equal terms to both at the ratio now established by law. We oppose the issuing of Government bonds in times of peace."

Delegates to the national convention and candidates for presidential electors were selected, and the following State ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, Hale Johnson; for Lieutenant Governor, E. A. Windell; for Secretary of State, Alonzo E. Wilson; for Auditor, Arthur J. Bassett; for Treasurer, E. K. Hays; for Attorney-General, Robert H. Patton; for Trustees of the State University, Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, Mrs. Ella M. Orr. On July 25 George W. Gere was nominated for Governor, in place of Hale Johnson, the former candidate, who resigned, having received the nomination for Vice-President, and H. B. Kepley for Lieutenant Governor.

On April 28 the Woman's Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from all of the 22 districts, met at Springfield and nominated as trustee of the State University Mrs. Mary Carriel.

The Republican State Convention was held at Springfield on April 29. The platform, after denouncing the Democratic administrations—national and State—declared in favor of a tariff to produce revenue and protect home labor, and of the unrestricted exchange of noncompetitive articles; in favor of the Monroe doctrine and of strengthening our coast defenses and enlarging our navy; expressed sympathy with Cuba; recommended to the people that they vote for the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted to them by the act of the Legislature of 1895, permitting three articles of the Constitution to be amended at one time; favored submitting to the people an amendment providing that the Legislature shall enact suitable laws to regulate contracts between employees and employers; recommended a revision of the revenue laws and further provision for the creation of a board of assessors; provision for an improved method of levying and collecting special assessments for public improvements; and the enacting of a law providing for the care and treatment of all adjudged insane persons in State asylums. It declared also: "The Republicans of Illinois are now, as we ever have been, unyielding and emphatic in our demands for honest money. We are opposed to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that parity with gold can be maintained." Delegates to the national convention and candidates for presidential electors were selected, and the following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, John R. Tanner; for Lieutenant Governor, William A. Northcott; for Secretary of State, James A. Rose; for Auditor, James S. McCullough; for Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; for Attorney-General, Edward C. Akin; for Trustees of the State University, F. M. McKay, Mrs. M. T. Carriel, Thomas J. Smith.

In May, at Chicago, the Socialist-Labor party entered the field of State politics for the first time, adopted a platform which declares that the economic evils from which the people suffer are not caused by the gold standard and will not be remedied in any way by the free coinage of silver, but that what is wanted is to destroy the money power by establishing the co-operative commonwealth; and nominated presidential electors and a complete State ticket, headed by Charles Bastain for Governor. On Sept. 28 this ticket was filed by petition, 1,569 names being signed thereto.

The State convention of the Democratic party met at Peoria, June 23, and the 1,065 delegates, after selecting delegates to the national convention and candidates for presidential electors, voted unanimously for a platform that demanded "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold of equal fineness, with full legal-tender power to each metal, without waiting for or depending on any other nation on earth."

Other declarations denounced the McKinley tariff law, favored a tariff for revenue only, and declared that Government should collect "no more taxes than are necessary to defray the expenses of the Government honestly and economically administered"; demanded the "abolition of government by injunction"; approved the administration of Gov. Altgeld; demanded such legislation as will require all property not exempt, and all men to pay their fair share of taxes, and favored a constitutional amendment that will allow local taxation for local purposes; condemned the last General Assembly for crippling the industrial arbitration law, and demanded the abolition of child labor in factories; demanded the repeal of the flag law; favored legislation to prevent competition between convict and outside free labor; demanded legislation for the protection of miners; favored an income tax, legislation in behalf of good roads, and the constitutional amendment permitting three articles of the

Constitution to be amended at one time. John P. Altgeld was renominated for Governor; for Lieutenant Governor Monroe C. Crawford was selected, and the ticket was completed as follows: For Secretary of State, Finis E. Downing; for Auditor, W. F. Beck; for Treasurer, Edward C. Pace; for Attorney-General, George A. Trude; for University Trustees, Julia Holmes Smith, R. P. Morgan, M. W. Graham. On Sept. 15 (the People's party having agreed to support the Democratic ticket if allowed to nominate the Auditor and three presidential electors on that ticket) W. F. Beck and three electors who had been selected by the Democrats in June resigned, and A. L. Marshall was nominated by the Populists for Auditor.

On Aug. 12, at Springfield, representatives of the People's party met and adopted a platform which approved that adopted by the National Populist Convention, demanded a more equitable system of taxation, and favored local option in taxation to that end; an amendment to the Constitution giving the Legislature power to enact laws regulating contracts between corporations and their employees; the proposed amendment to the Constitution which provides that the Legislature may submit three amendments to be voted upon at a general election: the prevention of competition between the products of convict and free labor; the adoption of a system of direct legislation in dealing with State and local affairs; and declared that the administration of Gov. Altgeld deserved unstinted praise.

The Gold-standard Democrats met in State convention at Chicago Aug. 25. The platform had but little to say regarding silver, but was uncompromising in its declaration for the gold standard. It demanded "the retirement of the United States from the banking business and the gradual redemption and cancellation of the United States and Treasury notes"; denounced the Republican convention at St. Louis as being in the control of "intriguing attorneys of favored interests"; declared the Chicago convention to have been dominated by "agitators, sectionalists, and demagogues," and denounced "the shameful demand for a debased dollar" of the latter convention; extolled President Cleveland; and declared in favor of the constitutional independence of the United States Supreme Court. The convention selected delegates to the Indianapolis convention and chose presidential electors at large and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John C. Black; for Lieutenant Governor, Chester A. Babcock; for Secretary of State, Charles S. Wiley; for Auditor, F. E. Brink; for Treasurer, Edward Ridgeley; for Attorney-General, William S. Forman; for University Trustees, S. H. Busey, C. E. Babcock, August Niehaus. On Sept 9 Gen. Black notified the committee that he could not accept the nomination for Governor, and William S. Forman was nominated for that office, and the nomination for Attorney-General, thus made vacant, was given to Daniel V. Samuels.

At Chicago, on Sept. 15, the Middle-of-the-Road section of the People's party met and adopted the following resolution: "We do most heartily indorse the wisdom of the national convention in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson for Vice-President of the United States, and most emphatically denounce any action which prevents the Populists of any State from using the privilege of casting their ballots for him." Electors at large were selected, and a State ticket, excepting the Governor, was nominated. Following is the ticket: For Lieutenant Governor, Henry D. Lloyd; for Secretary of State, L. A. Quelmalz; for Auditor, Grant Dunbar; for Treasurer, Joseph Schwerzen; for Attorney-General, E. I. Burdick; for University Trustee, Mrs. Fanny Kavanaugh.

In October a nominating petition bearing 1,523 names was filed with the Secretary of State by the National party. A full electoral and State ticket was named, with Isaac W. Higgs for Governor. The National party represents the broad-gauge wing of the original Prohibition party.

At the election in November there were 13 tickets on the ballot, as follows: Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, Peoples' party, Socialist Labor party, National party, Middle-of-the-Road party, Independent Gold-standard Democracy, Independent party, Independent Democratic party, Independent Silver party, Independent Republican party, and National Silver party.

At the election in November the Republican ticket was successful. For Governor, Tanner received 587,587 votes; Altgeld, 474,270; Gere, 14,582; Forman, 8,100; Bastain, 985. The vote for presidential electors was: Republican, 607,130; Democratic, 464,523; Prohibition, 9,796; Gold Democrat, 6,390; Social Labor, 1,147; Middle-of-the-Road People's, 1,090; National, 793. The constitutional amendment was adopted by a vote of 163,057. The Legislature of 1897 will be divided politically as follows: Senate—Republicans 39, Democrats 11, Populist 1; House—Republicans 87, Democrats 64, Populists 2.

INDIA, an empire in southern Asia, subject to Great Britain, and governed under general acts of the British Parliament by a Governor General under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Cabinet. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine has been Governor General since October, 1893. The ordinary members of the Governor General's Council in the beginning of 1896 were Sir A. E. Miller, Sir Charles B. Pritchard, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Brackenbury, Sir James Westland, Sir Charles H. T. Crossthwaite, and J. Woodburn. The ordinary members are nominated by the Crown. The commander in chief of the forces and the governor or lieutenant governor of the province where the Council sits act as extraordinary members. The ordinary members of the Council are re-enforced by 10 to 16 additional members nominated by the Governor General, 5 of them on the recommendation of the provincial councils and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, to form the Legislative Council, which frames regulations to be submitted to the Governor General and drafts of law that he forwards to the Government in London to lay before Parliament. The Secretary of State for India in the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury is Lord George Hamilton.

Area and Population.—The Indian Empire, including the protected states and territories in Asia and Africa placed under the control of the Indian Government, has a total area of 1,987,427 square miles, with a population of 291,381,000. The area directly administered by the Governor General is 965,005 square miles, having a population in 1891 of 221,172,952, divided into 112,542,739 males and 108,630,213 females. The average density of population in British India was 229 per square mile. The Bengal Presidency, including Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, had 471 inhabitants to the square mile, the total population being 71,346,987. In the Northwest Provinces and Oudh, with a population of 46,905,085, the density was 436 to the square mile; Bombay, with a total population of 15,985,270, had 207; Madras, with 35,630,440 inhabitants, had 252; the Punjab, with 20,866,847 population, had 189; Assam, with 5,476,833, had 112; Berar, with 2,897,491, had 164; the Central Provinces, with 10,784,294, had 125; Sinde, with 2,871,774, had 60; and Upper and Lower Burmah, with 7,605,560, had 44 to the square mile. The Berars are only provisionally placed under British administration. The native

states that are ruled by their own princes under the supervision and control of the Indian Government have an aggregate area of 595,167 square miles, with a total population in 1891 of 66,050,479. The largest is the Mohammedan state of Hyderabad, covering 82,698 square miles, and having 11,537,040 inhabitants. Baroda has 2,415,396 inhabitants; Mysore, 4,943,604; Cashmere, 2,543,952; the states of Rajputana, 12,016,102; the Maratha states of Indore, Rewah, Gwalior, and Bhopal, and other states in Central India, 10,318,812; Travancore, in Madras, 2,557,736; Bengal states, 3,296,379; Punjab states, 4,263,280. Of the total population of India, 85,670,000 speak Hindi, 41,340,000 Bengali, 19,880,000 Telugu, 18,890,000 Marathi, 17,720,000 Punjabi, 15,230,000 Tamil, 10,620,000 Gujarati, 9,750,000 Canarese, 9,010,000 Uriya, 5,930,000 Burmese, 5,430,000 Malayalum, 3,670,000 Urdu, 2,590,000 Sindhi, 1,710,000 Santali, and smaller populations the Pahari, Santali, Assamese, Gondi, Marwadi, Pushtu, Karen, Tulu, Kol, Kachhi, gypsy, Oraon, and Kond tongues. The English-speaking population numbered 238,499 in 1891; the number of British birth was 100,551. The total number born outside of India was 661,637, of whom 478,656 came from neighboring countries, 60,519 from remote Asiatic countries. 10,095 from Continental Europe, America, and Australia, and 11,816 from Africa. The emigration of coolies in 1894 was 17,932, against 12,636 in 1893 and 13,751 in 1892; of these, 1,029 went to Mauritius, 3,429 to Natal, 3,896 to the British West Indies, 7,277 to British Guiana, 1,082 to the Fiji Islands, and 1,219 to Surinam. The average death rate in British India was 25·52 per thousand in 1893, whereas in 1880 it was only 20·98. The largest Indian cities are Calcutta, with 861,764 inhabitants; Bombay, with 821,764; Madras, with 452,518; Hyderabad, with 415,039; Lucknow, with 273,028; and Benares, with 219,467. Mandalay, Cawnpur, Bangalore, Rangoon, Lahore, Allahabad, Agra, Patna, Poonah, and Jaipur have over 150,000; 11 others have over 100,000, 37 more over 50,000, 40 between 35,000 and 50,000, and 109 smaller ones have over 20,000.

Finances.—The final accounts for 1894–'95 give as the total ordinary gross revenue Rx 95,187,429, of which the land tax produced Rx 25,408,272; the opium duty, Rx 7,323,757; the salt monopoly, Rx 8,665,749; stamps, Rx 4,625,680; excise, Rx 5,527,676; provincial taxes, Rx 3,541,154; customs, Rx 3,854,955; licenses, Rx 1,808,060; forests, Rx 1,631,548; registration, Rx 418,200; tributes, Rx 780,070; interest, Rx 815,062; posts, telegraphs, and mint, Rx 2,645,618; legislation and justice, Rx 679,360; police, Rx 406,222; marine, Rx 154,883; public instruction, Rx 388,495; public works, Rx 24,275,452; the military department, Rx 1,010,197; miscellaneous sources, Rx 1,227,019. The total expenditures amounted to Rx 94,494,319, of which the interest on the debt took Rx 5,124,017; repayments, Rx 1,786,905; cost of collection, Rx 7,935,136; posts, telegraphs, and mint, Rx 2,466,175; administration, Rx 2,086,903; legislation and justice, Rx 3,975,715; police, Rx 3,989,003; the navy, Rx 672,642; foreign affairs, Rx 897,584; public instruction, Rx 2,012,611; ecclesiastical and medical affairs, Rx 1,200,751; pensions and aid, Rx 5,098,693; printing office, etc., Rx 967,012; famine relief and insurance, Rx 610,235; public works, Rx 31,917,830; the army, Rx 24,313,958; provincial deficits, Rx 560,860.

The improvement in the revenue over the original estimate was Rx 2,823,096. The rise in the price of opium accounted for Rx 1,569,000. There was an increase of Rx 941,000 in customs, due mainly to the taxation imposed at the beginning of the year. The increase of expenditure was Rx 1,838,000, which was more than accounted for by a loss of Rx 2,121,468 in exchange. The average value of the rupee was 13·1*d.* instead of 14*d.* as estimated. The total expenditure was Rx 848,000 under the estimate; instead of the estimated deficiency of Rx 301,900 there was a surplus of Rx 693,100. The total loss by exchange amounted to Rx 14,615,300, being 26 per cent. of the total net expenditure.

The budget for 1895–'96 made the total receipts Rx 96,924,300 and the total expenditure Rx 96,878,000. In the revised budget of 1895–'96 the Government had to provide for the unexpected expedition to Chitral, which cost Rx 1,600,000, besides which the addition to the famine insurance fund was Rx 530,000, the revision of the cotton duties entailed a loss of Rx 260,000, and Rx 400,000 were repaid to the provincial governments. Nevertheless the revised estimates showed a surplus of Rx 905,000 and the gross accounts one of Rx 1,604,000. Revenue showed an increase of Rx 873,000, of which Rx 532,000 was due to a further improvement in opium. The remission of the cotton duties, on the other hand, cost Rx 495,000. The saving in exchange was Rx 1,601,000, the price of the rupee, estimated at 13·09*d.*, having been 13·68*d.*

In framing the budget for the year ending March 31, 1897, Sir James Westland, the Indian Minister of Finance, was able to arrive at a surplus of Rx 463,000 by reducing the famine grant from Rx 1,500,000 to Rx 1,000,000 a year and by estimating the rate of exchange at a figure which, though apparently justified by the course of the market, was much higher than he would have ventured to propose a year before. In the space of ten years new taxation to the extent of Rx 6,000,000 or Rx 7,000,000 per annum has been laid upon the Indian people, and during the same period an equal amount has been added by the expansion of pre-existing taxes. Of this, Rx 2,300,000 represents the augmentations in the salt revenue, and Rx 4,600,000 more is levied on the land, both additional burdens resting on the poorest classes. For the extensive public works contemplated by the Government a loan of Rx 4,000,000 was authorized to be raised at 3 per cent. The rise of the rupee and the improvement in the finances, changing a deficit of Rx 1,500,000 in 1894 to a surplus of Rx 1,600,000 in 1896, had a favorable influence on the credit of India in the London market; whereas a 4-per-cent. loan could only be floated below par in 1889, in 1896 the 3-per-cent. loan was covered several times over and taken at 110. The consolidated debt on March 31, 1895, amounted to Rx 218,379,566, of which Rx 104,373,740 were payable in India and Rx 114,005,826 in England. The unfunded debt was Rx 13,907,320, making the total liabilities Rx 232,286,886.

The Army.—Under the act of Parliament passed in 1893, which went into force on April 1, 1895, the Indian troops are united into one army, the separate commands of the Bombay and Madras presidencies being done away with. There are now 4 corps, each under a lieutenant general, and the whole army is directly commanded by the commander-in-chief and controlled by the Government of India. The Punjab command consists of 3 British and 15 native regiments of cavalry, 14 British and 40 native battalions of infantry, 17 British and 5 native field batteries, and 5 batteries of British and 1 of native fortress artillery, with 2 native companies of engineers, the total strength for 1896 being 20,633 British and 40,895 native troops. The Bengal command comprises 3 regiments of British and 9 of native cavalry, 17 British and 25 native infantry battalions, 18 British field and 9 British fortress batteries, 2 native mountain batteries, and 1

native engineer corps, having a total strength of 22,673 British and 28,625 native troops. The Madras command comprises 2 British and 3 native cavalry regiments, 10 British and 30 native infantry battalions, 11 British batteries of field and 4 of fortress artillery, and 9 companies of native engineers, a total strength of 13,940 British and 16,422 native troops. The Bombay command consists of 1 British regiment of cavalry and 8 native regiments, 11 British and 25 native battalions, 15 field and 9 fortress batteries, 2 native mountain batteries, and 2 corps of native engineers, the whole numbering 16,-422 British and 29,175 native troops. The native contingents of Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana and the imperial service troops in the other native states number 29,320, making the total strength of the active forces in 1896 under the control of the Indian Government 239,758 men, comprising 73,668 British soldiers and 166,090 natives. The native reserves have been increased from 7,093 to 15,567 men in five years. The imperial service troops in April, 1896, numbered 19,013. The European volunteers numbered 30,000. The Indian army has been rearmed with Lee-Metford magazine rifles for the British infantry, Martini-Henry rifles and carbines for the native troops, and 12-pounder breechloading guns for the horse and field artillery. The system of mixed battalions and regiments that has been followed for the native troops since the mutiny is being changed, and the men are being redistributed into class regiments of Brahmins, Rajputs, Jats, and Mohammedans, Goorkhas, Sikhs, and Punjabis. The pay of the native infantry has been increased to 2 rupees.

The Navy.—The naval force of the Indian Government consists of 2 old ironclad turret ships, 2 dispatch vessels, 2 first-class torpedo gunboats, 7 first-class torpedo boats, 4 troop ships, and a submarine mining flotilla.

Commerce.—The total imports for the year ending March 31, 1895, were valued at Rx 83,110,200, against Rx 95,482,688 in 1894; total exports, Rx 117,139,850, against Rx 110,603,561. The imports of merchandise from Great Britain in 1895 amounted to Rx 51,105,757; from British possessions, Rx 6,721,417; from foreign countries, Rx 12,340,264; imports of Government stores, Rx 3,361,555; imports of precious metals, Rx 9,581,207. The exports of Indian produce to Great Britain were Rx 32,795,-328; to British possessions, Rx 20,645,366; to foreign countries, Rx 50,316,744; exports of Government stores, Rx 98,779; exports of foreign merchandise, Rx 5,057,561; exports of precious metals, Rx 8,226,072. Of the merchandise imports 9·3 per cent. in value consisted of articles of food and drink, 8·3 per cent. of raw materials, and 82·4 per cent. of manufactured products; of the exports, 40·6 per cent. consisted of articles of food and drink, 46·9 per cent. of raw materials, and 12·5 per cent. of manufactured articles.

The imports of cotton cloth in 1895 were Rx 29,-822,000 in value; machinery and rolling stock, Rx 4,039,000; iron and steel goods, Rx 4,021,000; sugar, Rx 2,875,000; cotton yarns, Rx 2,851,000; petroleum, Rx 2,123,000; woolen cloth, Rx 1,542,000; coal, Rx 1,474,000; apparel, etc., Rx 1,304,000; copper manufactures, Rx 1,298,000; raw silk, Rx 1,-277,000; salt, Rx 842,000; spices, Rx 777,000; spirits, Rx 730,000. Among the exports rice stood for Rx 13,807,000; jute, Rx 10,576,000; opium, Rx 9,065,000; cotton, Rx 8,073,000; tea, Rx 7,556,000; linseed, Rx 6,746,000; skins, Rx 6,560,000; cotton yarns, Rx 5,672,000; indigo, Rx 4,746,000; jute manufactures, Rx 4,211,000; cereals, Rx 3,250,000; rapeseed, Rx 2,860,000; coffee, Rx 2,122,000; sesame, Rx 1,881,000; cotton goods, Rx 1,477,000; wool, Rx 1,377,000; peanuts, Rx 1,303,000.

The agitation raised in India in 1894 against the exclusion of cotton yarns and fabrics from the import tariff schedules resulted in a duty being imposed on them in December of that year, while to deprive it of any protective character and to satisfy the Lancashire manufacturers a countervailing internal tax was placed upon cotton yarns of all counts above No. 20. The British manufacturers then began to agitate for the repeal of the cotton duties. Early in 1896 the rate of duty on dyed yarns was reduced to ¼ of 1 per cent., and when this did not appease the Lancashire mill-owners the Government in February, 1896, reduced the import duty on all cotton manufactures from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. and at the same time placed the same duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon all cotton manufactures produced in Indian mills. This affected severely not only the Indian consumers but the Indian manufactures, who had not suffered from the duty on fine yarns, of which a comparatively small quantity is spun in India.

For the year ending March 31, 1896, the total imports of merchandise were Rx 69,316,000 in value, against Rx 70,167,000 in 1895. The imports of cotton goods fell off nearly Rx 7,000,000, the markets having been oversupplied in anticipation of the duty on cottons. Nearly all other articles, coal and woolen goods being notable exceptions, showed an increase.

The export trade in 1895–'96 showed large increases in most articles of importance, especially cotton, but there was a decline in jute, opium, oil seeds, and wool. The imports of gold were on a scale unknown since 1891. The share of the trade taken by Great Britain was not as great as in 1895 in consequence of the decline in cotton imports. Trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium continued to make great advances, a direct export from India having followed upon a great opening of the Indian market to their goods. The development of the trade with Japan was still more marked and rapid, the demand for Indian cotton for the rapidly expanding Japanese cotton manufacture being succeeded by a constantly increasing importation of Japanese products and manufactures. The exportation of Indian cotton yarns to Japan has decreased greatly since the Japanese have been able to spin their own yarns, but the new trade is enormously greater. The trade with China has recovered from the shock it received consequent upon the closure of the Indian mints. The high price of opium in 1896 and the increased demand in China for cotton yarns from Bombay made the total value of the trade much greater than in 1894. The trade with Asiatic Russia is expanding rapidly in consequence of the development of the Indian market for Russian petroleum, while the trade with the United States is falling off proportionately; the imports of Russian petroleum are now 85 per cent. as great as those of American.

Navigation.—The number of vessels entered at the ports during the year 1894–'95 was 5,309, of 4,156,386 tons, against 5,030, of 3,797,911 tons, in 1893–'94; the number cleared was 5,268, of 4,099,-436 tons, against 4,965, of 3,867,975 tons, in the preceding year. The total arrivals comprised 2,209 British vessels, of 3,406,546 tons; 997 British Indian, of 145,711 tons; 618 foreign, of 525,233 tons; and 1,485 native, of 78,896 tons. The departures comprised 2,208 British, of 3,378,303 tons; 996 British Indian, of 142,481 tons; 564 foreign, of 500,-760 tons; and 1,500 native, of 77,892 tons. The number arriving by way of the Suez Canal was 811, of 1,834,009 tons, against 712, of 1,575,836 tons, in 1894; the number cleared for the Suez Canal route was 903, of 1,980,900 tons, against 928, of 1,987,474 tons, in 1894.

Communications.—The railroads in operation on March 31, 1895, had a total length of 18,855 miles, of which 8,767 miles were state lines worked by companies, 5,377 miles state lines worked by the state, 2,588 miles lines worked by guaranteed companies, 407 miles lines worked by assisted companies, 672 miles lines owned by native states and worked by companies, 146 miles lines owned by native states and worked by the state railroad agency, 839 miles lines owned and worked by the native states, and 59 miles foreign lines. The capital cost of the state railways was Rx 155,027,644; of state lines leased to companies, Rx 31,185,523; of guaranteed railways, Rx 49,738,028; of subsidized lines, Rx 208,044; of assisted railways, Rx 6,088,092; of lines belonging to native states, Rx 10,537,806; of foreign railways, Rx 1,688,136; of new surveys, Rx 471,317; of coal mines, Rx 308,449; total, Rx 255,253,039. The gross earnings of the railroads in 1894 were Rx 25,508,856, against Rx 24,087,547 in 1893. The working expenses were Rx 11,983,920, or 46·98 per cent. of the receipts, in 1894, compared with Rx 11,354,806, or 47·14 per cent. The net earnings were Rx 13,524,936 in 1894, giving a mean profit of 5·69 per cent. on capital, against Rx 12,732,741, giving an average return of 5·46 per cent. in 1893. For 1895 the gross earnings were about Rx 26,000,000 and the net revenue Rx 14,000,000, giving a return of 5·78 per cent. on the capital invested. The length of railroads under construction and authorized before March 31, 1896, was 4,573 miles, requiring an expenditure of Rx 35,000,000, nearly one third of which was to be expended by the state and by private companies during the ensuing year. During 1895–'96 there were 822 miles of new railroads built. The total length of railroads either built or sanctioned was 26,466 miles on March 31, 1896; the length open to traffic, 19,677 miles.

During 1894 the number of letters, postal cards, and money orders that passed through the post office of British India was 335,617,159; of newspapers, 26,363,793; of parcels, 2,339,416; of packets, 14,702,537. The receipts were Rx 1,557,597; expenses, Rx 1,558,281.

The Government telegraph lines had on March 31, 1895, a length of 44,648 miles, with 138,256 miles of wire. The number of paid dispatches forwarded during the year was 4,391,226; receipts, Rx 978,699; expenses, Rx 807,881.

Currency.—The fall in the price of silver in the course of twenty years has added greatly to the burden of taxation on the people of India and to the difficulties of the financial administration of the Indian Government, because fixed charges amounting to £16,000,000 have to be paid in England annually, consisting of interest on loans, salaries of the higher officials, pensions, etc. When 10 rupees uniformly exchanged for a pound sterling the salaries of the British civil and military officers and their pensions were reckoned indifferently in Indian or British currency. As soon as a discrepancy in the former parity of silver and gold began to appear the Government decreed that the salaries and pensions of the covenanted civilians and army officers should be paid in gold at the old rate of £1 for Rx 1, in order that they should be enabled to maintain and educate their families in England on the same scale as formerly and lay by as much money. With the rupee worth only 1*s.* 4*d.* instead of 2*s.* the Government has to raise Rx 24,000,000 to meet the fixed charges in England where formerly Rx 16,000,000 was enough. The difference is called the loss by exchange. In 1892, when the exchange value of the rupee fell to 1*s.* 1*d.*, the English Government decided to attempt to establish the gold standard in India as a means of relieving the increasing embarrassment of the Government finances and the inconveniences and impediments caused to trade by the fluctuations in the gold value of silver. In accordance with the recommendations of a committee over which the English Lord Chancellor presided the Governor General carried through the Legislative Council on June 26, 1893, a bill providing for the closure of the Indian mints to the coinage of silver for the public and establishing 1*s.* 4*d.* for the rupee or 15 rupees to the sovereign as the rate at which gold coin or bullion would be received at the mints and English sovereigns of full weight at the treasuries. Coinage on Government account was still continued. Silver has been the legal standard since 1835, and large amounts were coined annually before the closure of the mints. Silver also passes current by weight, and since 1893 the native princes have coined silver rupees to such an extent that the Indian Government concluded to take measures to arrest the importation of silver bullion by the imposition of an import duty. Gold is coined in small quantities by the Indian mints, but it is not current as money and is not legal tender. The Calcutta and Bombay mints issued Rx 13,163,474 rupees of silver coin, in 1892 the coinage was Rx 5,553,974, and in 1893 it was Rx 12,691,526; in 1894 it was reduced to Rx 4,812,500, and in 1895 to Rx 94,595. A Government paper currency has been issued for limited districts, within which it is legal tender, since 1861; the amount of these notes in circulation on March 31, 1895, was Rx 30,700,010. The value of the rupee is not determined by the market price of silver since the closure of the mints and the placing of an import duty on silver, but the changes in the exchange rates for the rupee have had an important influence on the silver market, if indeed this has not been the dominant factor. A wide, and apparently widening, distance is established between the bullion and the exchange values of the rupee, and their fluctuations have not coincided. During 1896 the exchange rates for the rupee remained steady, with an upward tendency. While the Indian mints were opened and the United States Treasury was a purchaser of 54,000,000 ounces of silver, India and the United States were the only large consumers of silver in the world, but when both these outlets were closed India remained a large wholesale market for silver, the only one still open. The imports of silver in 1896 were rather more than half as large as they were before the closure of the mints. Before the closure most of the silver imported went into the mints, but it was only for the purpose of obtaining material of ascertained purity for the manufacture of ornaments, into which a large proportion of the rupees were commonly converted as soon as they were coined. The manufacture of ornaments goes on unabated, but, rupees being now too dear, imported bars and coin are used for the purpose. This demand for silver in India for ornaments takes about one sixth of the world's annual production and has hitherto been the only constant and uniform demand since demonetization. Every material rise in the sterling value of the rupee is followed by an active demand for and fresh importations of silver bars, and thus produces an approximately equivalent rise in the price of silver. In February, 1896, A. J. Balfour announced that the British Government would be willing to consider in conjunction with the Indian Government the reopening of the mints of India if such a measure could be made part of a satisfactory scheme of currency reform. In December, 1896, the Legislative Council voted to add 2 crores of rupees to the paper-currency reserve, making it 10 instead of 8 crores, and thus releasing Rx 2,000,000 of coin in order to relieve the existing monetary stringency.

Boundary Delimitations.—The demarcation of the boundary between Afghanistan and India, as provided by the Durand treaty of 1893, was practically brought to a conclusion by the operations of Col. T. H. Holdich and Capt. A. H. MacMahon, who traced the line between Persia and Beluchistan northward from Kuhak and the Afghan line westward to the point where Afghanistan, Persia, and Beluchistan meet. By a later agreement, concluded with Salar Gholam Haidar Khan in December, 1895, the territory in the basin of the Chitral river, called Bashgal or Arnawai, was withdrawn from the British sphere and added to the possessions of the Ameer. During 1895–'96 Capt. MacMahon and an Afghan commissioner traced the line from the Khwaja Amran range past Shorawak and across the desert to the Helmund valley and thence southward to Persian Seistan. There remained about 100 miles of unfixed boundary between Asmar and Lundi Kotal in the Khyber. The Ameer in his agreement promised not to interfere in Swat, Bajaur, or Chitral and to relinquish his claim to the Waziri country, except Birmal, and to Chageh, while he was allowed to retain Asmar and the valley above it. In the spring of 1896 a body of Afghan militia occupied the Mattai valley in Bajaur, the clans of which country had been called upon to pay taxes to the Ameer. To insure the obedience of the conquered state of Kafiristan the Ameer made a durable road from Jellalabad to Asmar.

Insurrection of the Moplahs.—Encouraged, perhaps, by the insurrection of the natives against the Portuguese authorities in Goa, which began with a mutiny on Sept. 14, 1895, of the battalion ordered to Mozambique, the Moplahs of the British coast districts of southwestern India declared a *jehad* against the Hindus, and committed many fanatical outrages before they were reduced to subjection by the Indian troops. The Moplahs are a sect originally planted in Malabar by Arabian settlers who converted low-caste Hindus to Islam, and they now number about 1,000,000 of the most ardent and fanatical Mussulmans in India, many of whom are dedicated to God by their parents before birth, and hence regard the destruction or conversion of the infidel as their chief duty. On March 1, 1896, an English regiment attacked a large body of the fanatics and killed over 100. Other bands were pursued by the soldiery and the police, and were not reduced until nearly all were slain. The soldiers mowed them down from a distance, beyond the range of their old muskets. All offers of mercy they scorned, and they deliberately presented themselves as targets for the British bullets, believing that to die thus for the faith was to render secure their admission to paradise. On one occasion 92 of them who had taken up a position in a Hindu temple, armed with matchlocks and swords, died fighting to the last man, declaring, when implored to lay down their arms, that death was the thing they most wished for.

Famine and Plague.—Failure of the winter rains in northern India caused early in 1896 great distress among the population of the Northwest Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana. The provincial governments gave employment on relief works to many thousands, and the commencement of railroads that were contemplated was hastened in order to provide work. In the summer there was complete drought in northern and central India. All crops also failed, and the prices of food rose to double the normal figures. Grain riots occurred in several places. For a considerable time the numbers employed on relief works exceeded 300,000. Wheat was shipped from California to Calcutta in the autumn. The wheat-eating population of the Northwest Provinces and the Punjab suffered the most. The exports of wheat from India, which have decreased since 1887, when over 22,000,000 hundredweight was exported, except in the exceptional year of 1892, when they were 30,000,000 hundredweight, have fallen below 10,000,000 hundredweight a year in the past three years. From the beginning of 1896 very little was shipped abroad. As the drought continued, the autumn crops were seriously damaged in a large part of the Northwestern Provinces, in most of Oudh, in southern and central Punjab, in several districts in the Central Provinces, in parts of Bombay, and in Upper Burmah. The parts of India affected corresponded closely with the famine area in 1877, but within these districts the irrigated area has since then been increased by many million acres, and the railroads open have two and a half times the length, and carry freight much cheaper. The Indian people feel sore against the British for having diverted the famine insurance fund of Rx 1,500,000 a year to military expenses. Though agricultural operations have been extended, and the population has increased by 50,000,000, British administration has impoverished India by destroying the old industries and draining a large share of the profits of commerce and of the taxes out of the country. The average annual earnings in India are estimated at 28 rupees for each individual, a twentieth as much as in England. The salt tax in many districts has been increased fivefold by the British, and the mass of people do not obtain half enough of this necessary article, and great numbers get but one scanty meal a day. Sir C. A. Elliott has estimated the number of half-starved people at 70,000,000, and Sir W. W. Hunter at 40,000,000. The deterioration of the physique of the population is a matter of common observation among officials, and is telling on the productive capacity of the laborers, and also on the recruiting of the Indian army, compelling the Government to obtain her soldiers among the Goorkhas of Nepaul and the Beluchis and other better-fed peoples of the native states. While there were 13 famines and an estimated loss of 5,000,000 lives from 1802 to 1854, there were 16 famines with a loss of over 12,000,000 of lives from 1860 to 1879. The Government in its scheme of famine insurance, which has been several times interrupted for the sake of pushing the frontier defenses, has advanced the railroads for the distribution of food in preference to irrigation canals and reservoirs for extending its production, on the presumption that the latter works tend to encourage a local increase of population up to the limits of the enlarged production. The larger protective canals irrigate at present an area of 8,500,000 acres, and petty works constructed out of local revenues a further area of 5,000,000 acres, producing together crops valued at Rx 37,000,000, and earning from 4 to 7 per cent. on the capital invested by the state, except in Bengal and Bombay, where the canals do not pay. The whole expenditure on the main systems has not exceeded £30,000,000, and on the minor works Rx 3,000,000. When the distress first showed itself some of the local authorities devoted their relief funds to the digging of wells, and these immediately helped the situation of the people, enabling them to sow rabi and other crops. Actual famine began to be felt in November, when the autumn crops failed to ripen and winter crops could not be sown except where there were wells. Throughout the whole length and breadth of India the rainfall was deficient, except in a few localities. In the Allahabad, Lucknow, Faizabad, and Agra divisions of the Northwest Provinces there was a total failure of crops over an area containing 13,000,000 inhabitants, and a severe failure over an area containing 26,500,000. In Oudh and in the neighborhood of Benares wells were sunk to relieve the distress, which had

been felt from the beginning of the year. In the plateau districts of the Central Provinces, in the Patna division and other parts of Bengal, in the central part and the rice-growing coast districts of Bombay, through Berar, in the Circars and Deccan districts of Madras, in Upper Burmah, in a large part of the Punjab and several districts of Rajputana, and in Hyderabad, Bhurtpur, Dholpur, Jaisalmere, Bikanir, Tonk, Gwalior, Bagkelkhand, and Bundelkhand among the native states, the people were immediately affected by the failure of their crops; but owing to the improvements in railroad communication actual starvation was averted in the stricken districts by spreading the distress over the whole of India. When grain merchants advanced prices to four times the customary rates, serious riots occurred at Sholapur, Kurai, and other places, and the police were obliged to fire upon the mobs that broke open and looted shops and granaries. The population suffering from total drought was 36,000,000, while 18,000,000 were threatened with famine unless rain came in time to sow the spring crop, not counting 18,000,000 more in the native states stricken or threatened with famine. In December a good rainfall saved the crops in Madras and Bombay, and improved the prospects in other provinces, but it was generally very light. The storm visited the Deccan, passed through the Central Provinces, was felt in the Northwestern Provinces, and reached the Patna division of Bengal. An offer of wheat to be paid for by public subscriptions in Russia was not favorably received by the Indian Government. In London a generous fund was raised by the Lord Mayor. The Hindu landowners and merchants combined intelligently the native religious duty of almsgiving on a great scale with furnishing work for the idle villagers and importations of grain to be sold at low prices. Relief so directed benefited the worthy and industrious, and reached the zenanas, whose inmates in former famines starved to death rather than demean themselves by coming forth to seek public charity. The famine was complicated in its incipient stage by the plague, in addition to the usual epidemics of fever and typhus that follow in its train. In September there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay. The mortality increased till the end of the year, when 50 deaths occurred daily. During December 250,000 people deserted the city. There were 2,437 cases of plague and 1,735 deaths in Bombay up to Dec. 31. The Europeans and the well-fed classes generally escaped infection. Out of 10 Europeans attacked 1 died. The disease was not as malignant as in Canton and Hong-Kong, and farless so than the epidemics that formerly depopulated European cities at intervals of about three hundred years. The symptoms of the type that appeared in Bombay and spread to neighboring towns are a slight pain in the groins on the first day, on the second an enlargement of the glands, the fever rising to 105°, and on the third day, or on the fourth at the latest, death. It most commonly attacks persons between the ages of five and thirty.

INDIANA, a Western State, admitted to the Union Dec. 11, 1816; area, 36,350 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 147,178 in 1820; 343,031 in 1830; 685,866 in 1840; 988,416 in 1850; 1,350,428 in 1860; 1,680,637 in 1870; 1,978,301 in 1880; and 2,192,404 in 1890. Capital, Indianapolis.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Claude Matthews, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor, Mortimer Nye, Democrat; Secretary of State, William D. Owen, Republican; Auditor, Americus C. Dailey, Republican; Treasurer, F. J. Scholz, Republican; Superintendent of Education, David M. Greeting, Republican; Attorney-General, William A. Ketchum, Republican; Statistician, Simeon J. Thompson, Republican; Geologist, W. S. Blatchley, Republican; Adjutant General, Irvin Robbins, Democrat; Chief Judge of the Appellate Court, George E. Ross; Associate Judges, Theodore P. Davis, Orlando J. Lotz, George L. Reinhard, and Frank E. Gavin, all Democrats; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Leonard J. Hackney, Democrat; Associate Justices, James H. Jordan and L. J. Monks, Republicans, and Timothy E. Howard and James McCabe, Democrats.

Finances.—The balance in the treasury Nov. 1, 1895, was $573,726.42; the receipts from all sources during the year were $6,315,808.58; the disbursements were $6,363,112.31, leaving a balance Oct. 31, 1896, of more than half a million. The disbursements from the general fund were $2,087,160.09; from the benevolent-institutions fund, $292,109.78; Soldiers' and Sailors' monument fund, $26,000; educational institutions fund, $105,197.42; school-revenue fund, $2,395,149.30; State University endowment, $89,235, and interest on same, $24,577.23; college fund, $12,234,41; interest on same, $9,854.23. The expenses of the Governor's office were $12,655.07; of the Secretary of State's office, $11,607.46; Auditor's, $15,109.97; Treasurer's, $8,460; Attorney-General's, $11,693.25; Superintendent of Instruction's, $9,224.73; State Library, $9,391.89; department of geology, $11,339,89; Supreme Court, $28,916.25; Appellate Court, $21,476.74; State Judiciary, $205,756.07; custodian, $18,933.51. The public printing cost $52,931.38; the State militia, $44,213.55. The expenses of the Chickamauga commission were $850.12, and of the same for infantry and cavalry $20,747.69, and for artillery $3,058.14. The expense of election commissioners was $13,088.32. The Bureau of Statistics cost the State $8,259.90; agricultural and horticultural societies, $11,000; and the Board of Charities, $6,000.

The foreign indebtedness of the State in 1894 was $7,436,615.12, with annual interest of $233,525; it is now $6,436,515.12, the annual interest of which is $200,005. The domestic debt is represented by $340,000 of Purdue University 5-per-cent. bonds, and $143,000 of Indiana University 5-per-cent. bonds, the interest of which is $24,200 annually.

The aggregate valuations amount to $1,286,050,531. The present tax levy is 9 cents on the $100 for general fund of the State treasury and 5 cents on the $100 for the benevolent-institution fund. The railroad assessments for 1896 were about $60,000 more than those for 1895, amounting to $156,259,260. The mileage was 6,279·88, an increase of about 12 miles.

Insurance.—The report of the insurance department of the Auditor's office shows that there are authorized to do business in the State 50 life, accident, and surety companies, 103 fire and plate-glass companies, and 88 assessment life and accident companies, organized under the laws of other States or nations. There are also operating in the State 40 assessment life and accident companies, 2 mutual fire companies, and 1 stock fire insurance company. These companies have paid into the State treasury as taxes and fees $156,220.86.

Education.—The school enumeration for the year amounted to 734,474, a decrease from that of 1895, which was 799,077. The decrease is largely in the cities, Indianapolis showing 8,373 fewer school children than in 1895, Terre Haute 4,469 fewer, Fort Wayne 2,165, New Albany 1,819, Lafayette 1,628, La Porte 1,523, and Logansport 1,287. This showing is due to the operation of a law passed by the last Legislature designed to prevent padding of the returns in order to increase the proportion of moneys to be drawn from the

State funds. The amount apportioned in January was $1,110,110.28, and in June $1,086,000.80. The State Normal School received $15,000 at each apportionment.

The State Normal School, at Terre Haute, opened the year with an attendance of 500, the largest number ever registered for the winter term with one exception, and this notwithstanding the fact that the standard of admission has been raised. A class of 94 was graduated in June.

The building of the Ohio Valley Normal School, at Corydon, was dedicated April 9. It was built by popular subscription at a cost of $5,000. The school began with 125 pupils.

In 1895 the Grand Army of the Republic of Indiana appointed a committee to confer with the State Board of Education concerning the United States histories in use in the public schools. The part devoted to the civil war they regarded as unfair to the national cause and army, untrue, and misleading. As the term of the contract had nearly expired, the time was favorable for securing changes in the text-books or replacing them by others. The committee presented charges against the books to the State board and the publishers replied. The board then appointed 3 of its members to consider the revision, and they recommended 14 very essential changes in the account of the war. The publishers consented to most of them, but the board insisted on complete revision of the objectionable paragraphs.

At the seventy-sixth annual commencement of the State University, at Bloomington, in June, a class of 94 was graduated. At its fifty-seventh commencement De Pauw University sent out a class of about 56. The graduating class at Purdue University numbered 82, degrees having been conferred earlier in the year on 26 graduates in pharmacy and 11 on pharmaceutical chemists. More than 40 were graduated at Earlham College, and 22 at Hanover. Wabash College graduated 24.

Indianapolis has now a university which has been formed by the union of institutions already existing —Butler College and the schools of law, medicine, and dentistry. The first class graduated under the auspices of the university was that of the law school of this year, consisting of 56 young men and 2 young ladies.

State Institutions.—From the figures furnished to the State Board of Charities, the secretary compiled the following statement, published in March:

"In the last fiscal year the cost to the State of caring for the insane in the hospitals was $609,889.66. In addition to this the counties expended for clothing, transportation, inquests, and other items of expense connected with declaring persons insane and sending them to the hospitals, $76,364.66, making a total for insane in the hospitals of $686,254.32. The cost of maintaining the other benevolent institutions of the State during the same period amounted to $307,035.63. To this add $25,000 (estimated), expended by counties in providing clothing, transportation, and other expenses of sending persons to the institutions, and we have a total of $332,035.63. The cost of conducting the reform schools and prisons, with the added cost of prosecution of criminals, support of prisoners in the county jails, maintenance of courts, etc., amounted to $1,075,481.13.

"The cost of relief given to the poor by counties for maintaining poor asylums and orphan asylums, and $630,168.79 in the form of relief given by township trustees and pauper medical attendance, make a total of $1,020,535.99.

"The total number of patients in the four insane hospitals of the State on Jan. 31, 1896, was 2,861. The number of children in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home was 632; in the Institution for the Deaf, 304; in the Institute for the Blind, 126; in the School for Feeble-Minded, 491; total in all the State charitable institutions, 4,414. On the same day the number of convicts in the Northern Prison was 847; in the Southern Prison, 841; in the Woman's Prison, 37. The number of inmates in the Reform School for Girls was 181, and in the Reform School for Boys 517. Total in all the State correctional institutions, 2,423. The whole number of persons in the State charitable and correctional institutions on Jan. 31, therefore, was 6,837.

"The cost of a day's board for each patient in the insane hospitals during the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1896, was 12·4 cents. At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home each day's board cost 14·5 cents; the Institution for the Deaf, 11·7 cents; the Institute for the Blind, 11·3 cents; the School for Feeble-Minded, 11·9 cents; the State Prison, North, 8·7 cents; the State Prison, South, 9·5 cents; the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, 15·9 cents; the Reform School for Boys, 5·5 cents."

On Aug. 1 3,174 patients were being cared for at the 4 State institutions for the insane, an increase of 149 over last year. In the correctional institutions 2,519 were imprisoned.

The fifteenth annual report of the trustees of the Institute for the Blind, filed in November, shows that the management has kept the expenses within the appropriation of $27,000 for the maintenance and has a balance of $135.25.

The State Soldiers' Home, 3½ miles from Lafayette, was dedicated July 4. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated $75,000 for the buildings and $126 a year for the maintenance of each inmate. The Government gives $100 a year for each inmate in addition. The land for the home had already been presented to the Grand Army of the Republic of the State by Tippecanoe County and citizens of Lafayette. Tippecanoe County also gave $5,632.50 in cash. More than half of the inmates will be cared for in cottages to be erected by Grand Army posts, counties, and citizens.

Only the main buildings were provided for by the State appropriation. In March there were 105 regular inmates and 7 irregular, with 25 more applications approved.

Banks.—The changes made at the last session of the Legislature in the State banking law have made possible more effective supervision. The fixed fees for examinations have proved more satisfactory to the banks than the old method. There are 97 banks of discount and deposit, 5 savings banks, and 4 trust companies under the supervision of the Auditor's department. A comparison of the business of the State banks for 1896 with that for 1895 shows a decrease of nearly $1,000,000, the resources amounting to $14,711,472.25. The resources of the 5 savings banks amount to $4,534,196.13.

A decision handed down by the Supreme Court in May upholds the State law that makes it a criminal offense for an officer of a bank to receive deposits when he knows the bank is insolvent, and makes the failure of the bank within thirty days after the receipt of such deposit *prima facie* evidence of such knowledge and intent to defraud.

Products.—Within the past three years the production of crude petroleum has grown to large proportions. The area in which the oil is found has steadily increased, and comprises parts of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Randolph, Delaware, Pulaski, and Allen Counties. In addition a few producing wells are in operation in Terre Haute. The production of oil in the State has increased from 33,375 barrels, of 42 gallons, in 1889 to 3,688,666 in 1894, and 4,380,000 in 1895.

The average initial or rock pressure of natural

gas decreased from 325 pounds in 1889 to 230 pounds in 1895.

From the coal fields 4,202,084 tons were mined in 1895.

Figures given in a crop bulletin of the Board of Statistics were compiled from reports received from 574 thrashers, representing every county in the State. The acreage for 1896 is 2,862,286, an increase over last year of 144,047 acres. The total number of bushels is 24,574,853. This takes no account of abandoned or uncut acreage.

Another bulletin gives statistics of 4 industries—namely, iron, glass, farm, and flour machinery. There are in 47 cities and towns 166 iron plants, devoted to 46 different branches of production. The number of people employed in these factories is 16,073, of whom 13,951 are men. In the glass industry 9,728 persons find employment, of whom 7,229 are men, 2,056 are boys, and 443 are girls. In 21 cities there are 36 establishments for the manufacture of farm implements and machinery. In these factories 3,622 people are employed, of whom 3,228 are men. There are 4 plants in Indiana devoted to flour-mill machinery, in which are employed 526 people, of whom 470 are men.

There are bicycle factories in 9 cities of the State, Indianapolis having 9. The entire investment is placed at $640,107, with the cost of material for the year at $1,072,275. The gross value of product is $3,085,377, with wages paid amounting to $636,094.

For the manufacture of furniture there are 116 factories. The value of grounds, buildings, and machinery is $2,734,985; the value of material used the past year was $3,243,333; and the gross value of the manufactured product was $6,600,818.

The bureau has reports from 14 woolen mills, representing 13 localities. There is invested in buildings, grounds, and machinery, $935,182; cost of material used past year, $891,197; gross value of manufactured product, $1,415,298; amount paid in wages, $298,546.

Among the industries are 6 cotton mills located in 5 cities, in which are manufactured yarn, warp, sheeting, and batting. There is invested in these 6 plants $1,155,000. The cost of material used the past year was $936,910; the gross value of the manufactured goods was $1,392,980; the amount paid in wages was $328,440.

The State Boundary.—The Indiana-Kentucky Boundary Commission met at Evansville Feb. 3, and decided on the dividing line between the two States at Green River island. By a decision of the United States Supreme Court the island was given to Kentucky.

Miners' Interests.—A strike began May 1 among the coal miners in parts of the State; they demanded 60 cents a ton, while the operators were willing to give only 55 cents. Nov. 23, when the strike was still unsettled, but many miners had gone back to work, the president of the operators' association furnished a statement showing that miners at mines which have 580,000 tons of the annual output of 1,700,000 tons in the State were at work at 60 cents. Working at less than 60 cents were the men at mines with 410,000 tons output, leaving mines representing 710,000 tons idle, the operators insisting on the 55-cent price.

A case was brought before the Supreme Court, involving the so-called miners' screen law. The decision given in February does not touch the constitutionality of the law, but is against the miners on account of ambiguous wording of the statute.

The Nicholson Law.—Statistics showing the results of the operation of this law for controlling the liquor trade (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895, page 366) for the first nine months after it went into effect were given out in April. From reports received from 63 of the 92 counties, it appears that in June, 1895, there were 2,222 saloons, and in April, 1896, there were 1,933. This did not include what was done at the March term of the commissioners' court. Out of the 684 townships reported, 267 now have saloons and 417 have none. Many places report fewer cases in police court; in some of them the number is reduced one half, mainly due to the removal of games from the saloons.

The Roby Races.—To avoid liability under the law passed by the Legislature to break up the racing at Roby, three tracks were used in the vicinity, so that after fifteen days at one, the racing could be transferred to the second, and after fifteen days there to the third for the same length of time. The thirty days having then elapsed since the first had been used, it could be used again, and so on through the season. The Governor, in order to stop the continuous racing, had a suit filed for an injunction, alleging that the associations were practically one and the same. The case was decided against the Governor in the lower court, but the Supreme Court declared the method of continuous racing by means of the three tracks to be as unlawful as the use of one alone would be.

The Apportionment Law.—In February the Supreme Court declared the legislative apportionment acts of 1893 and 1895 to be unconstitutional. This made it necessary to fall back on the apportionment of 1885, unless a special session of the Legislature should be called and a new act passed; the acts of 1879 and 1891 had been previously pronounced unconstitutional. As the law of 1885 was not only rendered unfair by the changes of population since its enactment, but was deemed by the Republicans grossly unfair to them at the time, the State committee presented a memorial to the Governor, Feb. 24, asking him to call an extra session, and setting forth that the act of 1885 was open to the same objections that had caused the other acts to be declared invalid.

The Governor made a formal reply, refusing to call a special session, on the grounds that it would cause unnecessary expense; that it did not seem to be demanded by the people; that he could not assume the law of 1885 to be invalid until it should have been so declared by the Supreme Court; and that there was no certainty that the Legislature, if called in extra session, would do any better than it had done in 1895.

After receiving the Governor's answer, the Republican committee filed a complaint and brought suit to enjoin officers from conducting an election under the law of 1885, on the ground that it was unconstitutional according to the decisions against the other laws. When the case reached the Supreme Court in May, the decision of the lower court which had granted the injunction was reversed, and the act of 1885 was declared in force.

Political.—The Prohibitionists met in State convention Feb. 27, with 400 to 500 delegates. The National or "broad-gauge" wing of the party was in control. The platform demanded prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as a beverage, and Government and State control, without profit, for other purposes; declared in favor of woman suffrage, and free coinage of silver and gold in the ratio of 16 to 1 without reference to the action of other nations; favored Government ownership of natural monopolies, restrictive immigration laws, Sunday observance laws, arbitration of domestic and foreign difficulties, election of President, Vice-President, and Senators by direct vote of the people, and liberal pensions; and denounced "the policy of the Government in issuing bonds in time of peace for the purpose of maintaining the gold standard whereby our national indebt-

edness is greatly increased at the dictation of Wall Street and the money lords of Europe."

A resolution was adopted declaring that the minor parties should have representation on political boards.

Following is the ticket as finally arranged: For Governor, James G. Kingsbury; Lieutenant Governor, Sampson J. North; Secretary of State, James E. Ellsworth; Auditor, Hans C. Hansen; Treasurer, Sylvester Johnson; Attorney-General, Helen M. Gougar; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Vincent P. Kirk; Superintendent of Instruction, Cyrus Hodgen; Statistician, John E. Woodard.

There was afterward a division in the party, and the "Narrow-gauge" Prohibitionists nominated Leonard M. Christ for Governor, William Edgerton for Lieutenant Governor, H. C. Pitts for Secretary, S. M. Thompson for Auditor, Preston Ryder for Treasurer, C. S. Dobbins for Attorney-General, W. F. Lenfesty for Reporter of the Supreme Court, Elwood Haines for Statistician, and C. M. Lemon for Superintendent of Instruction.

The Republican State Convention met at Indianapolis May 7. Interest centered in the question whether the delegates to the national convention would be instructed. Many of the leaders who were in favor of instructing for Mr. McKinley declared that the delegation would support Harrison if he at any time should appear to be a factor in the convention, and that instructions for Mr. McKinley would not be binding against Mr. Harrison. The instruction to vote for Mr. McKinley was incorporated in the resolutions, which were voted upon as a whole and adopted. They commended the administration of Mr. Harrison, made a strong declaration in favor of protection and reciprocity, declared in favor of restricted immigration, condemned the pension policy of the Administration, and said: "We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

Following is the resolution instructing:

"Believing as we do in a protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as President of the United States a man who perfectly represents a protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; a man who has devoted his life to the defense of his country in war and in peace; one who at seventeen years of age fought with Hayes and Crook and Sheridan at Antietam and in the Shenandoah in defense of our flag against foes within, and for fourteen years in Congress contended against our country's foes from without, beating back British free trade and aggression, which finally, under the present Democratic administration, obtained possession of our markets and had almost destroyed our industries; a man who with the resistless shibboleth 'Protection and Prosperity' has challenged the attention of the commercial world and won the support of every patriotic workingman of our country; whose life and work, open as a book, are in themselves a platform, whose very name is magic, that loyal American citizen, soldier, statesman, and Christian gentleman, William McKinley, of Ohio; and the delegates to the Republican National Convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for William McKinley, as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination."

The State ticket nominated was: For Governor, James A. Mount; Lieutenant Governor, W. S. Haggard; Secretary of State, W. D. Owen; Auditor, A. C. Dailey; Treasurer, F. J. Scholz; Attorney-General, W. A. Ketcham; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Charles F. Reney; Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. M. Geeting; Statistician, S. J. Thompson; Judges of the Appellate Court, Woodfin D. Robinson, William J. Henley, James B. Black, D. W. Comstock, and U. Z. Wiley.

The Democrats abandoned the old custom of holding separate conventions for choosing delegates to the national convention and for nominating State officers, the free-coinage men desiring to bring out a full vote at the primaries. The convention was held at Indianapolis June 24. The contests in the districts had resulted in a large majority in favor of free coinage, but as the minority made determined opposition, the convention was most exciting. The platform recommended Gov. Matthews as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, and instructed the delegates to vote for him. The two Senators were commended; it was declared that belligerent rights should be accorded to Cuba; that Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people; subsidies and land grants to corporations were opposed; pensions favored; a policy favorable to organized labor and an act providing for jury trials in the Federal courts in cases of contempt recommended; and protest entered against "the increase of the public debt by the issue of interest-bearing bonds or otherwise in time of peace."

On the tariff and the currency the following declarations were made:

"We reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine of bimetallism, and therefore we demand the immediate restoration of bimetallism by the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold as primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the co-operation of Great Britain or any other foreign power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private.

"We believe the existing tariff laws will be fully equal to all demands for needed revenue for the expenses of government economically administered, under the conditions which will arise from the restoration of bimetallism."

The ticket follows: For Governor, Benjamin F. Shively; Lieutenant Governor, John C. Lawler; Secretary of State, Samuel M. Ralston; Auditor, Joseph T. Fanning; Treasurer, Morgan Chandler; Attorney-General, John G. McNutt; Reporter of Supreme Court, Henry Warrum; Superintendent of Instruction, William B. Sinclair; Statistician, Omer H. Downey; Judges of the Appellate Court, Edwin Taylor, Frank E. Gavin, Theodore P. Davis, Orlando J. Lotz, and George E. Ross.

The candidate for Governor, Mr. Shively, received 1,643 votes against 104 in favor of G. W. Cooper, the nominee of the gold Democrats.

The People's party met in convention at Indianapolis July 28, with about 350 delegates in attendance. The platform declared for free coinage.

Measures to effect fusion with the Democratic party were defeated, but the Democratic candidates for the offices of Auditor, Attorney-General, and Reporter were afterward indorsed by the majority of the party.

Following is the Populist ticket: For Governor, Thomas Wadsworth; Lieutenant Governor, Adam P. Hanna; Secretary of State, Silas M. Holcombe; Auditor, Nathan M. Jennings; Treasurer, F. J. S. Robinson; Attorney-General, D. H. Fernandes; Reporter of the Supreme Court, Thomas W. Force; Statistician, James S. McKibben; Judges of the Appellate Court, Adam Stockinger and John R. Thornburger.

The Socialist-Labor party nominated, Aug. 11, Philip H. Moore for Governor, Harry C. Shoop for Lieutenant Governor, Fred. Adams for Secretary of

State. Frank Helbich for Treasurer, and Joseph Brunner for Statistician.

The gold-standard Democrats nominated an electoral ticket, but no State ticket. The silver Democrats and Populists fused on presidential electors.

At the election the vote for President stood: McKinley, 323,754; Bryan, 305,573; Levering, 3,056; Palmer, 2,145; Bentley, 2,268; Matchett, 329; McKinley's plurality, 18,181.

The entire Republican State ticket was successful. Following is the vote for Governor: James A. Mount, Republican, 321,032; Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat, 294,855; Leonard M. Christ, Prohibitionist, 2,996; James G. Kingsbury, National Prohibitionist, 2,500; Thomas Wadsworth, Populist, 8,525; Philip H. Moore, Socialist, 283; Mount's plurality, 26,177.

Of the 13 members of Congress elected 3 are Democrats and 1 was elected on a fusion ticket, the other 9 are Republicans. The Legislature stands: Republicans—Senate 33, House 52; Democrats—Senate 14, House 39; Populists—Senate 3, House 9.

IOWA, a Western State, admitted to the Union Dec. 28, 1846; area, 56,025 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 192,214 in 1850; 674,913 in 1860; 1,194,020 in 1870; 1,624,615 in 1880; and 1,911,896 in 1890. Capital, Des Moines.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Francis M. Drake; Lieutenant Governor, Matt Parrott; Secretary of State, William M. McFarland; Auditor, C. G. McCarthy; Treasurer, John Herriott; Attorney-General, Milton Remley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry Sabin—all Republicans; Adjutant General, H. H. Wright; Railroad Commissioners, George W. Perkins, C. L. Davidson, and Edward A. Dawson; Labor Commissioner, W. E. O'Bleness; Dairy Commissioner, W. K. Boardman; Fish Commissioner, George E. Delevan; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, J. H. Rothrock; Associate Justices, L. G. Kinne, C. T. Granger, G. S. Robinson, H. E. Deemer, Josiah Given—all Republicans except Justice Kinne, who is a Democrat.

The Census of 1895.—The total population, according to the census, is 2,058,069, of whom 1,065,130 are males and 1,068,062 are twenty-one years of age and over. The colored population is 11,889; the Indian, 394. Those born of native parents number 1,168,853. The number of dwellings is 435,007, and of families 434,392. The school population is 736,818, and the number of persons subject to military duty 413,000. The urban population is 871,774 or 42·36 per cent.

The aggregate value of buildings owned by cities and towns is placed at $1,736,142, and of parks so owned $1,117,350. The value of buildings owned by counties is $5,495,231. The value of church property is estimated at $17,597,991, and the total value of property not taxable at $46,803,739. The value of public buildings owned by societies, not including churches and parsonages, is $2,245,400.

The populations of some of the principal cities in 1895 were as follow: Des Moines, 56,359; Dubuque, 40,574; Davenport, 30,010; Sioux City, 27,371; Burlington, 25,246; Clinton and Lyons, 23,377; Cedar Rapids, 21,555; Council Bluffs, 20,189; Clinton, 17,375; Ottumwa, 16,761; Keokuk, 14,287; Muscatine, 12,237; Marshalltown, 10,049; Fort Madison, 10,022.

Finances.—The State finances are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The report of the Treasurer, made to the Legislature in February, said:

"At the commencement of the last biennial period, beginning July 1, 1893, there was a balance of $412,981.45 on hand. Up to July 1, 1895, there was received from all sources $3,524,251.35; total, $3,937,232.80. State Auditor's warrants redeemed during the period amounted to $3,624,378.39. The sum paid out in excess of revenue received was $100,127.04. The balance in the treasury July 1, 1895, was $312,854.41. The total revenue from all sources received from that date up to Jan. 4, 1896, was $845,823.58, which, added to the balance of July 1, 1895, equaled $1,158,677.99. The disbursements for this six months were $1,120,029.97. The available cash on hand Jan. 4, 1896, was $38,648.03 of general revenue. With this amount and the January collections, $143,319.02, the State had to meet its regular pay roll of $30,000, the dues of the several State institutions, reaching fully $250,000, and the additional warrants necessitated by the meeting of the Legislature and the payment of one half the salaries of the members, aggregating $50,000, due Feb. 13. During each of the past three biennial periods the amount of back taxes has grown on an average of $200,000 for each period. But the most potent cause of the lack of revenue has been the decline in the amount of taxable property in the State as reported by the county auditors. Our taxing machinery needs to be remodeled throughout if we are to see any marked improvement in the future. Property should be assessed at its real value and the levy made upon that valuation."

In December the amount of unpaid warrants was nearly $500,000.

The State has lost about $13,000 by the defaulting of G. J. Spaulding, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners.

The Executive Council in August placed the State tax levy at $2\frac{7}{10}$ mills, an increase of $\frac{2}{10}$ over that of 1895, made necessary by the larger appropriations as well as by lowered valuations. In an opinion given by the Attorney General on the question of county taxes he holds that 6 mills tax is the aggregate amount that may be levied for both ordinary county revenue and the support of the poor.

Education.—At the State Convention of Teachers in January it was the unanimous opinion that more normal schools should be established, and that a more efficient plan for determining the qualifications of applicants for places as teachers should be found. A committee reported that Nature studies should have a place in the grades below the high school, and that one hour a week for eight years should be given to such studies. The committee on classification of colleges reported improvement in many instances in preparatory work, and recommended a minimum of six chairs in addition to the teaching force of preparatory and special departments, as a condition of admission to the list of colleges eligible to membership. On this basis and that of the preparatory requirements already laid down, the following colleges were recommended for membership: Iowa Wesleyan, Parsons, Upper Iowa, Grinnell, Drake, Luther, Coe, Penn, Tabor, Iowa, Simpson, Des Moines, State University. In addition the Agricultural College was recommended, "though standing apart from the colleges and the university in the amount of requirements for admission, and differing largely in the character and scope of its courses of study, yet possessing an exquisite equipment and strong faculty, and doing its appointed work with efficiency and general approval as a State technical college."

The first Danish University in the country was dedicated in Des Moines, Sept. 27. The building already erected is to be the east wing of the completed structure.

The enrollment at the State University in September was 1,010. In June there were 106 graduates from the law department. Drake University graduated 124 in all departments.

State Institutions.—The main building of the State Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, at Glenwood, was destroyed by fire Aug. 29. All the children were taken out safely, and a large part of the furnishings saved. The building cost $85,000, and the loss was total. It was finished in 1892. There were 510 children in the institution. About 70 teachers and employees were on the grounds.

A new insane asylum is to be built at Cherokee. The foundations are already done and the contract let for the structural work, the bid being $295,173. Two years are allowed for the buildings, this part of which will accommodate 420 patients.

The members of the Visiting Committee of the Legislature confirmed the report that Iowa's institutions are crowded beyond their capacity to care for inmates.

Banks.—The report of the Auditor in July showed that there were then 169 savings and 201 State banks. The deposits amounted to $43,966,793.79, an increase over the previous year of $139,657.54. The increase in capital stock amounted to $250,100, and in surplus to $116,751.22.

The Sioux City National Bank failed in August, and two others in the same city (the First National and the Sioux City Savings Bank) in November.

Railroads.—By the assessments in March the valuation of railroad property was raised on the total $4,951 over that of 1895. The mileage is 8,487,132.

The Railroad Commission reduced in August the minimum weight for car loads in 34-foot cars from 20,000 pounds to 18,000. The commission is trying to abolish grade crossings.

For several years there has been litigation over the charges made by the Milwaukee road on goods shipped from Sioux City to Akron, Hawarden, and other Iowa points in the same neighborhood. On the ground that the road passed a part of the way through South Dakota, the company has insisted that it had the right to make its charges under interstate rules. The shippers maintained that, as the shipments started in Iowa and ended in the same State, the charges were subject to State regulation, which would make them considerably lower. This view having been sustained by the Supreme Court in its decision in a similar case in Pennsylvania, the road has settled the cases by paying back all money claimed as overcharge.

The Omaha and St. Louis Railroad was sold at Council Bluffs in January for $1,876,170. The property is in four counties of Iowa and four of Missouri, a distance of 143 miles.

Farm Statistics.—Figures of the census of 1895 show that there are 204,385 farms in the State, comprising 31,297,813 acres. The average size is 153 acres. The number of acres is 25,870,189; unimproved, 5,427,624; cultivated, 16,099,951. The value of farms is placed at $1,088,063,068. The number managed by owners is 141,979. The total number of horses was 1,383,302, and their value $41,564,546. The number of cattle was 3,197,584, value $53,820,197; number of hogs, 5,044,577, value $23,596,962; number of sheep, 492,875, value $1,160,535. The value of products of the forest, not including wood for fuel, was $141,496. The number of acres of planted timber was 141,863, and of natural timber 1,506,611. The value of the principal products was estimated: Corn, $55,235,667; oats, $26,420,646; barley, $3,301,735; spring wheat, $3,264,225; winter wheat, $1,295,481; flaxseed, $1,549,688; timothy seed, $1,119,710; Irish potatoes, $4,497,627; timothy hay, $11,741,929; clover hay, $1,022,922; prairie hay, $5,859,449; corn stalks, $9,262,534; apples, $1,357,300; and grass in 3,104,230 acres of pasture, $14,700,792. Of the farms, 83,552 are mortgaged, the net indebtedness amounting to $138,585,720.

Manufactures.—The statistics of factories compiled for the State census show that, while several great factories have left the State, the number of smaller institutions has been greatly increased. In 1890 the State census showed the aggregate of the manufactured product to be $70,000,000. The statistics just compiled show the total of manufactured product in 1895 to be $68,798,025. The beer and malt product has decreased $1,000,000, lumber $5,000,000, barb wire $2,000,000. This loss is made up by the many smaller institutions which have sprung into existence, and counting in the butter and cheese product the $63,000,000 is raised to $73,000,000.

The product of the greatest value in the classified list is that of pork and beef, which is placed at $18,422,630. The value of butter made on farms and in creameries was $15,727,206.

Soldiers' Monuments.—An equestrian statue of Major-Gen. John M. Corse in bronze was unveiled July 4 at Crapo Park, Burlington. It was designed originally for the State Soldiers' Monument at Des Moines, and Burlington was to have a duplicate; but as the monument commission was not ready to receive it, Burlington secured the original cast.

The Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which has been a subject of discussion by four Legislatures and of much criticism by the public, is not yet completed. The question of drapery on the allegorical figure of Iowa was settled by the commission in April. It was decided to leave the upper part of the body nude, as designed by the sculptor. There were 32 medallions to be placed upon the monument, portraits of certain soldiers and sailors of the State; but these were so strongly objected to on account of the invidious distinction they made that the Legislature ordered that no medallion portraits should be used, and directed the monument commission to have inscribed upon the monument the name of each regiment and organization, the number of men enlisted, and the date of its muster and discharge.

The medallions will be turned over to the care of the Secretary of State and placed in the memorial hall which is to be built. The appropriations so far made will not complete the monument.

Semicentennial Celebration.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Iowa to the Union began at Burlington, Oct. 1, with a parade and public speeches during the day and at night a banquet and a "river carnival" in which a barge representing a fortress was attacked by a fleet of 100 small boats using Roman candles and bombs. It was estimated that 20,000 people watched the display at the river front, and that 10,000 were at the park in the afternoon.

The celebration continued through the week, one day being set apart as "Old Settlers' Day" and one as "Educational Day."

Land Claims.—A tract of land forfeited by the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, 22,000 acres in extent, in O'Brien and Dickinson Counties, in the northwestern part of the State, was thrown open for settlement Feb. 27. Over 1,100 men and women were in the line when the Federal land office opened, waiting to file papers. Hundreds of them camped in the alleys and streets around the building the night before, and they formed a line at daybreak. There is an average of 9 filings on each tract.

In the hearings on disputed cases, preference was given to the settlers who bought the lands in good faith from the railroad company when it was believed the company had the right to sell them.

The Anticigarette Law.—A decision was given in July in the United States Court at St. Paul that the Iowa anticigarette law was uncon-

stitutional so far as it has interfered with the sale of cigarettes in the original packages in which they are shipped into Iowa; but the decision does not really affect the sales in the State, because the cigarettes can not be shipped into the State in the small packages in which they are sold.

Legislative Session.—The twenty-sixth General Assembly of the Legislature opened Jan. 13 and closed April 11. The session was important, as the revised code was to come before the Assembly, and also the question of resubmitting to the voters the constitutional amendment to incorporate prohibition in the fundamental law of the State.

United States Senator William B. Allison was elected to succeed himself for the term beginning March 4, 1897. W. I. Babb was the Democratic candidate. The resubmission question came up for the first time Jan. 20 in the form of a resolution in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. It was reported from the committee Feb. 27, with the recommendation that the resolution to resubmit be passed and naming June 3 as the date for the special election. It was defeated in both houses. The amendment proposed was passed for the first time two years ago, when the Legislature enacted the mulct liquor law, which is now in force.

A bill to allow the manufacture of liquor in the State on terms similar to those required by the mulct law for its sale—that is, providing that it might be manufactured if consent were given by 55 per cent. of the voters in the city or county—was defeated in both houses, in the lower by a vote of 46 to 43 against considering the bill, and in the Senate by 22 to 2.

The Senate tabled a joint resolution to submit an amendment to the Constitution permitting woman suffrage.

A House bill requiring the superintendent of the new hospital for the insane at Cherokee to be a homœopathist was lost in the Senate.

A bill was passed giving the Commissioner of Labor authority to visit, enter, and inspect factories, mines, and other places, public or private, for the purpose of securing data relating to wages, hours of labor, wages received, and the sanitary environments of laborers, etc.

A bill for governing building and loan associations was passed.

Among other bills passed were the following:

Changing the election law so that only five days' notice is required for nominating papers.

Exempting towns of less than 3,500 from operation of the registration law.

Prohibiting combinations among fire insurance companies or agents to keep up rates.

Providing a tax of 1 per cent. on the gross earnings of express companies.

Declaring express companies common carriers and subject to the control of the Railroad Commissioners.

Giving city library trustees authority to levy a tax of 1 mill on the dollar for library purposes and to make appointments as they may see fit for running libraries.

Giving cities and towns power to regulate plumbing and sewering.

Declaring bicycles vehicles.

Requiring thirty days' notice to work forfeiture of contract for sale of real estate.

Making a chattel mortgage invalid unless signed by both husband and wife.

Appropriating $5,000 to purchase books to be sent from the State Library to other libraries or societies in the State for temporary use upon request, transportation to be paid by local libraries.

Authorizing kindergartens in independent districts.

Adding civics and economics to the branches in which teachers must be examined.

Requiring levy of $\frac{1}{10}$ mill for six years for buildings for State University.

Allowing school boards to supply text-books in schools; election on the subject to be called by petition.

Giving aliens right to inherit property in the State and to own any amount of city property or 320 acres of country property.

Providing that in claims against the estates of decedents the burden of proving the claim shall not be placed on the claimant.

Providing for a tax of 5 per cent. on all property devised to any person other than blood or adopted relation, charitable, educational, or religious institution.

Forbidding sale of malt liquors by registered pharmacists.

Allowing common carriers to sell unclaimed goods after three months.

Ordering that the Russian thistle must be destroyed by occupier of land before Aug. 15; fifteen days later authorities must destroy and tax cost to land.

Requiring persons in charge of newly born infants to notify a practicing physician of any soreness of eyes within twelve hours of such discovery.

Placing secret society insurance under charge of the State Auditor; requiring examinations and reports, and giving the Auditor power to prohibit their doing business if he thinks their insurance feature is not safe in method or condition.

Authorizing the State to accept gifts, devises, etc., absolutely or in trust.

Making Government currency taxable.

Granting to the United States consent to purchase and have jurisdiction over 25 acres of land in Delaware County and land in any part of the State for the purpose of establishing fish hatcheries.

Providing for a commission to locate the positions of Iowa troops at Vicksburg, and appropriating $2,000.

Raising the age of consent to fifteen years.

Requiring prisoners under eighteen to be kept separate from those older.

Declaring to be nuisances houses used as opium or hasheesh dens.

Prohibiting the importing, printing, and distributing obscene literature and pictures: punishment, $100 fine or a year's imprisonment.

Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers.

Following are the principal appropriations made: General, for State expenses, $2,800,000; Memorial Hall, $25,000; hospital for insane, Independence, $19,800; hospital for insane, Cherokee, $212,140; hospital for insane at Clarinda, $199,300; hospital for insane at Mount Pleasant, $49,100; State Agricultural College, $54,500; State Normal School, Cedar Falls, $48,000; State University, $46,000; Fort Madison Penitentiary, $13,200; Anamosa Penitentiary, $66,198; Benedict Home, at Des Moines, $9,200; Soldiers' Home, at Marshalltown, $51,800; Home for Blind, at Knoxville, $18,000; Iowa Industrial School, at Eldora, $18,500; School for the Deaf, at Council Bluffs, $17,000; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Davenport, $18,800; industrial school, Mitchellville, $17,000; Institution for the Feeble-Minded, Glenwood, $65,800; College for the Blind, Vinton, $10,500; New Orleans Exhibition, refund to those that advanced money, $12,000; Semicentennial Celebration, Burlington, $10,000; Fish Commission, $6,000; infantry uniforms, $2,500;

dam for Okoboji lake, $1,000; mileage of visiting committees, $766; inauguration expenses, $277; additional for National Guard, $5,200; repairs for Capitol, $7,100; for a silver service for the battleship "Iowa," $5,000; for an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898, contingent on appropriation of $250,000 by the Government and $500,000 by Nebraska, $10,000.

The report of the Code Commission appointed by the twenty-fifth General Assembly was made to the twenty-sixth this year, and some work was done upon it by committees; but as the revision makes material changes in the law relating to insurance, building and loan, and other corporations, the time of the regular session was insufficient to complete its consideration in addition to the ordinary work of the Legislature, and therefore a demand was made early in the year for an extra session for this special work. The Legislature passed a concurrent resolution asking the Governor to call the extra session. This he did by proclamation Nov. 7, naming as subjects to be acted upon the code report and the provision for replacing the buildings of State institutions that had been destroyed. The extra session was to begin Jan. 19, 1897.

Political.—The results of the city elections, March 2, were generally favorable to the Republicans, though there were Democratic gains in some places. Burlington, which has usually been Democratic by about 500, elected a Republican Mayor by about 400.

The Republican State Convention for choosing delegates to the national convention met at Des Moines March 11. A set of resolutions proposing Senator W. B. Allison as candidate for President was adopted unanimously.

The convention for nomination of State officers was held July 15 at Des Moines. The platform was devoted to national issues—the tariff and the currency. It approved the St. Louis platform, and said further:

"We recognize the revolutionary character of the convention lately held in Chicago. We appreciate the dangers of its startling doctrines and the immeasurable disasters that would follow their adoption by the Government. We have seen the ruin accomplished by the free-trade declaration of 1892, and we have now heard a demand that the ruin shall be made complete by the overthrow of our financial system and the substitution of an experiment that can result only in untold misery and incalculable loss."

The ticket follows: For Secretary of State, G. L. Dobson; for Auditor of State, C. G. M'Carthy; for Treasurer of State, John Herriott; for Attorney-General, Milton Remley; for Railroad Commissioner (both terms), E. A. Dawson; for Judge of Supreme Court, Scott M. Ladd.

The Prohibitionists met in convention May 13 at Des Moines with 300 delegates. The resolutions declared in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of the other nations, of woman suffrage, of an income-tax law, of arbitration to settle international disputes, of Sunday observance, of the initiative and referendum, of restricted immigration, and of Government control of railroads, telegraphs, and the like. It opposed appropriations for sectarian schools and the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools. On State issues it demanded tax reform, nonpartisan control of public institutions, and legislation to regulate charges of railway, telegraph, telephone, and express companies. On the subject of liquor laws, it declared that so-called regulation by license, mulct, or taxation is complicity with crime and corrupting to the public conscience, and that no party not openly opposing the traffic can be relied upon to resist the liquor interest. Of the State mulct law it said:

"We denounce in unmeasured terms the so-called mulct law of this State, and we arraign the Republican party which enacted it for perfidy and treachery to the vote of the sovereign people cast for prohibition June 27, 1882, and we declare that no one, layman or priest, is worthy of the public confidence of the people who aided or abetted the enactment of this infamous statute or who now palliates its continuance."

William G. Wright was nominated for Secretary of State, J. W. Wonders for Auditor, E. J. Bye for Treasurer, Samuel Holmes for Justice of the Supreme Court, F. M. Ford for Attorney-General, and William Pelle for Railroad Commissioner. C. E. Boardman was afterward made the candidate for Attorney-General.

The convention of the People's party for choosing delegates to the national convention was held April 22 at Des Moines, with the largest attendance in its history. The majority of the committee on resolutions submitted the following only:

"That the delegates to the St. Louis convention be instructed to do all in their power to secure a union of all reform forces on a common ticket or a platform embodying the fundamental principles of the Omaha platform, and in addition recommend the adoption of the initiative and referendum."

Another convention was held at the same place Sept. 10, and a platform favoring free coinage and other principles of the party was adopted, and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall was approved. No State ticket was formed, an agreement having already been made to unite with the Democrats on the ticket placed in nomination Aug. 12.

The Democratic State Convention for choosing delegates to Chicago took place May 20 at Dubuque. A large majority of the counties had sent free-coinage delegations, and on the vote to adopt the platform to that effect presented by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions there were about 675 in its favor to about 270 for the minority report against free coinage. The delegates to the national convention were instructed to nominate ex-Gov. Horace Boies for the presidency, and the unit rule was adopted. The resolutions favored the appointment of a Cabinet officer to be known as Secretary of Labor.

The convention for naming candidates for State offices was held Aug. 12 at Ottumwa. According to agreement, a fusion ticket was arranged, one elector at large and two district electors being chosen from the People's party, as well as the candidate for Auditor. It was desired to unite all free-coinage advocates of whatever party. A free-silver Republican was nominated for Railroad Commissioner for the long term. One nomination for member of Congress was given to the Populists, and one to the silver nonpartisans. Following is the ticket: For Secretary of State, L. H. Carr; Auditor of State, G. W. Davis; Attorney-General, William D. Boies; Treasurer, Charles Ruegnitz; Supreme Judge, R. L. Bolter; Railroad Commissioner (long term), Amos Steckel; Railroad Commissioner (short term), Thomas J. Denson.

The platform approved the action of the Chicago convention and invited all voters, irrespective of past party affiliations, to unite in the effort to secure financial relief for the country.

The gold Democrats held a conference Aug. 7, and decided to meet in State convention in order to adopt a platform in accordance with their views and choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention. About 700 delegates were present at the Des Moines convention, Aug 26. Delegates to Indianapolis and electors were chosen, and resolutions

adopted condemning the Chicago platform as being false to Democratic principles, and therefore not entitled to the support which one proclaimed by the majority of the party could otherwise claim; and said further: "The mere election of a President, pledged to these policies without any congressional action whatever will precipitate a financial crisis, the consequence of which no man can predict.

"We are opposed to any policy that will have the effect of reducing the currency of the country to silver monometallism, which would be the immediate result of undertaking the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The Socialist-Labor party placed a ticket in the field as follows: For Secretary of State, J. Wetzenbach; Auditor, J. B. Travis; Treasurer, W. A. F. Westphal; Railroad Commissioner (short term), C. H. Jensen; Railroad Commissioner (long term), A. Rindler.

The National or "Narrow-gauge" Prohibition party held a convention, Aug. 4, at Marshalltown. After much discussion, in which the greater number appealed for a united party in Iowa and deprecated making the financial and other questions greater than prohibition, resolutions were adopted approving the candidates for State offices named by the party in May. Candidates for presidential electors to vote for Bentley and Southgate were chosen.

The total vote cast Nov. 3 was 521,547, divided as follows: McKinley, 289,293; Bryan, 223,741; Palmer, 4,516; Levering, 3,192; Bentley, 352; Matchett, 453.

The whole Republican State ticket was successful, the vote for Secretary of State standing 288,715 for G. L. Dobson against 224,812 for L. H. Carr, the candidate of the Democrats and Populists, and 3,533 for W. G. Wright, Prohibitionist. All the candidates of the Republicans for members of Congress were elected.

ITALY, a constitutional monarchy in southern Europe. The throne is hereditary in the house of Savoy by male descent in the order of primogeniture. The reigning monarch is Umberto I, born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of Vittorio Emmanuele II, of Sardinia, the first king of united Italy, whom he succeeded on Jan. 9, 1878. The heir to the throne is Vittorio Emmanuele, Prince of Naples, born Nov. 11, 1869. On Oct. 24 he married the Princess Helena, born Jan. 8, 1873, fourth daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Senate is composed of the princes of the blood and 390 nominated members, and the Chamber of 508 members, elected by the direct suffrage of all citizens able to read and write and paying 20 lire a year in direct taxes. The Council of Ministers, constituted on Dec. 15, 1893, was composed of the following members: President and Minister of the Interior, Francesco Crispi; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Blanc; Minister of Finance, Paola Boselli; Minister of the Treasury, Giorgio Sonnino; Minister of Justice and Worship, Andrea Calenda di Tavani; Minister of War, Gen. Stanislao Mocenni; Minister of Marine, Admiral Constantino Morin; Minister of Public Instruction, Augusto Bacelli; Minister of Public Works, Giuseppe Saracco; Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, A. Barrazuoli; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. M. Ferraris.

Area and Population.—The area of Italy is 110,623 square miles. The population was estimated on Dec. 31, 1895, at 31,102,833. The number of marriages in 1895 was 228,000; of births, 1,092,000; of deaths, 784,000; excess of births, 308,000. The number of emigrants in 1895 was 293,181, against 225,323 in 1894, 246,751 in 1893, 223,667 in 1892, and 293,631 in 1891. The emigration to the United States in 1895 was 44,003; to the Argentine Republic, 41,203; to Uruguay, 3,557; to Brazil, 97,344. The population of the principal cities, as estimated on Dec. 31, 1895, was: Naples, 527,192; Rome, 471,801; Milan, 451,682; Turin, 348,124; Palermo, 282,698; Genoa, 224,197; Florence, 206,481; Venice, 155,428; Messina, 150,373.

Finances.—The receipts of the treasury for the year ending June 30, 1895, were 1,807,372,533 lire, and the expenditures 1,806,963,455 lire, leaving a surplus of 4,090,778 lire. For the year ending June 30, 1897, the ordinary receipts were estimated at 1,647,177,171 lire, and the extraordinary receipts at 80,802,016 lire; total, 1,727,979,187 lire. The ordinary expenditures were estimated at 1,607,973,691 lire, and the extraordinary expenditures at 104,597,775 lire; total, 1,712,571,466 lire. The revenue from railroads and other property is 87,141,330 lire; from direct taxation, 481,562,300 lire, including 286,662,300 lire from the income tax, 106,400,000 lire from the land tax, and 88,500,000 lire from the tax on buildings: from taxes on transactions, 213,745,000 lire, including 68,500,000 lire from stamps, 58,000,000 lire from registration, 18,770,000 lire from railroad receipts, 10,000,000 lire from commercial companies and banks, 38,000,000 lire from succession duties, 6,300,000 lire from mortmain revenues, and 7,000,000 lire from a duty on mortgages; from customs, monopolies, and excise, 664,550,000 lire, including 191,000,000 lire from the tobacco monopoly, 72,700,000 lire from the salt monopoly, 44,000,000 lire from duties on the manufacture of alcohol, beer, mineral waters, gunpowder, and sugar, 64,500,000 lire from the lottery, 52,350,000 lire from excise duties, and 240,000,000 lire from customs duties; from public services, 83,975,000 lire, including 52,000,000 lire from the post office, 12,600,000 lire from telegraphs, 1,350,000 lire from the cadastral survey, 2,700,000 lire from assay stamps, 6,100,000 lire from scholastic fees, 5,405,000 lire from prisons, 1,660,000 lire from fines, and 2,160,000 lire from various services; from repayments, 38,237,962 lire from various sources, 9,021,740 lire; from rent of domains, 15,510,556 lire; from interest on invested funds, 27,942,350 lire; communal contributions of Rome and Naples, 27,942,350 lire; miscellaneous, 4,680,541 lire; from railroad construction account, 801,718 lire; various extraordinary receipts, 10,306,563 lire; from sales of domains, ecclesiastical lands, etc., 14,839,260 lire; from recovery of debts, 4,000,000 lire; from new loans, 43,500,000 lire; miscellaneous receipts, 7,354,475 lire. The principal expenditures are: Interest on the consolidated debt, 472,916,407 lire; interest on extinguishable debt, 66,344,919 lire; annuity for the purchase of the railroads of upper Italy, 27,122,594 lire; floating debt, 121,384,609 lire, including 18,842,198 lire for interest on treasury warrants, 15,580,210 lire due to railroad companies, 83,039,142 lire of railroad guarantees, and 3,923,059 lire on accounts current; pensions, 78,800,000 lire; civil list and appanages, 15,050,000 lire; Senate and Chamber of Deputies, 2,120,000 lire; general expenses, 9,709,152 lire; various services, 1,026,420 lire; reserve for unforeseen expenses, 3,500,000 lire; service of the amortizable debt, interest, and domains, 25,200,759 lire; amortization and other extraordinary expenses, 33,723,202 lire; administration of the Ministry of Finance and the cadastral survey, 16,527,761 lire; cost of collecting revenues and of monopolies, lottery, etc., 145,821,103 lire; extraordinary expenses of the Ministry of Finance, 3,712,352 lire; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 9,445,280 lire for ordinary and 53,000 lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Grace and Justice, 32,753,037 lire for ordinary and 65,780 for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Public Instruction, 40,824,295 lire for ordinary and 672,738

lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of the Interior, 56,416,572 lire for ordinary and 2,088,701 lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Public Works, 26,437,523 lire for ordinary and 55,012,130 lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, 56,271,179 lire for ordinary and 56,515 lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of War, 267,252,843 lire for ordinary and 2,223,000 lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Marine, 94,961,646 lire for ordinary and 4,375,000 lire for extraordinary purposes; Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, 8,362,901 lire for ordinary and 2,615,350 lire for extraordinary purposes. The total expenditure on account of the debt in 1895–'96 was 595,377,987 lire for interest and 7,515,287 lire for amortization.

The Army.—The Italian conscripts are required to serve two, three, or four years with the colors after the completion of their twentieth year. The present peace effective was fixed for the year 1895–'96 at 205,000 men. Men who escape conscription by lot may receive from two to six months of training, but those who are the support of their families are only called out for thirty days of drill and in time of war are assigned to garrison duty. Conscripts possessing a superior education, who submit to a special examination, and pay a sum fixed annually and varying from 1,200 to 2,000 lire, can obtain their discharge after one year with the colors. By the law of July 12, 1896, fixing the contingent at 98,000, all the men born in 1876 who are not drawn and who are not exempt on account of family duties or of disabilities are inscribed in the second category and required to drill, and those born in 1874 and 1875 who were drawn but received leave of absence are summoned to the colors to serve two or three years. The peace effective for 1896, not counting the African troops, was 14,238 officers and 220,460 men, with 46,744 horses and mules. There were 3,558 officers and 4,250 noncommissioned officers and men in the general staff and military establishments; 340 battalions and 98 district companies of infantry, numbering 7,148 officers and 127,670 men; 144 squadrons and 24 cavalry depots, numbering 865 officers and 28,289 men; 207 batteries and 76 companies of artillery and 40 companies of train, numbering 1,307 officers and 30,016 men; 64 companies of engineers and 10 companies of train, numbering 285 officers and 7,376 men; 12 sanitary companies, numbering 191 officers and 2,375 men; 12 commissary companies, numbering 126 officers and 1,865 men; 12 legions of carbineers, numbering 562 officers and 23,639 men; and 196 officers in the veterinary corps. The total war effective is 1,494,843 officers and men.

The Navy.—The Italian navy comprises 12 first-class battle ships having an aggregate displacement of 148,710 tons, 152,977 horse power, 204 guns of over 10 centimetres caliber, 344 smaller ones, and 63 torpedo tubes; 4 second-class, 6 third-class, 5 fourth-class, 8 fifth-class, 13 sixth-class, and 2 seventh-class vessels of the line of battle; 5 first-class, 94 second-class, 38 third-class, and 21 fourth-class torpedo boats; 2 first-class, 8 second-class, 11 third-class, and 18 fourth-class auxiliary vessels; 8 auxiliary cruisers; 16 torpedo launches; 1 submarine boat; 6 river gunboats; and 54 vessels for port service. The aggregate armament is 555 large guns, 1,187 small ones, and 591 torpedo boats. There are building 2 armored cruisers of 6,500 tons and 1 of 2,540 tons. The *personnel* consists of 1,540 officers and 18,822 men, besides 4,189 men in the coast-defense service.

The scheme of naval construction decided upon in 1887 was to be completed at the end of 1897, but since 1891 no extraordinary credits have been voted, the naval budget has been gradually cut down from 214,000,000 lire to 93,000,000 lire, and the sum of 27,000,000 lire fixed upon for the annual cost of renewal has been reduced to 22,000,000 lire. The fleet falls short of the strength fixed by the law of 1887 by 28 armor clads and 61 seagoing torpedo vessels. The Minister of Marine asked for an extraordinary credit of 7,000,000 lire for 1898 to be devoted to building torpedo boats and destroyers of high speed and for maintaining the efficiency of the existing ships and armaments.

Commerce.—In the special commerce for 1895 the imports and merchandise figured for 1,187,300,000 lire; imports of precious metals, 7,300,000; exports of merchandise, 1,037,700,000 lire; exports of precious metals, 21,300,000 lire; transit trade, 80,000,000 lire. The principal articles of import and their values were: Cereals, 131,200,000 lire; silk, 120,800,000 lire; cotton, 96,800,000 lire; coal, 86,100,000 lire; hides and skins, 47,300,000 lire; iron 45,300,000 lire; machinery, 43,200,000 lire; woolen cloth, 35,600,000 lire; timber, 33,400,000 lire; fish, 31,600,000 lire; coffee, 28,800,000 lire; colors and dyes, 28,600,000 lire; wool, 28,000,000 lire; chemical products, 26,300,000 lire; animals, 25,800,000 lire; tobacco, 25,200,000 lire; cotton cloth, 23,000,000; silk fabrics, 22,400,000 lire; sugar, 19,800,000 lire; jewelry and precious stones, 19,200,000 lire; seeds, 18,500,000 lire; gums and resins, 17,700,000 lire; petroleum, 12,000,000 lire; linen yarns, 11,700,000 lire. The principal exports in 1895 were: Silk, 325,000,000 lire; wine, 49,300,000 lire; olive oil, 46,400,000 lire; hemp, 40,500,000 lire; lemons, 33,000,000; eggs, 32,100,000 lire; wood manufactures, 31,400,000 lire; silk tissues, 29,600,000 lire; skins, 25,500,000 lire; animals, 25,500,000 lire; coral goods, 21,900,000 lire; fruits, 21,900,000 lire; cotton cloth, 20,400,000 lire; sulphur, 20,000,000 lire; tartar, 15,600,000 lire; almonds, 15,400,000 lire; colors, 13,500,000 lire; marble and alabaster, 13,500,000 lire; cheese, 12,900,000 lire; poultry, 12,900,000 lire; rice, 12,400,000 lire; butter, 10,700,000 lire. The commercial intercourse with the different nations in 1895 is shown in the following table, giving the values of the imports from and the exports to each in lire:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
England	234,700,000	114,600,000
France	162,000,000	136,400,000
Germany	144,100,000	170,200,000
Austria-Hungary	133,000,000	114,400,000
Switzerland	45,600,000	187,300,000
Russia	103,800,000	12,700,000
Belgium	27,600,000	18,200,000
Turkey in Europe	18,800,000	18,900,000
Spain	11,300,000	11,800,000
Netherlands	4,000,000	10,800,000
Roumania	12,600,000	1,500,000
Greece	6,400,000	6,500,000
Sweden and Norway	9,100,000	3,300,000
Malta	700,000	9,000,000
Rest of Europe	2,000,000	3,500,000
Turkey in Asia	4,000,000	2,400,000
British India	59,500,000	19,600,000
Rest of Asia	21,700,000	2,100,000
Egypt	9,300,000	12,200,000
Rest of Africa	9,400,000	12,500,000
United States and Canada	124,200,000	101,800,000
Brazil	7,000,000	15,800,000
Argentine Republic	25,600,000	35,600,000
Rest of America	8,500,000	14,600,000
Australia	2,400,000	2,000,000
Total	1,187,300,000	1,037,700,000

Navigation.—There were 107,251 vessels, of 27,857,794 tons, entered at Italian ports during 1895, including 91,510 coasting vessels, of 19,598,534 tons, and cleared 106,735 vessels, of 27,832,025 tons, of which 90,959, of 19,261,817 tons, were engaged in the coasting trade. Of 15,741 vessels, of 8,259,260 tons, entered from distant ports, 9,121, of 1,985,720

tons, sailed under the Italian flag and 6,620, of 6,273,560 tons, under foreign flags. The number entered with cargoes in ocean commerce was 13,374, of 7,721,951 tons, and the number cleared with cargoes was 10,449, of 5,396,829 tons. The total number of steam vessels entered was 37,179, of 24,797,836 tons, of which 1,521 were Italian steamers engaged in ocean commerce, of 1,444,381 tons, 5,292, of 6,107,980 tons, were foreign steamers in the ocean trade, and 26,426, of 13,444,179 tons, were Italian and 3,940, of 3,801,296 tons, foreign coasting steamers. The Italian merchant fleet in 1895 numbered 6,231 sailing vessels, of 571,605 tons, and 328 steamers, of 207,530 tons.

Communications.—The Government leased its railroads to companies in 1885 for sixty years, with the privilege of terminating the lease at the end of twenty or of forty years. The state lines constituted two thirds of the total network at that time. The length of lines open for traffic on Jan. 1, 1895, was 9,280 miles.

The telegraph lines of the Government had a total length on June 30, 1894, of 22,374 miles, with 71,527 miles of wire. There were sent during the year 7,080,943 paid internal and sent and received 1,761,440 international telegrams. The post office in the year 1894 carried 201,770,325 private letters and postal cards, 42,775,128 official letters, 5,625,661 manuscripts, and 227,304,585 newspapers and circulars. The money orders numbered 9,037,957, of the total value of 671,561,934 lire. The net earnings of the Government from posts and telegraphs in 1894 were 13,362,770 lire, the gross receipts being 66,771,986 lire and expenses 53,409,216 lire.

Currency.—Italy as a member of the Latin monetary league has coined no silver for several years. A small amount of gold has been coined recently, and in 1894 there were 3,790,978 lire of bronze and 17,780,200 lire of new nickel coins minted. From 1862 to the end of 1894 the total coinage of the Italian kingdom has been 426,332,990 lire in gold, 567,037,025 lire in silver, 17,780,200 lire in nickel, and 83,636,121 lire in bronze pieces. The only banks of issue are now the Banca d' Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. The bank notes in circulation on June 30, 1894, amounted to 1,128,598,000 lire, inclusive of 2,445,000 lire of paper of the defunct Banca Romana. There were also 492,149,000 lire of state notes out.

Session of the Chambers.—The Italian reverse near Adowa (see ABYSSINIA) compelled Crispi and his colleagues to retire. The decision was announced when the Chamber met March 5. When the ministers arrived at the Chamber they were hooted, and in spite of the intervention of the soldiers the crowd refused to leave the neighborhood. Signor Crispi stated that the resignation had been accepted by the King, and the announcement was received with passionate applause by the Chamber. The situation in Rome was so critical that the troops were made ready for prompt action and the university was closed to prevent a riotous demonstration of the students. The calling out of the reserves born in 1872 added to the popular dissatisfaction. Thousands of Italians fled over the border to emigrate across the seas in order to escape military service in the fatal African climate. Disturbances occurred in Naples, Brescia, Palermo, Catania, Florence, Venice, and Sassari. At Milan there were collisions between the citizens and the police. The members of the Extreme Left gave notice in the Chamber of a motion demanding the impeachment of Premier Crispi and the ministry.

On March 6 riotous demonstrations were renewed. At Pavia a mob tore up the railroad track to prevent the departure of troops. At Pisa students marched to the station, threatening to stop the transport of recruits by force. The socialists and anarchists cheered for Menelek. In Rome 300 arrests were made. At Naples crowds filled the streets and showed a determination to oppose the embarking of troops. At Pavia the mob held possession of the town for several hours on March 7.

Signor Saracco was first summoned by King Umberto, but his efforts to form a ministry came to naught, so Gen. Ricotti was commissioned to construct one. He yielded the premiership to Marquis di Rudini, and on March 10 the list was accepted by the King, as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, the Marquis di Rudini; Minister of War, Gen. Ricotti; Minister of Marine, Signor Brin; Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Sermoneta; Minister of Justice, Senator Costa; Minister of Finance, Signor Branca; Minister of the Treasury, Signor Colombo; Minister of Public Works, Senator Perazzi; Minister of Public Instruction, Prof. Gianturco; Minister of Agriculture, Count Guicciardini; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Carmine. The Marquis di Rudini, who had before succeeded Signor Crispi as Premier and had held the office from Feb. 6, 1891, to May 5, 1892, was not invited to constitute the ministry because he declined to adopt the African programme demanded.

The first decision of the new ministry was to pardon all persons sentenced by the military courts for participation in the risings in Sicily and Massa-Carrara in the winter of 1893, except those sentenced for homicide. Consequently 120 political prisoners were released from prison, including Deputy de Felice-Giuffrida and Signori Bartato and Bosco, who had been elected to the Chamber after their incarceration. In the ministerial statement made on March 17 the Marquis di Rudini said that the Government had stopped the dispatch of troops to Africa because Gen. Baldissera had no need for the second half of the re-enforcements. He announced that negotiations for peace would be continued. On April 6 a new form of government was instituted in Sicily for a year. A civilian royal commissioner was appointed to preside at Palermo and administer the powers appertaining to the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Public Works, Education, and Agriculture; to direct the prefects in all matters relating to public safety and local administration; and to undertake a revision of the municipal and provincial budgets in order to keep them within the limits of the local tax-paying capacity. Count Codronchi, a member of the Senate, who was appointed to this office, was at the same time made a minister without a portfolio. On April 27 the people of Paterno were incensed to riot by the imposition of communal taxes. A new Government loan of 4,000,000 lire was subscribed by Italian financiers, being taken at 97 for 4½ per cent. Italian *rente*. The expected surplus of 8,870,000 lire for 1896 had been turned into a deficit of 12,000,000 lire by the extraordinary credit of 20,000,000 lire demanded for Africa. The new Cabinet obtained a total credit for African operations of 140,000,000 lire, of which 45,500,000 lire were set down for 1896–'97, while 96,500,000 lire belonged in the budget for 1896. The Chamber approved the determination of the Government to try Gen. Baratieri by a vote of 278 to 133. Deputy Cavalotti and his followers continued to demand the impeachment of Signor Crispi, although the judges ruled that the charges were insufficient to sustain a legal action. On May 30 the ministry escaped defeat by a narrow majority of 3 on the question of investigating charges of immorality brought against Crispi and his colleagues. Premier di Rudini desired to dissolve the Chamber, but the King refused his sanction. The Duke of Sermoneta resigned his portfolio

in consequence of the strictures of English Cabinet ministers at the indiscreet publication in an Italian green book of secret negotiations relative to the retention of Kassala, though the Italian minister was not the instigator of the publication, which was intended as an attack on the late ministry. Gen. Ricotti offered his resignation on July 11 in consequence of the rejection by the Cabinet of his proposal to reduce the numerical strength of the army. In view of his action Premier di Rudini and the other ministers placed their resignations in the hands of the King. The Marquis di Rudini was charged with the reconstruction of the ministry. The Cabinet adjourned pending the crisis, which was ended on July 14 by the appointment of the following Cabinet: President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di Rudini; Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin; Minister of War, Gen. Luigi Pelloux; Minister of Justice, Signor Costa; Minister of Finance, Signor Branca; Minister of the Treasury, Luigi Luzzati; Minister of Public Works, Giulio Prinetti; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Gianturco; Minister of Agriculture, Count Guicciardini; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Emilia Sineo; minister without portfolio, Count Codronchi, Civil Commissioner in Sicily. Gen. Pelloux insisted on restoring the military budget from 234,000,000 lire to the original figure, 246,000,000 lire. The Cabinet was completed on July 17, when the Marquis Visconti-Venosta accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

The principal subject of debate at the opening of the winter session on Nov. 30 was the definitive treaty with Abyssinia. Major Nerazzini as plenipotentiary of the Italian Government signed at Adis Abeba on Oct. 26 the final treaty of peace with Menelek, King of Shoa and Emperor of Ethiopia, whose forces crushed the Italian army at Abba Karima, near Adowa. By this treaty Italy acceded to Menelek's original demand, which had been granted in the provisional agreement, that Italian sovereignty should be restricted to the Massowah-Keren-Asmara triangle, the exact boundaries to be determined after a year by special delegates of the two governments. In the meantime the *status quo ante* and the Mareb-Belesa-Muna boundary shall be respected. In a separate convention Menelek agreed to release all the Italian prisoners of war, a large number of whom had already been given up. Italy recognized the absolute independence of Abyssinia. Italy also engaged not to cede to other powers any part of the colony of Erythrea. It was stipulated that, if the Italian Government should spontaneously wish to abandon any portion of its territory, this would return to Ethiopian rule. While abrogating the treaty of Ucciali and renouncing the Italian claim to a protectorate over Abyssinia, the treaty, according to the interpretation of the Italian Prime Minister, equally bars the assertion of any similar claim by any other European power. The treaty secured to Italy possession of the Okule Kusai, which had previously been in dispute. In the convention for the release of prisoners Menelek agreed to send them to Harrar, whence they would leave for Zeila as soon as the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged. This took place a month after the signature, and the prisoners were sent on their way home. The Negus stipulated for an indemnity for the heavy expenses incurred in supporting and bringing together the prisoners, leaving the determination of the amount to the sense of equity of the Italian Government. Although the treaty was made and ratified without the consent of the Italian Chamber, its discussion and that of the fate of the Italian colony in Africa were inevitable. When the Chamber met on Nov. 30 and immediately began to discuss the treaty and the African policy of the Government, Signor Imbriani, the Radical leader, supported by the Socialist representative, Signor Agnini, proposed the speedy evacuation of Erythrea and complete withdrawal from Africa. The Marquis di Rudini in his explanation left the door open for the ultimate abandonment of the territory, or for its transfer to a commercial company, or for its development as a national colony, but said that the success of the colony and the interests of Italy depended upon its transformation from a military into an agricultural and commercial colony. He said that the time had not arrived for a definite decision, and moved the indefinite adjournment of the debate. The lack of a quorum saved the Government from a defeat on this motion. The Duke of Sermoneta, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, was active in supporting the proposal to abandon the African enterprise. The Government had a majority of 220 to 33 on a motion censuring its domestic policy. On Dec. 3 came the news of the massacre by Somalis of the acting Italian consul to Zanzibar, Signor Cechhi, and 7 Italian officers and 6 men, deserted by their escort of 70 Askaris near Mogadoscio, where the consul was engaged as a special commissioner in transferring the administration of the Benadir coast to a private Italian company. Signor Cavalotti renewed his assaults on the character of ex-Premier Crispi, but the Chamber would not listen to a revival of scandal. After discussing the Tunisian treaty and ratifying it by a vote of 232 votes against 64, the Chamber adjourned for the holidays on Dec. 22, having previously voted an annual allowance of 1,000,000 lire to the newly married Prince of Naples, which the King promised to return to the treasury every year from the civil list.

J

JAPAN, an empire occupying an archipelago lying eastward of the Asian continent, between the Spanish and Russian possessions, extending from the twentieth to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude. The two largest islands are Hondo and Formosa. The various groups officially recognized because of habitation or Government use (out of the known total of nearly 4,000) comprise Hondo with 166, Kiushiu 150, Shikoku 74, Riu Kiu 55, Chishima (Kuriles) 32, Bonin 17, Yezo 12, and Tsushima 5 islands; total, 411. Formosa and the Pescadores constitute the newer group. In this article, unless specially stated, the statistics do not include Formosa. The coast line of the empire and the area, based on the great map of T. Ino, made about 1830, are 175,728 linear and 155,966 square miles respectively. Of the total area, Hondo has 59, Hokkaido or Yezo 20, Kiushiu 11, Shikoku 5, and Chishima 4 per cent. Hondo, the main island, is 900 miles long and, on an average, 90 miles wide. A volcanic range of mountains extends from the northern to the southern end. The population numbers 280 to the square mile.

The Emperor Mutsuhito ("gentle or peaceful man") was born Nov. 3, 1852. The Empress Haruko, born May 28, 1850, was married Feb. 3, 1869.

The heir apparent, Yoshihito, was born of one of the ladies of the harem, Aug. 31, 1877. The Emperor is sole executive, but is advised by a Cabinet made up of the heads of the 10 departments, presided over by a Minister President of State, and consults with the Privy Council, composed of 20 statesmen of rank and experience. Though both gold and silver are coined and paper money is circulated, the unit of value is the silver yen (value 50 cents), in which all statements concerning money, except those otherwise specified, in this article are expressed. One hundred sen make 1 yen.

In theory the Emperor voluntarily limited his prerogative of absolute authority, and on Feb. 11, 1889, gave the nation a written Constitution. This instrument was adopted after four month's scrutiny and debate by the Emperor's leading advisers. Count (now Marquis) Ito Hirobumi, often called "the Father of the Constitution," was one of its chief composers and wrote a volume of commentaries on it, which is an authority of great value. The Diet consists of an upper house, composed chiefly of nobles and imperial nominees, and a lower house elected by voters who pay 15 yen of national taxes. Ten regular sessions have been held. Only a fraction of the national expenses is under the control of the two houses, most of the items in the budget being fixed by law. The ministers are responsible to the Emperor, but not to the Diet. The trend of the Japanese politics is steadily forward toward democracy. The tenth regular session of the Diet began Dec. 25, 1896.

Population.—According to the census returns made up by the Home Department and published in the "Official Gazette," the population of Japan Dec. 31, 1895, numbered 42,270,628, of whom 21,345,750 were males and 20,934,878 females, living in 9,935,969 houses. Of these, 4,162 belonged to the nobility, of whom 644 were heads and 3,518 members of families; 2,050,144 to the gentry, of whom 432,458 were heads and 1,617,686 were members of families; 40,216,314 to the common people, of whom 7,948,026 were heads of families. There were 4,242 unadopted foundlings, and 1,319 prisoners unregistered. During 1895 there were 1,246,457 births. Of 852,422 deaths, 448,873 were of males and 403,549 of females, 117,215 being stillborn. There were 365,633 marriages and 110,838 divorces. The Government imposes a tax on the registration of marriages and divorces.

The old artificial checks upon human increase having been removed, Japan gains over half a million souls yearly. The acquisition of Formosa and its adjacent islands has added 3,500,000 or more souls, making the population of the empire over 45,700,000. The cities in old Japan having over 50,000 number 18, and the 5 having over 100,000 are Kobe, 161,406; Yokohama, 170,577; Kioto, 339,896; Osaka, 490,009; Tokio, 1,342,153.

Resources.—The chairman of the Budget Committee in 1895, Hon. T. Taketomi, estimates the entire capital of the empire to be at least 5,000,000,000 yen, computed as follows: Capital upon which the occupation tax is imposed, 644,000,000; invested in the wholesale trade (and used thrice yearly), 196,000,000; invested in retail trade (and used five times yearly), 202,000,000; invested in buildings (rents reckoned as 8 per cent. of the capital), 429,000,000; total of the entire capital of the 24 occupations specified in the new national tax bill, 1,471,000,000 yen. Reckoning also the property of those who evade the national tax (1,730,000) and who pay prefectural taxes (2,300,000) on occupations, there is an estimated capital of 2,207,000,000 yen taxable, making the capital invested in the nonagricultural occupations 3,678,000,000 yen. The value of the cultivated land of the whole country is 1,353,000,000 yen. Adding to this the values of the crops (rice, 320,000,000; wheat and barley, 120,000,000) and subtracting the land tax (38,000,000) and rent (6 per cent., or 79,000,000) and dividing by 1·05 will give 300,000,000 yen as the amount of circulating capital, or 1,653,000,000 yen as the total capital employed in agriculture. Adding the totals of all occupations, we get a grand total of 5,833,000,000 yen as the entire capital of the whole country (old Japan) as the basis for taxation.

Coinage.—At the imperial mint at Osaka the total coinage during the year ending March 21, 1896, of gold, silver, and nickel, amounted to 37,823,400 pieces, of the value of 20,462,935 yen; the pieces and values being as follows: Gold, 282,000 5-yen pieces, valued at $1,410,000; silver, 1-yen pieces, 16,500,000 (value, 16,500,000 yen); 20-sen pieces, 5,003,010; 10-sen pieces, 15,008,270; nickel, 5-sen, 1,030,120. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decrease in value of $270,000 in gold, 10,800,290 yen in silver, and 298,530 yen in nickel. Since December, 1870, when the mint was founded, a total value of 12,418,055,740 yen has been coined. During the year 155,639 copper, 70,385 silver, and 5 gold medals were struck, and 2,622 puncheons for the stamping of weights and measures required by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were struck. The war medals were made from 53 captured Chinese guns. The mint employs 250 persons.

Railways.—The railway system, which began in 1870 with 200 Englishmen to superintend affairs, is now managed exclusively by natives, who employ only 5 foreigners as advisers. Except the first short road between Yokohama and Tokio, the work has been accomplished by Japanese capital and mostly by native talent and toil. On March 1, 1895, there were 2,118 miles of railway in operation, of which 580 were owned by the Government and 1,538 by private companies. In Yezo the equipment is American; in Kiushiu, German; in Hondo, English. The American engines cost 10 per cent. more, and burn 14 per cent. more fuel than the English. The Japanese, with English assistance, now build excellent locomotives in their own shops, saving over $2,000 on each engine. At the great shops in Tokio and Kobe over 3,000 skilled native mechanics are employed, who turn out yearly 120 passenger and 480 freight cars. The coach used is apparently of the American style, with platforms at ends, but having 3 compartments, each holding 6 persons. Almost all the railways are single-track and narrow-gauge of 3 feet, 6 inches. Slow trains and moderate fares are the rule, as best suiting the people. Only 6 per cent. of the passengers travel first or second class, and the fare for 100 miles is but 16 cents. There are no sleeping or dining cars, but refreshments of the native sort are provided at every important station. For baggage the checking system is in use, the checks being large and heavy. Comparatively little business is done in freight, for Japan's relatively large coast line and numerous steamers do not allow profitable competition on rails.

The whole matter of railway charters, building, etc., is under the control of a Government board of 22 members, consisting mostly of military and naval men and members of the Diet, with but 2 railway officers. The average earning of private lines is about 9 per cent. The whole system is of vast strategic value, the various lines connecting the military headquarters of army divisions, such as Tokio, Sendai, and Nagoya, etc., with the important seaports. At the end of 1896 2,700 miles of rail were in operation, and nearly as much mileage is under construction. In Formosa the railway extends from Kelung to Taipeh and 50 miles beyond, and has been surveyed to Taiwan.

Finances.—The budget for the empire for the financial year 1896–'97, often amended and supplemented and finally accepted by the Diet, was divided by the Minister of Finance into three parts: (1) The special war fund; (2) the Chinese war indemnity; (3) the general finances of the empire and their disposal. Including one paid installment of the war indemnity (40,093,389 yen), the revenue is set down at 138,000,000, and the expenditure at 152,000,000, showing a deficit of 14,000,000 yen. Interest on the war loans and temporary loans, the increase of the army and navy, enlarged enterprise in public works, the extension of education, and the encouragement of industries have greatly increased national expenditure, as follows: Interest on loans, 8,700,000; pension fund, 1,200,000 (a continuous expense); expansion of the navy, 94,000,000 (to be expended during the next seven years); increase of the army, 43,000,000; 1,000,000 for encouraging industries and education; 9,000,000 for extending communications; and 1,500,000 yen for embankments of rivers and administration. The revenue, apart from indemnity, is but 97,200,000, or an increase of but 7,000,000 yen over last year. The deficiency of 14,000,000 yen is to be met by the new registry and business tax (1896), increased *sake* tax (1898), and the tobacco monopoly (1898). Owing to improved conditions of living, these taxes are not expected to be a strain. The wages of laborers, now 18 cents a day, are double what they were a decade ago. The import duty on raw cotton is abolished. The total proceeds possible from the new taxes is 52,668,400 yen, but the estimate of the Minister of Finance is for 16,000,000 in 1897 and 26,000,000 yen in 1898. The deficiency for 1896–'97 is made up by a special supplementary budget. In the expenditures for 1896–'97 the heaviest items are, in their order, for the finance, war, communication, home, naval, judicial, and imperial household departments, or 39,000,000, 168,000,000, 7,000,000, 7,000,000, 7,000,000, 5,000,000, 3,000,000, 4,000,000, and 3,000,000 yen, respectively. In the revenue the chief items are the general taxes on land, etc., and the profit from Government industries and properties. All show an encouraging increase over the preceding year: the land tax, 180,000; income, 140,000; *sake*, 1,020,000; soy, 120,000; customs, 78,000; post and telegraph, 3,300,000; railways, 1,500,000 yen. Japan's liabilities now amount to 385,773,119 yen, but, adding the public undertaking loan (for the extension of railways, telephone service, tobacco monopoly, administration, etc.), 135,000,000 yen, we have a total of 520,753,119. The debt is to reach its highest figure in 1901, and all is to be redeemed in thirty-eight years. The burden of the national debt of Japan is now but 65 yen, and the taxation (1892–'96) 2·18 yen per inhabitant (not including Formosa). Under the new estimates (1896–1900) the taxation will be about 50 per cent. more.

The Army.—The military establishment of Japan in 1894–'96, on a war footing, consisted of 737 superior officers, 4,911 officers, 17,240 subalterns, 2,262 cadets, 265,247 privates, and 1,147 noncombatant employees, making a total of 291,544. Besides the Imperial Guard of 16,725 in Tokio, composed of picked men, there are 5 other divisions, stationed at Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto. The reserves, territorial militia, and armed police number 129,551 in all. The army on a peace footing consists of 73,941 men and 8,857 horses. The official announcement (1896) of the reorganization of the empire's fighting force shows that it is to be nearly doubled, the divisions, apart from the Guards, being 12, and the total number of regiments 52, instead of 28. A total effective force of over half a million, with a peace organization of 144,070 men and 19,650 horses, is thus in preparation. Of the 43,000,000 yen voted for military expansion (1896–1901), the items are: For forts, 17,342,070; construction and equipments, 17,342,070; arms, 8,486,766; arsenals, 2,949,107; military buildings, 429,574 yen. The total amount required for the new army (1896–1902) is 181,522,612 yen. The war expenses of 1895–'96 (China, conquest of Formosa, etc.) amounted to 225,000,000 yen.

The Navy.—In 1894 Japan had 33 men-of-war, of 61,372 tons displacement and of 100,115 horse power, mounting 355 guns, besides 26 torpedo boats, manned by 76 superior officers, 584 officers, and 6,882 men—a total *personnel* of 7,542. In September, 1895, there were 49 war ships afloat or nearly ready, all but 17 (iron, wood, and composite) being of steel and of the finest make and equipment. There are now over 50 war vessels, of 80,000 tons displacement, in good order. Of the great steel battle ships building in England, each of 12,000 tons, the "Yashima" is ready for delivery and armament. In the programme of expansion 29,392,750 yen have been already voted, 12,749,647 yen being for new ships, 7,147,529 for their armament, and 1,759,298 for dockyards, etc. The programme of expansion (1896–1902) requires a total of 94,776,225 yen, and looks to the further possession of 4 battle ships of 15,000 tons each, 4 cruisers of 7,500 tons each, 5 second-class cruisers of from 2,000 to 4,850 tons each, 3 torpedo tenders of 1,200 tons, and a torpedo depot ship of 6,700 tons—a total addition of 101,860 tons, or a grand total by 1906 of 121,860 tons, making, with the fleet now serviceable, 226,000 tons. Contracts for 2 steel war ships have been placed with American builders. The "Fuji" battle ship is now on her way home from England.

Formosa.—This island, 220 miles long and 70 wide, consists of a back bone of mountains rising between 2,000 and 10,000 feet. Its resources are coal, iron, gold, rice, camphor, and indigo, with many varieties of woods, spices, fruits, and grain. The conquest of aborigines and Chinese, after cession by China, has cost Japan 12,000 lives, mostly by disease, and nearly 25,000,000 yen. Local outbreaks were numerous during 1896, and a large force of soldiery in several detachments was kept busy. The civil administration is making steady progress in the introduction of Japanese law, education, ideas, and institutions. In the supplementary budget voted by the Diet the revenue from Formosa, the chief item (3,557,827 yen) being the Government sale of opium (prohibited among the Japanese, but allowed to the Chinese), is calculated at 6,182,232 yen. The total needed revenue of 38,413,503 yen is supplied by special appropriations. Among the items of expenditure (38,413,503 yen) we find 6,031,714 yen for the details of civil administration, 4,597,399 yen for industrial development, 6,378,271 for ordinary military expenses, and the remainder for gendarmerie and garrison expenses (including 1,571,052 yen for Wei-Hai-Wei, where troops are still kept until China's indemnity is paid).

A submarine cable to Formosa is being laid and is in working order to the southern end of the Okinawa Islands. Lighthouses are in process of erection on the chief promontories in Formosa, and the Riu Kiu Islands, one of which, at Ivejima, when finished will be the highest (100 feet) in the empire. Riu Kiu is now the potato farm of Japan, 320,000 tons having been harvested last year.

Events.—The Diet that opened Dec. 28, 1895, was prorogued from Feb. 15 to 25, and sat until March 29, the Government encountering less opposition than in any session since the Constitution went into force. Of 135 Government bills submitted, 129 were passed, and 17 out of 57 private measures became law. In January the cruiser "Kohei" was lost with

many of her crew off the Pescadores. The envoy Miura and 47 other Japanese were acquitted of complicity in the murder of the Korean Queen Min, in Seoul, Oct. 8, 1895.

Feb. 14, the foreign quarter of Kobe was nearly destroyed by fire. On the 17th the centenary of Franz Siebold, the scholar, was celebrated in Tokio, and a subscription to build a statue of Dr. Jenner, whose introduction of vaccination in Japan has so greatly helped to increase the population, was opened. His centenary was celebrated in Tokio, May 14, under the presidency of Hachisuka, President of the House of Peers, by a dinner. Rinderpest prevailed extensively, making great havoc among cattle.

The "Tosa Maru," the first of the new line of Japanese steamers to Europe (London and Antwerp), left March 15, reaching Kobe on her return trip Aug. 7. The southern and western coasts were visited by a severe typhoon, May 19 and 20, which did much damage to shipping.

June 10, at a meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese Navigation Company), the capital was raised from 8,800,000 to 22,000,000 yen for extension and opening of new lines, one to cross the Pacific to Seattle, one to ply to Australia, one to Europe. June 15, a tidal wave rolled over the northeastern coast of the main island, by which 30,000 people lost their lives and 60,000 were rendered homeless. Aug. 1, memorial postage stamps, bearing portraits for the first time, were issued in four kinds to the number of 14,000,000. They were in honor of the Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, who died during the late war. Marquis Ito resigned, and Marquis Matsugata was called Sept. 18 to form a new Cabinet, which was duly announced. Oct. 1, by treaty with England, a parcel post is now in operation between the two countries. Oct. 3, the new line to Australia was inaugurated by the sailing of the "Yamashiro Maru." Orders have been issued for the establishment of legations in Hawaii, Peru, Brazil, and Siam, and consulates at Chicago, Sydney, and Antwerp. By virtue of a treaty with Germany, securing to Germans protection in Japan of their inventions and trade-marks, steps have been taken by other powers in regard to trade-marks, patents, and designs, under the favored-nation clause.

The statistics of Japan's foreign trade for the six months from January to June, 1896, show the following: Imports, 80,256,231 yen; exports, 53,442,401 yen; total, 133,678,632 yen. Of this total, Great Britain and her colonies had a share amounting to 44,697,746 yen in imports and 17,505,626 yen in exports; total, 62,230,372 yen, or nearly one half. The share of the United States was 7,449,197 in imports and 12,283,838 in exports; total, 19,733,035 yen. Germany sold to Japan 7,757,676 yen of goods and bought 1,634,212 yen; total trade, 9,391,888 yen. Figures for the last six months of 1896 are not ready in detail, but they show an excess of imports over exports.

JEWS. The coronation of the new Emperor of Russia was not followed by any proclamation of civil religious freedom. The chief of the counselors of the late Czar declared that the Jewish question in Russia is purely social, and its solution requires a long period of time. Perhaps it is unreasonable to expect that the Slav can hurry the process; but so long as unjust and proscriptive legislation prevails the Jew will not cease to be a pariah. It is one of the paradoxes of the situation that it has been reserved for a Russian Jew, Dr. Dembo, to vindicate the Jewish method of slaughtering animals that is now introduced in the military hospital of Kovno. There have been, happily, no outbreaks in the past year, and the Government seems inclined not to neglect entirely the Jewish question. Anti-Semitism—which met its Waterloo in Germany when Hammerstein was convicted and Stoecker disgraced—continues in Austria, with the result that Vienna is likely to lose some of its commercial prestige, to the benefit of Buda-Pesth. Lueger's success is simply an outbreak of populism, aided by the Clericals, who hope thus to defeat the Liberals for all time. But a revulsion may be anticipated, as the Emperor has repeatedly expressed his displeasure at the agitation that would ruin the fair Kaiserstadt. In his despair at the situation Dr. Herzl, a Vienna journalist, proposes a Jewish state and travels east and west to propagate his ideas. In France Marquis de Mores's death signifies a lull in anti-Semitism, which never had a deep hold and was a kind of fad with Drumont and his friends, to favor their political advancement. The literary movement fostered by the Society for Jewish studies continues. Already Jewish *Wissenschaft* in Germany has close rivals in Hungary and France. With the broadening of French universities, Jewish scholars may find more inspiration in Paris in certain lines of research than in Berlin or Breslau. In England, which has just witnessed the inauguration of a Jewish Lord Mayor of London in the person of Sir George Faudel Phillips, the liberal movement in ritual and life only awaits a courageous leader. Claude G. Montefiore is its Melanchthon, but its Luther has not yet appeared. Baroness de Hirsch has given £50,000 for the endowment of a Jewish Home for Consumptives. "Jewish Ideals," by Joseph Jacobs; "The Bible for Home Reading," by Claude G. Montefiore; "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages," by Israel Abrahams; and S. Schechter's "Studies in Judaism" are four notable English books of the year which can not but lead to a juster estimate of the Jew and Judaism. Israel Gollancz was elected English lecturer at Cambridge, which university conferred the degree of LL. D. on Prof. Felix Liebermann, of Berlin, and Prof. Asser, of the Hague. Michael Emanuel was elected Mayor of Southampton, and Hon. Emanuel Cohen, of Sydney, Supreme Court judge in Australia. Owing to the death of Sir Julian Goldsmid, Claude G. Montefiore was appointed president of the Anglo-Jewish Association. The vacation in Parliament was filled by the election of his son-in-law, Herbert M. Jessel. New synagogues were erected in London and in Cardiff and Pontypridd, Wales. Baron de Worms was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Pirbright. Solomon J. Solomon was elected an associate of the Royal Academy.

In the Orient the process of education continues slowly but satisfactorily. The schools of the Alliance Israelite are centers of useful influence, which with more liberal support would be still more fruitful of results. The lads from the Orient who acted as guard of honor at Baron de Hirsch's funeral were an object lesson to the Jews of Europe. The political background in Persia, Morocco, Arabia, and Syria may delay further amelioration in the condition of the Jews, but the Alliance acts as a watchful protector. The colonization of Palestine seems to continue in exact proportion to the benevolence of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, but even so generous a donor may tire of the colonizing fad. The movement has a few enthusiastic adherents, but not the elements of permanence and success. The energy with which the Jews settle in new lands is shown by the new synagogues dedicated in Johannesburg, South Africa, and Perth, Australia. On Dec. 8, the anniversary of Baron de Hirsch's birthday, Baroness de Hirsch distributed his bequests to charities in Moravia amounting to 1,000,000 francs, half of which went to Jewish in-

stitutions. She created on the same day a pension fund of 2,000,000 francs for employees of the Oriental railways who were in service before 1890, when the connection of the late Baron de Hirsch with the company ceased.

Among the candidates returned to the Hungarian Parliament were the following Israelites: Drs. Moritz Mezey, A. Neuman, Nemenji, Heltay, Visontay, and Leo Lanczy. A large number of awards were won by Jewish exhibitors at the Nijni Novgorod fair, proving, first, that Jews take interest in the industries and technical arts, and, second, that the prejudice against them can not be so overpowering as is usually supposed. Two firms received the highest prize (the Russian eagle), 13 the gold medal, 68 the silver medal, and 42 diplomas of merit. Diplomas of honor were awarded to the Society for promoting Culture among the Jews, the Jewish Deaf and Dumb School, the Jewish Technical School at Thirsk, and the Jewish schools at Orscha and Olraha.

Among the new Senators appointed by the King of Italy in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Naples were Giacomo Malvano and Ulderico Levi.

The record of the year in the United States has witnessed further efforts in the educational field and increased interest on the part of the public. The lectures under the auspices of the Gratz Trust of Philadelphia spread information on Jewish studies, and introduced later in the year Joseph Jacobs, of London, who gave a series of addresses in various cities on "The Philosophy of Jewish History." Special appeals were made to strengthen the endowments of the two Jewish seminaries, East and West. The needs of the Sabbath schools are being met by special courses of lectures in New York and by the establishment of two papers, one in New York and one in Philadelphia, while the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has incorporated in itself the Hebrew Sabbath-school Union. The Publication Society has brought to American readers some valuable works by English Jewish authors. The Baron de Hirsch Trust maintains its agencies to promote industrial, technical, and agricultural training. At the Woodbine (N. J.) Agricultural Colony a new synagogue was built and dedicated by the colonists, while the Rev. Dr. J. Krauskopf's National Farm School for the immigrants has made rapid strides. The twenty-third annual report of the secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at the convention held in Louisville, Ky., in December, showed that since the opening of the Hebrew Union College, in 1875, a total of $311,019 had been contributed for its support. The chief matters discussed at the convention were the proposal to raise a large endowment fund for the college and a resolution against the sectarianism in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. During the year the United Hebrew Charities of New York had received $147,623 and spent all but $1,350. The total number of applicants was 34,294. In relief alone $110,918 was expended. In the employment bureau work was secured for 6,318. The immigration consisted only of 23,802 persons, of whom 18,000 remained in New York. The financial budget for the year of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids gives the best insight into the character of the Jewish institutions of New York, although this home, like the Mount Sinai Hospital, is open to others than Israelites. The receipts amounted to $88,000, half of which was contributed by subscriptions from different classes of members. Of the expenditures, $51,000 went to the support of the home, while the perpetual fund was increased by $45,000, last year's balance being over $50,000. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York opened its new wings on Thanksgiving Day, thus furnishing accommodation to 1,200 orphans. A new edifice for the Hebrew Technical Institute of New York was begun and is now ready for occupancy, but the formal opening is deferred. Cincinnati has organized a United Hebrew Charities. Chicago's Jewish Training School has made rapid advances. The Hebrew Technical School, in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Order of Benai Berith, meets the expectations of its founders.

The real interest of the year centered in the work of the Jewish Council of Women, which had its first session in New York, Nov. 15–20. Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, President of the National Council of Women, and Mrs. Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Council reported a membership of 4,000 members, included in 51 sections. Its work was thus summarized: 87 circles, with 1,500 members, study Jewish history and literature. Libraries of Judaism were formed in 5 cities. Fourteen mission schools have been opened and maintained. While no stress has been laid on active philanthropic work, the sympathy of the members for those less fortunate than themselves has expressed itself in 13 sewing schools, 2 girls' clubs, 1 night school, 2 kindergartens, 1 employment bureau, 3 free baths, 1 boys' summer manual-training school, 1 circle of friendly visitors, 2 home libraries, 2 summer sewing schools, and 2 vacation societies caring for about 800 children. The papers read before the Council were by Mrs. Nellie L. Miller, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Rachel H. Sulzberger, of New York; Miss Etta L. Nussbaum, of Marion, Ind.; Miss Julia Telsenthal, of Chicago; Miss Julia Richman, of New York; Miss Carrie S. Benjamin, of Denver, Col.; Miss Rose Sommerfield, of Baltimore; Mrs. Sophie C. Axman, of Kansas City; Miss Lilian Wald, of New York; Miss Elizabeth Hirschfeld, of Buffalo; Mrs. Henrietta Frank, of Chicago; Mrs. Henry Hahn, of Philadelphia; and Miss Clara Block, of Cincinnati. The subjects embraced such topics as Sabbath schools, Bible study, charity organization, children's training, New York's crowded districts, circle study, and mission schools. A good idea of the spirit that pervaded the Council can be gathered from these words in the president's address: "Let us hope for a time when the pure robe of religion will no more be trailed in the dust to cover national sins, greed, and ambition. A true Jewish womanhood, a Jewish life and home true to our spiritual inheritance, true to the flag under which we live, faith in God's providence—these are the ties that bind us—this the Jewish thought that shall belt the globe, bringing its message of higher life, of spiritual aims and purposes, practicing justice, loving mercy, and walking in modesty and humility before God in his light. For this have we come together."

The election resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, of Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Sophie Beer, of New York, and Mrs. Emanuel Mandel, of Chicago; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Wolf, of Chicago; Secretaries, Miss Sadie American, of Chicago, and Miss Gertrude Berg, of Philadelphia.

Among the books of the year were Miss Emma Wolf's "The Joy of Life," the seventh part of Dr. Jastrow's "Talmudic Dictionary," "Sermons of American Rabbis," David W. Amram's "The Jewish Law of Divorce," Hecht's "Compendium of Jewish History," in addition to the English reprints furnished by the Publication Society.

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KANSAS, a Western State, admitted to the Union Jan. 29, 1861; area, 82,080 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 107,206 in 1860; 364,399 in 1870; 996,096 in 1880; and 1,427,096 in 1890. By the State census in 1895 it was 1,334,668. Capital, Topeka.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Edmund N. Morrill; Lieutenant Governor, James A. Troutman; Secretary of State, W. C. Edwards; Auditor, George E. Cole; Treasurer, Otis L. Atherton; Attorney-General, F. B. Dawes; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edwin Stanley—all Republicans; Adjutant General, S. M. Fox; Bank Commissioner, John W. Breidenthal; Superintendent of Insurance, George T. Anthony, who died Aug. 5; Railroad Commissioners, S. T. Howe, J. M. Simpson, and J. G. Lowe; Labor Commissioner, W. G. Bird; Secretary of Board of Agriculture, F. D. Coburn; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, David Martin; Associate Justices, S. J. Allen and W. A. Johnson; Justices of the Appellate Court, W. A. Johnston, G. W. Clark, T. F. Carver, A. W. Dennison, E. C. Cole, and A. D. Gierson.

Finances.—The total valuation of taxable property as fixed by the Board of Equalization this year is $321,846,698, and upon this a total levy is made of $1,367,845.48 for State taxes. The total assessed valuation of all railroad property, including telegraph and Pullman and Wagner cars, for 1896 is $59,341,535. In 1895 it was $59,503,654.

The total State debt on June 30, 1896, was $752,000, of which the permanent school fund of the State owned $487,000 and the university permanent fund $9,000. Seventy thousand dollars of the bonds matured July 1, 1896, and have been paid off. Bonds amounting to $200,000 at 7 per cent. will mature in 1897 and $220,000 in 1898.

Bonds aggregating $6,853,987 are held by the various school funds, and on many of the county bonds among these no interest has been paid for a number of years. Several counties also owe large balances to the State on account of taxes levied in former years, some dating as far back as 1862.

The expenditures for the State departments and institutions for the year ending June 30, 1896, aggregated $753,146.61; in 1894 the aggregate was $816,123.23; and in 1895 was $900,083.98. At the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1894, there was $842,326.23 on hand. The receipts during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896, were $4,898,092.83, making a total of $5,749,419.06. The disbursements for the two years were $5,135,889.96, leaving a balance in the treasury, June 30, 1896, of $604,529.10. The report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, shows that the balance on hand was $363,338.38, and that the permanent school fund amounts to $7,016,993.10.

In December the commissioners of Lane County formally declared the county insolvent and issued instructions to the county treasurer to refrain from further payment of interest on the county's bonded indebtedness. The funded debt of the county is $125,000. The city and county of Leavenworth are also reported in financial straits. The number of delinquents in the city is increasing each year, and the inability of the authorities to sell property for taxes has placed both the city and county in peculiar circumstances.

Education.—The tenth biennal report of the department shows that there are 9,284 organized school districts in the State. The school population is 495,771. The enrollment in the public schools is 378,339; number of teachers, 11,700; average salary paid male teachers, $43.82; average salary paid female teachers, $35.58; average length of school year in weeks, 24; average levy for school purposes, 11·19 mills; value of school property, $10,145,631; total expenditures for schools during the year, $4,133,195.24. The bonded indebtedness of the school districts was $44,545,708. One hundred and five counties held teachers' institutes, which cost $38,776.60.

It was found, by a committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the condition of the school fund, that about $200,000 has been invested in securities of doubtful value, aside from the Lawrence bonds.

The total attendance at the State Normal School, at Emporia, for the past year was 1,739, an increase of 90 over the preceding year. The increase in the regular normal classes was 241. The graduating class in 1896 numbered 100, and that for 1897 numbered 179. Kansas sends pupils from 89 counties, and 13 States and Territories are represented.

The State Agricultural College graduated 66 in June. It has 647 students.

The enrollment at the State University at the end of the year was 915. The law class graduated in June numbered 41, and that from the school of music 2.

The Dunkard College, at McPherson, has just been cleared of debt, and has an increased attendance—about 180.

Bethany College, a Swedish institution at Lindsborg, has received benefactions this year from the King and Queen of Sweden.

A new university at Kansas City is under the presidency of H. J. Heintz, of Pittsburg, Pa.

The Haskell Indian School, at Lawrence, was allowed by Congress $167 for each of 500 pupils a year, and for other expenses $6,500. It graduated 7 from the normal department and 13 from lower classes.

Charities.—Both insane asylums are overcrowded. The last Legislature provided for a new central building and other improvements at the Ossawatomie Asylum, and these have been completed, but others are called for.

The Asylum for Imbeciles, at Winfield, has 117 pupils, with accommodations designed for 110. The report of the Board of Charities says there are not fewer than 1,000 children in the State who should be in an institution of this kind.

The School for the Deaf and Dumb has an enrollment of 240.

A gymnasium and industrial building has been erected at the Asylum for the Blind, in Kansas City.

The average number of inmates at the State Soldiers' Home the first half of the year was 421, and the cost of maintenance $14,083.51.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home has had in its care 329 children since its opening, of whom 151 have been returned to relatives who have become able to provide for them. The report of the board says that the increase in its capacity is likely to lead to making many children permanent wards of the State; the laws should be so amended as to give the State power to place them in homes where they can be kept under its supervision and care.

From the 8 institutions under the supervision of

the Board of Charities appropriations to the amount of $71,444 were returned in July to the treasury.

Prisons.—The Penitentiary contained 891 prisoners, June 30, 1896. Of these 17 were women. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the expenditures of the institution were $151,600.29, the earnings $148,916.50.

The Hutchinson Reformatory has received 133 inmates—33 of them from the Penetentiary and 100 from the courts of the State. All are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. There were 107 remaining June 30. Thirteen per cent. can neither read nor write, and only 12 per cent. have ever studied anything higher than the common branches. The inmates on entering are placed in the second of 3 grades, and are then advanced or put back according to their conduct. The Industrial School for Girls, at Beloit, and the Reform School for Boys, at Topeka, are lacking in proper facilities.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth was abolished June 30, 1895, and the control of the property was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Justice, and by this same act this first United States penitentiary came into existence July 1, 1895. By the law the military officers remained in charge until the Attorney-General could appoint and commission civil officials, and the final transfer was made Sept. 1, 1895. The number of convicts in 1896 was 525.

Militia.—The State National Guard consists of 133 commissioned officers and 1,480 men, exclusive of the Governor's staff.

Banks.—One new national bank has been organized during the year. The total number of suspended banks in two years was 15. In 1895 the deposits of all suspended banks amounted to $159,553.96, of which 60 per cent. were adjusted during the year and the total losses did not exceed $70,000. In 1896 the failures amounted to $177,000, of which one bank has paid $53,234.78.

The banks that failed in 1896 were the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' Bank in Meade, the State Bank of Argonia, and the Argentine Bank in Argentine.

Railroads.—The thirteenth annual report of the Railroad Commissioners, issued in February, covers the year ending Nov. 30, 1895.

The following table shows a recapitulation of the business of the Kansas lines for the year ending June 30, 1895:

ITEMS.	Amount.	Net decrease.
Traffic earnings	$114,838,845 31	$10,517,608 70
Operating expenses	$80,670,223 63	$5,763,709 82
Income from operation	$34,168,621 58	$4,752,918 98
Income from all other sources	$40,853,464 84	$5,133,569 84
Total compensation of employees	$49,448,571 25	$4,106,044 75
Tonnage	26,001,169	3,450,322
Number of employees	81,054	7,999

Of the 24 roads in the preceding comparisons, 18 are now in the hands of receivers and 2 others have recently been in like situation. Only 2 of the 26 roads making operating reports to the board paid a dividend for the year, and these dividends were light, one 2¼ per cent. and the other 2½ per cent.

One hundred persons were killed during the year, and 424 were injured.

A controversy arose in January over the freight charges for grain shipped to Gulf ports. A reduced rate which had been in operation was withdrawn Jan. 20.

The arbitrators prepared a tariff of rates on Kansas roads, lowering some and raising others, apparently to meet the requirements of the interstate commerce act, prohibiting higher rates from intermediate points on the same haul than from terminal points.

A hearing of the complaint made by the Railroad Commissioners was had by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a decision was rendered in September. The Kansas "Capital" says that when the hearing was had the commissioners and their counsel "surprised both the railroads and the Interstate Commission by seizing advantage of the decision just rendered by the Supreme Court, compelling beneficiaries of rebates to give testimony of any secret advantage enjoyed. At this hearing the first of such testimony ever offered in such a case was given, and the immediate results were important. The railroad managers learned of secret cuts and rebates in violation of agreements among themselves and the information given before the commission was immediately followed by greatly reduced published rates."

Changes were also made in the rates for shipping cattle, and on complaint, the Railroad Commissioners ordered the old rates restored in April.

In November an action was brought against the Santa Fé road, under the Kansas law of 1891, which provides that no corporation more than 20 per cent. of whose capital stock is owned by aliens, shall acquire real estate in Kansas, and that if any real estate should be acquired in violation of this statute it shall be forfeited to the State. It was charged that the action was inspired by those who were opposed to the reorganization plan recently adopted by the stockholders of the road. The court appointed a receiver and ordered him to take charge of the property, which consists of nearly 500 miles of railroad, together with depots, shops and engine houses, office buildings, real estate and other property. The alien land law was aimed at corporations formed for the purpose of acquiring and holding lands in the State, and was not intended to apply to railroads which own lands by special statute and by virtue of their State charters and whose stock is a merchantable commodity, 20 per cent. of which might at any time be purchased by aliens. In December a decision was given in the Jefferson County circuit court that the alien land law does not apply to railroad corporations.

Insurance.—The 61 foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State have paid $13,176 which was levied upon them under the law of 1895 providing for a 2-per-cent. levy for the benefit of the Fireman's Relief fund. Payment was generally resisted by the companies, and an effort was made by some of them to have the constitutionality of the law tested. The money collected is apportioned among the cities of the State. The Superintendent of Insurance reports also that many companies disregard the "valued-policy" law.

Products.—A bulletin of the Board of Agriculture shows the yield of the more important crops grown in the State in 1896. The total yield of winter wheat is 27,153,365 bushels, or 11,641,124 bushels more than in 1895. Its total value is put at $13,016,229. The corn crop is 221,419,414 bushels, or 19,962,018 bushels more than last year. Its value is $35,633,013, against $46,189,772 for the previous year's crop. Of oats the yield is 19,314,772 bushels, against 31,664,748 bushels the year previous. The value of the crop was $2,706,652. Spring wheat shows a yield of but 601,523 bushels. The combined value of winter and spring wheat, corn, and oats raised in 1896 is $51,596,859, and that of the same crops in 1895 was $59,273,079. There is an increase of $626,641 in the value of live stock over that reported last year.

There are at present nearly 3,000 private irrigation plants in the State.

From the report of the Inspector of Mines it ap-

pears that there were mined in 1895, 3,190,843 tons of coal, valued at $3,590,141; 9,021 men and 36 boys were employed in the industry; and the net product was 420,371 tons less than in 1894, owing, no doubt, to the fact that excessive freight rates and low-priced corn made it cheaper for farmers in the western and central portions of the State to burn their corn rather than coal. Distress has been caused among the miners in Osage County by the decreased demand for their product and the reduced price of their labor. The amount produced fell from 426,000 tons in 1885 to 263,000 in 1895, and the wages declined 34 per cent., while the number of men employed was reduced only from 1,936 to 1,604. The decline is due largely to the fact that the Santa Fé Railroad Company has used much less of the Osage County coal than formerly, and that other coal fields have had better freight facilities.

The first oil refinery in the State is building at Neodesha. The oil fields have been at a disadvantage on account of the rates of freight. Half a million acres were leased by the Standard Oil Company about the beginning of the year, and the oil was placed upon the market in June.

The natural-gas industry in Allen County is growing rapidly. In Iola and its vicinity there are 9 gas wells, closed in and packed ready for use, having a daily capacity as follows: Three wells each furnishing 3,000,000 cubic feet, 1 of 7,014,000 cubic feet, 2 of 8,000,000 cubic feet, 2 of 12,000,000 cubic feet, and 1 of 9,000,000 cubic feet—a grand total of 65,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, equivalent to 3,000 tons of coal.

The report on the salt industry in Reno County shows the total amount of capital invested in the 17 plants to be $1,052,000. There were 387 hands continuously employed, who received $159,885 in wages. The amount of salt manufactured was 18,000 barrels.

The zinc product of the State in 1895 was 25,775 short tons; the previous year it was 25,588.

Decisions on Legislative Acts.—In May the United States Supreme Court decided a case coming under the Kansas mortgage-redemption act of 1893. It reversed the decision by Chief-Justice Martin and upheld all previous decisions by Chief-Justice Horton and Judge Hazen of a district court, to the effect that the law could not be applied to mortgages or contracts made before its passage. The law gives the mortgage debtor and other debtors the right to redeem their property sold under foreclosure or execution within eighteen months thereafter, by paying the amount bid by the purchaser at foreclosure sale, with interest. The Supreme Court holds that the law would impair the contract by changing the conditions of the remedy for the lender in case of default of payment if applied to contracts made before its passage.

The law of 1893 requiring railroads to provide car scales at every station shipping a considerable amount of grain was in April pronounced unconstitutional, on the ground that the title of the act states that it was for the protection of the shipper, while the body of the statute looked to the protection of the consignee; and the Constitution provides that the purposes of an act shall be clearly stated in the title.

The law of 1893 providing for weekly payment of wages was declared unconstitutional in April, on two grounds: The first, that it is class legislation, as it provides that only certain kinds of corporations shall pay wages weekly. The second, that it interferes with the right of contract, which is given in the State Constitution.

Political.—The Republicans held their first State Convention, March 10, at Wichita, with 614 delegates. The Committee on Resolutions reported that it seemed not appropriate to present a "platform of defined policy on national administration." The resolutions therefore were limited to general declarations of confidence in the Republican party and condemnation of the Democratic administration in national affairs and of Populist rule in the State, together with instructions to the delegates to support Mr. McKinley. The primaries and county conventions had instructed for McKinley. There was considerable factional fighting in the party during the interval between the two conventions.

The convention of Republicans to nominate State officers was held Aug. 11 at Topeka. A majority of the county conventions and primaries had instructed for Gov. Morrill, and he was renominated by acclamation. Following is the ticket: For Chief Justice, T. F. Carver; Governor, E. N. Morrill; Lieutenant Governor, H. E. Richter; Secretary of State, W. C. Edwards; Auditor, George E. Cole; Treasurer, Otis L. Atherton; State Superintendent, E. Stanley; Attorney-General, F. B. Dawes; Congressman at Large, R. W. Blue.

The convention of the People's party met at Hutchinson, March 18, and chose delegates to the national convention. The resolutions declared loyalty to the party and its principles and the following policy:

"First, we are in favor of the strictest honesty and economy in the administration of the government, both State and national; second, we are in favor of the overthrow and destruction of all monopolies and combines organized for the plunder and oppression of the people; third, we demand strict and effective control and supervision by Government of all corporations, performing public or quasi-public functions, and, if necessary to protect public interests, the ownership by the Government of all public utilities; fourth, we demand that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury be deprived of the power to issue or sell bonds without the authority of Congress being first given for each separate issue; fifth, we believe that all the money of the country, either coin or paper, should be issued by the Government and not by corporations or by individuals; sixth, we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation, and we believe that the United States is capable of maintaining such a system of finance as will promote the prosperity of its own people, without asking the consent of any other Government; seventh, we demand that the constitutional right of trial by jury shall be extended to every form of action, whether civil or criminal, and we denounce the trial of our citizens by injunction and contempt proceedings without the right of a trial by jury, as contrary to the spirit of our Constitution."

The second convention of the People's party met Aug. 5 at Abilene. The resolutions approved the national Populist code of principles, severely arraigning the Republican State administration and demanding the enactment of a maximum-freight-rate bill by the next Legislature. The committee's report did not mention Bryan and Watson, but after a lively debate a resolution approving their nomination was carried. Afterward a plan of fusion with the Democrats was accepted. The electors named by the Democratic convention were approved. The ticket follows: For Governor, John W. Leedy; Lieutenant Governor, A. M. Harvey; Secretary of State, W. E. Bush; Treasurer, D. H. Hefflebower; Attorney General, L. C. Boyle; Auditor, W. H. Morris; Chief Justice, Frank Doster; Congressman at Large, Rev. J. D. Botkin; Superintendent of Education, William Stryker.

The action of the convention was not satisfactory to the middle-of-the-road Populists, and they issued a call for a convention at Topeka, Sept. 19, in which it was said:

"The trafficking office hunters who have secured the control of the People's party organization have entered into a shameless bargain with the Democratic party of Kansas, trading off our principles and our candidate for Vice-President, Thomas E. Watson, nominated upon our St. Louis platform, for the sake of a chance to capture the State and congressional offices of Kansas.

"We, your standard bearers in the campaign of 1890, believing that the Populists of Kansas will stand by the St. Louis convention of 1896 and its candidate for Vice-President, Thomas E. Watson, in preference to the traitors and office hunters of the State of Kansas who made this trade in the last State convention, and thereby demand that the Populists of Kansas shall vote the Democratic electoral ticket, call this convention."

The plan for a convention was abandoned, as the managers learned of a movement to pack it and compel the acceptance of the fusion ticket; and they therefore selected Bryan and Watson electors, to be nominated by petition. Mr. Watson ordered his name taken off from the fusion ticket, on the ground that it was placed there to deceive Populist voters. Each wing of the party entered a protest before the State Board on Nominations against the admission of the electoral ticket of the other to the official ballot. The board decided against both protests. Later, the chairman of the Central Committee, J. W. Breidenthal, brought mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court against the Secretary of State to compel the insertion of the name of Thomas E. Watson as candidate for Vice-President in the appellation of the People's party ticket on the official ballot, and the court granted the application. Associate-Justice Johnston dissented from the judgment of the court, for the reason that the alternative writ alleged that this addition to the appellation of the People's party was intended to deceive the voters of the State, and that this fact stood confessed under the pleadings in the case.

The first Democratic convention was held at Topeka, June 2. In the contest over the basis of representation at the meeting of the Central Committee the silver wing of the party was successful, and in the convention only four votes were opposed to the adoption of the platform, which declared for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 without reference to the action of other nations, and instructed the delegates to Chicago "to demand and insist that said resolution [on coinage], or one that in all respects is equivalent thereto, be incorporated in the national platform, and that said delegates be further instructed to vote for no man for President or Vice-President whose history and past public record do not give full assurance that he is in entire harmony therewith, and to vote as a unit on all questions arising in said national convention." The sentiment of the convention was in favor of fusion with the Populists.

The Democratic convention for nominating State officers was held at Hutchinson, Aug. 4. A conference committee was sent to meet the Populists, who were holding their convention at Abilene, and at length a plan of fusion was agreed upon. It was agreed that if Watson should get more electoral votes outside of Kansas than Sewall, then the Democratic-Populist electors of Kansas, if chosen, should cast their votes for him; otherwise they should cast them for Sewall; and the Democrats were to ratify the State nominations made by the Populists.

A free-silver convention was held at Topeka, July 16. Delegates to the national convention at St. Louis were chosen, and the delegates were instructed to vote for Bryan. The platform was confined to declarations upon free coinage, and Senator Teller and his associates were commended for leaving the National Republican Convention.

The Prohibition party held a State convention at Topeka, July 17, with 27 delegates. Presidential electors were chosen and the following State ticket: For Governor, Horace Hurley; Lieutenant Governor, George Hollingberry; Secretary of State, H. H. Geyer; Treasurer, John Biddison; Auditor, J. D. Talmadge; Attorney-General, J. T. Merry; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Virginia Greevar; Congressman at Large, M. Williams.

The National party met in convention Aug. 18, and named electors and the following ticket: For Chief Justice, R. S. Silver; Governor, Henry L. Douthard; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward Clark; Secretary of State, T. S. Walker; Auditor, Levi Belknap; Treasurer, J. H. Murray; Attorney-General, Mrs. Lucio O. Case; State Superintendent, C. H. McClerkin; Congressman at Large, J. D. Botkin.

The National Democratic party held a convention at Topeka, Aug. 25, and named delegates to the Indianapolis convention, but no State ticket. The resolutions repudiated the Chicago platform as un-Democratic and unpatriotic and the nominees of that convention, and declared the gold-standard Democracy of Kansas to be in favor of the nomination of a third candidate for President and Vice-President by the convention to be held at Indianapolis.

In an effort to unite the temperance voters of the State, a convention was called to nominate independent Prohibition candidates at Topeka, Sept. 30. Rev. J. E. Brant was nominated for Governor, and promised to accept if the other two Prohibition candidates would withdraw. This they refused to do, and Mr. Brant declined. Rev. A. E. Kepford was nominated Oct. 14.

In the November election the Bryan electors received 171,810 votes; McKinley, 159,541; Palmer, 1,209; Levering, 1,921. The vote for Governor stood: Leedy, Democrat-Populist, 168,041; Morrill, Republican, 160,530; Hurley, Prohibition, 2,347; Kepford, Independent Prohibition, 703; Douthard, National Prohibition, 757. The entire fusion ticket was chosen. In 4 congressional districts Populists were elected, Republicans in 2, and a Democrat in 1. The Republicans will have 11 votes in the State Senate and 49 in the House; the Populists will have 27 in the Senate and 64 in the House; the Democrats 2 in the Senate and 9 in the House; and the Free-silver Republicans 3 in the House. The Populists have 5 of the 6 judges of the Appellate Court.

KENTUCKY, a Southern State, admitted to the Union June 1, 1792; area, 40,400 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 220,955 in 1800; 406,511 in 1810; 564,135 in 1820; 687,917 in 1830; 779,828 in 1840; 982,405 in 1850; 1,155,684 in 1860; 1,321,011 in 1870; 1,648,690 in 1880; and 1,858,635 in 1890. Capital, Frankfort.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William O. Bradley; Lieutenant Governor, W. J. Worthington; Secretary of State, Charles Finley; Treasurer, G. W. Long; Auditor, Samuel H. Stone; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. J. Davidson; Attorney-General, W. S. Taylor; Commissioner of Agriculture, Lucas Moore—all Republicans; Insurance Commissioner, D. N. Comingore; Land Register, C. O. Reynolds; Inspector and Examiner, Columbus W. Lester; Inspector of Mines, C. J. Norwood; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, William S. Pryor; Associate Justices, Joseph H. Lewis, James

A. Hazelrigg, John R. Grace, Thomas H. Paynter, George Durell, and B. L. D. Guffy—all Democrats except the two last named. Judge Grace died Feb. 20, 1896, and Joseph I. Landes was appointed to succeed him. Judges Pryor and Landes retired Dec. 1, and were succeeded by A. R. Burnam, Republican, and J. D. White, Democrat.

Finances.—At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1895, there was a deficit in the treasury of $40,968.17 and $39,981.77 to the credit of the school fund. On Dec. 31, 1895, this deficit is said to have been $19,355. There was at that date $113,683.94 in the sinking fund, set apart to pay military bonds and interest then due. The sheriffs had paid in all taxes due the State except $5,922. The bonded indebtedness of the State was as follows: Military bonds, $174,000; certificates of indebtedness, $500,000; railroad securities—past due, $394; thirty-year issue, of 1835, $5,000; also old issue, 1841 to 1846, $1,000—$6,394 (the last-named bonds supposed to be lost or destroyed); bonds held by the Board of Education, $2,312,596.16; total indebtedness, $2,992,990.16. As the revenue bill which passed the House was lost in the Senate, no relief was provided, and the debt was larger at the end of the year, when the total outstanding warrants amounted to more than $1,000,000.

Products.—The total product of bituminous coal in 1895 was 3,138,023 tons, and of cannel coal 69,747 tons. The total value of both was $2,455,406. The number of employees at the mines was 10,637; the average number, 7,865; and the time they worked averaged 146 days of ten hours each.

The acreage of tobacco in 1895 was 223,574, and the product 179,753,000 pounds.

The acreage and yield of the various crops in the State for 1896, as compiled by the Commissioner of Agriculture from the reports of the county assessors, are: Corn, 2,473,321 acres, producing 63,550,093 bushels; wheat, 790,061 acres, producing 10,441,806 bushels. Of oats there were produced 4,025,614 bushels; tobacco, 298,614 acres, produced 229,972,482 pounds; hay, 409,830 acres, produced 924,982 tons. The total for the hemp crop is 8,840,717 pounds. There were produced 99,067 bushels of barley and 272,257 bushels of grass and clover seed.

The Tax on Whisky.—All but 6 of the 300 distilleries in the State closed in August for a period of eighteen months on account of the depressed market. This was due partly to overproduction and partly to the increase in the tax—from 90 cents to $1.10. The revenue bill, which passed the Legislature several years ago, contained a clause providing that owners of whisky in bond need not pay the State, county, or city taxes on it until it was withdrawn from bond or until the eight-year bonded period expired. The Franklin County authorities concluded to test the constitutionality of this law, and brought suit to compel several distillers to pay taxes on their whisky at the same time they paid on other property, and the Court of Appeals decided their point well taken, declaring the law unconstitutional. The present assessed valuation of whisky by the State Board of Valuation is $8 a barrel, and at this rate there are several million dollars' worth of whisky upon which two or three years' taxes are due the State and the cities and counties where the warehouses are.

Destruction of Toll Gates.—In many of the counties the people have declared in favor of free turnpikes. The county authorities have delayed carrying out the will of the voters and buying the toll roads, and this has been the occasion for a display of mob violence in many places. Bands of men have gone out at night and broken down the gates, burned the tollhouses, and warned the gate keepers to collect no more toll, on pain of death. Presidents of turnpike companies were also threatened. In some counties all the gates were destroyed. The United States Supreme Court decided against the State in a case involving the constitutionality of the law of 1890 prescribing rates of toll.

Mob Violence.—A street battle was fought at Winchester, Nov. 4, between a posse of policemen and a squad of negroes, in which 9 people, 6 colored and 3 white, were shot, 3 negroes being fatally wounded. The real cause of the trouble can hardly be ascertained.

A mob of 500 masked men lynched a negro who had been arrested charged with assault, Dec. 20, at Mayfield.

Monument to Pioneer Women.—The Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Aug. 18, held a memorial service and unveiled a monument at Bryan's Station to the women of that place who, as the inscription records, "faced a savage host in ambush, and with heroic courage and sublime self-sacrifice that will remain forever illustrious, obtained from this spring the water that made possible the successful defense of that station."

Legislative Session.—The Legislature convened Jan. 7, and adjourned March 17. William Goebel was President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Charles Blanford Speaker of the House. The Republicans had a majority in the House, and the Democrats in the Senate. On joint ballot they were tied, each having 68, while the Populists had 2 representatives. There were some contested seats in the House. A committee of 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats was appointed for considering these cases. It was reported that the Senate would take measures to unseat some of its Republican members if the House should unseat any Democrats, and the following resolution was adopted by the Senate, Jan. 16:

"*Whereas*, It has been published and openly charged that certain Senators now occupying seats in this body are ineligible, by reason of holding incompatible offices, and also by reason of having forfeited their office of Senator by accepting and using free passes upon railroads; now, be it

"*Resolved*, That a special committee, composed of William Goebel, G. S. Fulton, Rozel Weissinger, Fenton Sims, and C. J. Bronston, be and the same is now created, and said committee is now empowered and directed to investigate and determine whether any Senator or Senators are ineligible to seats now held by them, and to report by resolution what disposition shall be made of such Senators. In order to make thorough and effective such investigation, said committee may summon Senators and witnesses, with books and papers."

As the 5 Senators named were all Democrats, a motion was made to add 2 Republicans to the committee, but this was defeated by a vote of 16 to 21. The House committee reported in favor of the Republican contestant in one of the cases where election fraud was charged; but it does not appear that changes were made till near the close of the session.

The election of a United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, whose term expires in 1897, was in order. From the Democratic joint caucus 14 members opposed to the renomination of Mr. Blackburn, the candidate of the "free-silver" wing of the party, absented themselves, declining to be bound by its action. Those present gave 37 votes to Senator Blackburn, 13 to J. B. McCreary (the "sound-money" candidate), and 6 to ex-Gov. J. Y. Brown. The Republicans nominated Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter. Some question arose as to his eligibility, and it was found that his first step toward naturalization was taken in 1859, when he was eighteen years of age and therefore a minor; but, on the other hand, it was claimed that the statutes do not require a minor to make any declaration, but

only to continue to reside in the country and be naturalized when of age; and further, as Dr. Hunter did not finally take out his naturalization papers until 1865, having in the meantime served as a surgeon in the army, he came under the special statute permitting aliens who served in the army to be naturalized without any preliminaries. A resolution was introduced in the House, calling for a committee to inquire into the matter, but the Speaker ruled it out, deciding that this would be for the United States Senate to decide in case Dr. Hunter were elected.

One of the Populists voted with the Republicans most of the time, and the other with the Democrats; but at no time did either candidate receive the requisite number upon the ballot, though Hunter more than once lacked but one vote of it. Representative Wilson had died on Jan. 10, and the Democratic members proposed to postpone voting till after his successor should be elected and qualify, which was agreed to. But 5 of the Democratic members steadily opposed the election of Blackburn. Secretary Carlisle was appealed to to use his influence to bring them to Blackburn's support, but he declined to interfere. Scattering votes were given on the various ballots to J. Y. Brown, J. G. Carlisle, Henry Watterson, Walter Evans, S. B. Buckner, W. H. Holt, W. M. Reed, J. A. Hazelrigg, J. R. Grace, A. E. Wilson, C. E. Bate, J. B. McCreary, and others. Later, 4 of the Republican members withdrew their votes from Hunter. In February a letter signed by Dr. Hunter was brought forward, in which he agreed to "favor such legislation and support such measures as will restore silver to the position it occupied as primary or redemption money prior to 1873, when it was the standard of values." In explanation, Dr. Hunter said that he had signed this pledge, but he did not construe it as meaning the free and unlimited coinage of silver; but that it meant, just as the Republican national platform said, that every dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, should be worth 100 cents. He declared that he was a sound-money man and for the gold standard, and opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was agreed in caucus that another effort should be made to elect him, and should it fail the Republicans should unite upon another candidate. Accordingly the next day, Feb. 29, Dr. Hunter withdrew from the contest. The votes formerly given to him were at first scattering, but finally St. John Boyle was made the party candidate. Senator Weissinger one of the sound-money Democrats, died on March 9, and the report that his colleagues had promised him before his death to stand by their principles to the last destroyed the hope that the Democratic vote would finally be concentrated on Blackburn.

The contested seats cases came up in March with a proposition to consider the claim of a Republican, Dunlap, to a seat in the House held by a Democrat, Kaufman. The point was made that, as the contestant had withdrawn, there was no longer any contest; but the chair decided that the Commonwealth was interested, and that it came within the province of the House to decide the matter. The vote was taken March 11, on the minority report of the committee, in favor of unseating Kaufman, and it was adopted by a vote of 49 to 46. The final vote was then taken on the majority report, as amended by this minority unseating report. All the Democrats left the House, and Kaufman was unseated, 51 members being present. This was immediately followed by retaliatory measures in the Senate, where two Republican members, James and Walton, were unseated amid wild excitement, and a crowd collected around the doors, declaring that the two unseated Senators should never go into the House to the joint session; one of them, however, had slipped in while the vote was being taken in the Senate. The other was roughly handled when he was leaving the Senate Chamber. When the roll was called, the Republicans refrained from voting. Soon after this, six outsiders were sworn in as deputies by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate—Jack Chinn, Eph. Willard, Jim Williams, John Williams, John McElroy, John Sneed, and Walter Sharp. The Governor sent word to the sheriff that it was his duty to take such steps as were necessary to prevent the collection of persons in the lobbies who were interfering with the free access of members, and to preserve the peace. The sheriff did not succeed in removing the armed deputies. The situation on March 14 was described by the Frankfort correspondent of the "Courier-Journal." He said that there was not a score out of the 132 members at Saturday's session who did not have one or two pistols concealed, to say nothing of knives and other weapons. Even the peaceably disposed legislators were tempted to arm for self-defense, and both parties had chosen leaders on the watch at commanding points about the hall. James and Walton, whose presence was obnoxious to the Democrats, were placed among Republican associates, and one of the most fearless of the party, well armed, was deputed to open fire on any one who attempted to molest them. The Democrats had several trustworthy men in a position to cover this Republican in case of a signal for close action. The Democratic leader, seated in the center aisle near the door, was another storm center.

The next day, March 15, the Governor issued a proclamation, reciting the facts and calling out a strong force of militia.

When the sergeant-at-arms appeared at the Statehouse, with six deputies, they were refused admittance by the officer in command. The presence of the militia caused excitement in the city, and an indignation meeting was held.

The proceedings on Monday went on without violence, but both parties refused to vote. In the House a Republican sent up resolutions approving the Governor's action, and a Democrat offered a substitute condemning it. After some disorder, both were withdrawn. In the Senate, resolutions were introduced, accusing the Governor of usurpation of power, and one was adopted, providing for a committee to investigate "such contempt and breach of privilege."

March 17 was the last day of the session, according to the constitutional limit of sixty days. Only two members voted when the roll was called in joint session for the fifty-fourth ballot, and the adjournment was taken without a Senator's having been chosen. The Governor appeared before the Senate committee and presented affidavits to show that violence had been feared at the Statehouse, and that the civil authorities were not in position to preserve the peace. The committee brought in a report censuring the Governor, which was adopted by a party vote.

There was also a deadlock on the election of a State librarian through the month of January, when by law it should have taken place. The Democratic candidate was elected in February, but the right of the incumbent to hold over was asserted.

There was very little legislation during the session. Less than 40 of the bills introduced became laws. Nine resolutions were passed. It was important that provision should be made for revenue, as the State is deeply in debt; and two bills passed the House, one to provide for borrowing money "in order to meet the existing deficit in the revenue of the Commonwealth, and to specify the purpose for which the same is to be used," and the other "for

raising revenue to pay the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896," but the Senate refused to take action on them.

Among the more important of the measures passed were the following:

To create a more speedy remedy for the setting aside of fraudulent conveyances.

Appropriating $10,000 to erect monuments in Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Parks, and providing for a commission to serve without pay except for defraying necessary expenses.

To prevent fraud in canning fruit and vegetables.

Establishing two houses of reform, one for boys and one for girls.

Providing for the reorganization of railroad and bridge companies.

Amending the law in regard to the issuing of bonds for common-school purposes.

Making it a felony to engage in a prize fight or a fight for a bet, wager, or stakes, and prescribing a penalty of imprisonment in the Penitentiary one to five years.

To enable the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell and transfer the State's interest in turnpike roads.

To prohibit the wearing of society badges by other than members.

For the protection of purchasers, lessees, and incumbrances of real estate, providing for the filing of notices of actions, liens, etc., affecting titles.

Amending the law concerning liens, so that a lien may be held when contract has been made with a contractor, architect, subcontractor, or authorized agent, as well as with the owner.

Amending one section of the law for the creation and regulation of private corporations.

To provide free turnpike and gravel roads. On petition of 15 per cent. of the voters of any county, the county judge shall appoint an election to determine whether a majority is in favor of issuing bonds for the purchase and maintenance of the turnpike roads of the county free of toll to the traveling public; and the act prescribes the method of procedure in case the vote is in favor of such purchase.

Prohibiting private brands on stamp heads of whisky barrels.

Providing for compulsory education by requiring that every child of school age shall attend school not less than twelve weeks in each year, and forbidding the employment of children who have not so attended.

The following amendment to the Constitution was agreed upon, and will be submitted to the voters:

"The General Assembly may, by general laws, provide for taxation by municipalities, of property other than lands and improvements thereon, based on income, licenses, or franchises, which may be either in addition to, or in lieu of, *ad valorem* taxes thereon."

Political.—The Republican State Convention met at Louisville, April 15–16. T. L. Morrow was temporary and C. R. Blanford permanent chairman. Both were so-called "Bradley men." The "McKinley men" had 742 votes to 834 of the "Bradley men." Delegates to the national convention were instructed to support Gov. Bradley as presidential nominee, and to vote for him so long as his name should remain before the convention; but if it should be withdrawn, they were then to vote for Mr. McKinley. Three of the four delegates at large were the men preferred by the friends of the Governor.

The resolutions favored protective tariff and reciprocity; declared for the Monroe doctrine; expressed sympathy for Cuba; declared in favor of maintaining and extending the free-school system; and on the currency question said:

"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. The gold dollar is the best dollar and the less liable to fluctuation, and for these reasons and in order to conform our standard to that of other great commercial nations, we favor it as the standard money of the United States and the maintaining on a parity with it every other dollar, whether of silver or paper."

Following is the only resolution on State affairs:

"We indorse the Republican majority in the State House of Representatives for its prompt and adequate measures for the relief of the State treasury and the payment of the large deficit left by the late Democratic administration, and condemn the Democratic majority in the State Senate for its refusal to assist the House in preserving the honor and maintaining the credit of the Commonwealth."

At the Democratic county conventions a large majority of the delegates chosen to the State convention were in favor of free silver. Both factions had made a vigorous canvass. The State convention was held in Lexington, June 3. C. J. Bronstan, candidate of the silver delegates, was elected temporary chairman by a vote of 691 to 206. All the delegates chosen to the national convention were free-silver men. They were instructed to cast the vote of the State in the convention as a unit for Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn for President, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The resolutions expressed opposition to the national bank system and the retirement of greenbacks declared in favor of tariff for revenue only; condemned the A. P. A.; condemned the calling out of the State militia by the Governor; and said of the currency:

"We are in favor of an honest dollar, a dollar worth neither more nor less than one hundred cents. We favor bimetallism, and to that end we demand free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as standard money, with equal legal-tender power, independent of the advice of any other nation.

"We hold that the Secretary of the Treasury should exercise his legal right to redeem all coin obligations in gold or silver, as may be more convenient, and are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace for the maintenance of the gold reserve or for any other purpose."

At the State convention of the People's party, in Paducah, July 20, a platform strongly opposed to the plan for the adoption by the national convention of the Chicago ticket and platform was carried by a vote of 240 to 170. A plan of fusion with the silver Democrats was arranged Sept. 22, by which 2 of the Populist electors were to be placed upon the ticket and the others withdrawn.

The National Democrats held a convention at Louisville, Aug. 20, with about 300 delegates. J. R. Hindman was elected temporary and J. Q. Ward permanent chairman. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously. After approving the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden, and Cleveland, the report demanded a currency measured by the existing gold standard, to consist of gold with a bank currency well secured and redeemable in gold, with the use of silver and other metals within the reasonable limits prescribed by convenience and safety and to be kept at par with gold. A tariff for revenue only was demanded. The platform and candidates of the Chicago convention were declared undemocratic, and 12 reasons were given for pronouncing

them so. Mr. Bryan was declared a Populist, and Mr. Sewall a subsidized shipbuilder and a high protectionist. The resolutions said further in justification of the attitude of the party:

"We hold that Democratic delegates appointed by the State conventions to represent the party in national conventions are the mere agents of the Democratic party of the United States, with powers delegated to them to apply the fundamental principles of the Democratic party to the solution of existing political problems, and limited to the selection of candidates for office who are members of the party and are true apostles of its teachings; that the Chicago convention, by declaring the principles of Populism to be Democratic principles, and by nominating as its candidate for President a confessed Populist, exceeded the authority delegated to it by the Democratic party; and that its unauthorized and revolutionary action in thus betraying the party is not binding upon the Democratic voters of the country. We believe that when a convention willfully repudiates the fundamental principles of the party no Democrat remains under any moral obligation to support it, nor is there any tradition of the party that requires him to do so. On the contrary, it is evidence of moral weakness for any free man to vote to enforce policies which his judgment tells him are inimical to the welfare of the people or the integrity of the nation."

In the election, the vote for McKinley was 218,171; for Bryan, 217,890; for Palmer, 5,114; for Levering, 4,781; giving McKinley a plurality of 281. One Democratic and 12 Republican electors were chosen. J. D. White, Democrat, was elected judge of the Court of Appeals from the First District by a vote of 40,653 to 25,085 for Landes, the Republican candidate, and in the Fifth District A. R. Burnam, Republican, was elected by 37,664 to 36,508 for W. S. Pryor, Democrat. The Republicans elected 4 of the 11 members of Congress. The Republican candidate in the Third District filed notice of contest in December.

KOREA, an independent kingdom between the Japan and Yellow Seas, bordering on Russia and China. It is an island, though usually reckoned as a peninsula, the Tumen and Yalu rivers flowing from the same lake in the top of the Long White mountain on the northern central border. The coast line measures over 17,000 miles, and the area is over 82,000 square miles. A census to be taken on scientific principles is now in progress. The people inhabit the 8 provinces and hundreds of fertile or occupied islands among the thousands forming the Korean archipelago, which are counted as belonging to the kingdom. In 1866, when the present dynasty came to an end in the male line, power centered in the hands of the regent Tai-Wen-Kun ("Great Royal Prince"), father of the heir of the throne, who was then a boy of fourteen. This Korean Mayor of the Palace, the head of a powerful party and clan, has been the chief political figure during the past thirty years in persecution of the Christians, in antiforeign measures and edicts, in plots and counter-plots, in outbursts of Korean Chauvinism, and in the violently pro-Japanese Cabinet of 1895. Opposed to him, as his implacable enemy and counter-foil, has been the Queen Min, head of the powerful pro-Chinese clan of that name, who repeatedly nullified the measures of the Japanese, of the King's father, and of the pro-Japanese party until her assassination, Oct. 8, 1895. Direct Chinese influence, so powerful from 1882 to 1894, was annihilated after the decisive battle at Ping-Yang, Sept. 16, 1894. The Japanese prestige, maintained at court by force from June, 1894, to Feb. 11, 1896, has waned to a shadow. Russia now holds the chief influence in the peninsula. In the recent reforms already carried out or in process, old Korea is rapidly passing away, and new theories and conditions prevail.

Government.—Korea is a constitutional monarchy, the King's powers being limited by his own oath of Jan. 8, 1895, in which he bound himself to a programme of reforms founded on modern and Western ideas. He is assisted by a Cabinet, or Council of State, called the Euye-Chong-Pu, consisting of 13 members, including a Prime Minister and a Vice Prime Minister (who is also Minister of the Interior), who preside over the various departments—Foreign, Home, Finance, Army, Justice and Agriculture, Trade and Industry. With these are 5 counselors well versed in diplomacy and a chief secretary. They hold their appointments directly from the throne. The King or the heir apparent attends the meeting of the ministers, at least two thirds of whom must be present to form a quorum. The ordinance giving the details of the Constitution of this Council of State were formulated and published in the "Official Gazette" of Sept. 26, 1896. In place of the 8 provinces, which are now only geographical expressions, and mainly river basins, and instead of 23 prefectures of 1894, are now 13 provinces.

Finance.—Korea has a silver standard. The unit used in this article is the Japanese yen (50 cents). In 1895 the revenue of the kingdom was 4,809,410 yen; expenditure, 6,316,831 yen, showing a deficiency of 1,507,421 yen. The Government loan amounts to 1,507,431 yen. In the budget for 1896 the items of revenue are: In land tax, yen, 1,477,681; house tax, 221,338; miscellaneous, 9,132; ginseng tax, 150,000; gold-dust licenses, 10,000; customs, 429,882; uncollected taxes of 1895, 130,000; various incomes, 5,000; output of mint, 1,282,450; surplus (unexpended portion of loan from Japan), 1,093,927; estimated deficiency, 1,380,669; total, 6,190,079. The items of expenditure are (of ordinary expenditure): Civil list, 500,000; foreign office, 71,932; home affairs, 1,446,630; treasury, 1,740,106; army, 1,028,401; justice, 47,294; agriculture, commerce, and public works, 183,416; total, 5,017,779. Adding extraordinary expenses—Queen's funeral, 70,000; home affairs, 19,300; treasury, 282,300; army, 700; reserve fund, 800,000—the grand total of expenses, balancing expenditure, is 6,190,079. Notable reforms in the matter of levying and collecting local taxes, including a rigid inspection, have been introduced. Dr. McLeavy Brown is foreign inspector of the treasury. There is a foreign debt to Japan of 3,000,000 yen, which the Government is to pay by borrowing the same amount from the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Foreign Trade.—The total net trade coming under the cognizance of the maritime customs during 1895 amounted to the sum of 12,884,232 yen, an increase of about 2,000,000 yen over 1894 and of nearly 5,000,000 yen over 1893. Allowing for undoubted expansion due to the presence of the Japanese armies in 1894 and 1895, there are evidences of improved economic conditions. The ports open for foreign commerce are Chemulpo (near Seoul), Fusan in the southeast, and Won-Sen in the northeast. Owing to the absence of the Chinese traders, the native merchants of Won-Sen attempted an unprecedented active enterprise in going to Shanghai to purchase foreign goods, while a large class of petty venders is springing up to distribute foreign goods in small quantities, buying up with the proceeds native produce suitable for export. The discharge of many thousands of unnecessary employees from Government service compels to new enterprises for livelihood. Transportation from the interior to the ports is greatly hindered by the absence of roads, the primitive means of moving freight

being mainly the backs of bulls and men. The anarchy prevailing in certain provinces has also thus far checked the healthy development of commerce. Probably double the amount of gold leaves the country beyond that declared at the custom-house. The chief products of the country are rice, cotton, beans, tobacco, silk, hides, fish, and gold dust. At Chemulpo during the five years before 1893 the volume of trade by the Japanese and Chinese was in the ratio of 62 and 216. During 1894, the year of war, the Japanese trade with Koreans amounted to 3,088,010 yen, against 1,894,422 yen by Chinese; and this discrepancy remained till August, 1895; but during four months of 1895 the Chinese merchants distanced their rivals. In imports, those from Japan are driving out those from Great Britain. The Japanese weavers, having studied the Korean market closely, adopt the texture, length, and width of cotton goods of native make in the southern provinces, which are deservedly popular for their durability; and the width, 18 inches, is especially adapted to the making of Korean clothing without waste. These imported goods are much cheaper than the native article. Hence the import of Japanese cheap goods, which before the war was insignificant, has grown from the value of $67,000 in 1894 to $390,000 in 1895. The ratio of increase at one port, Won-Sen, was as 3¼ to 39 in one year. The Japanese yarn, though coarser and less evenly spun, is $5 a picul (133 pounds) cheaper than the British article, and is rapidly supplanting both that and the native yarn, for the native manufacture of cotton goods. Miscellaneous Japanese piece goods are also a formidable rival of those from Great Britain. The total net trade of Korea for the past five years is: 1891, $10,249,199; 1892, $9,669,400; 1893, $7,986,840; 1894, $11,067,000; 1895, $12,884,232.

The Army.—Under Japanese and American officers the military forces of the kingdom have been reconstructed, and the men armed, drilled, and uniformed in modern style. Most of the work, in the face of great difficulties, has been creditably done by American officers, Gen. William McE. Dye and Col. Nieusted. During the past year the soldierly appearance of the troops and their ability shown in coping with the insurrections in the southern provinces, won much praise from foreign critics. The soldiers are partly drilled by Russian officers, and are uniformed in Russian style. There is no navy.

Events.—The year opened with the pro-Japanese Cabinet in power, some of the members of which had been concerned in the murder of the Queen. The King had been forced by them to sign a document transferring the Government of the country from the sovereign to the Cabinet. By his people the King was believed to be virtually a prisoner in the palace. The hair-cutting edict, which compelled the people to alter the fashion of five hundred years and to clip their hair short, was so very unpopular that it was resisted, even to insurrection, in some places. The news of the acquittal in Japan of the Japanese envoy Miura and 47 other persons, believed to have been implicated in the attack on the palace (led by the Tai-Wen-Kun) and in the murder, by irresponsible Japanese ruffians, of the Queen, Oct. 8, 1895, caused intense indignation in Korea. It being openly declared that some of these Japanese would return to Seoul and be given important offices, the people of Chung-Chong rose against the authority of the Cabinet and threatened to march on Seoul. The King, fearing a plot that would endanger his personal safety, determined to escape to the Russian legation. The plan was elaborated chiefly by the palace women. Early on the morning of Feb. 11 the King and the Crown Prince made secret flight in one of the common closed chairs used by the female servants of the palace. The day before the Russian legation guard was increased by the arrival of 127 men from the Czar's men-of-war at Chemulpo, so that inside the gates the force was strong enough to protect the King in case forcible attempts should be made to remove him. By night every member of the old Cabinet was dead or fugitive, and two members—the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture (who was known to have prevented the Queen from escaping from her murderers)—had been killed and their naked bodies outraged by the mob, which sympathized with the King in his escape. On the same day the King issued an appeal to his soldiers to protect him and to "go after the chief traitors (members of his former Cabinet); to cut off their heads at once, and bring them." A later edict modified this, and ordered the traitors to trial.

A new Cabinet was appointed, and the troops were recalled from Chung-Chong province, because the rebels laid down their arms when they heard that the pro-Japanese Cabinet had ceased to have power. In other parts of the country anti-Japanese riots broke out, in which the telegraph wires and poles were cut down. In all, 62 Japanese, mostly telegraph workmen or operators, were killed. The other events of that day were the repeal of the obnoxious law ordering the cutting off of the topknots, the release of prisoners from the prisons, and the removal of the Queen Dowager and the Crown Princess also to the Russian legation, where the King still holds his government, though going to the palace to receive foreign envoys, one of whom presented the claim of the Mikado's Government for $146,000 indemnity for Japanese subjects killed during the February riots.

The official report of the judicial commission appointed by the King to examine into the murder of the Queen and the result of the trial, conducted before ex-United States Consul C. R. Greathouse and by the Minister of Justice, Yi-Pom-Chin (now Korean minister in Washington), was made public in March. It showed that the actual assassins of the Queen were Japanese ruffians, and that the Japanese dressed in plain clothes and armed with swords and pistols who were directly engaged in the affair (exclusive of the regular Japanese military, whose officers facilitated their entrance) numbered about sixty.

On April 7 appeared the "Seoul Independent," a journal of Korean commerce, politics, literature, history, and art, printed in Korean and English, and edited by Philip Jaison, a Korean by birth, but now an American citizen.

The Memorial Dispensary in honor of James Hall, M. D., an American missionary at Ping-Yang, was begun in May.

Dr. McLeavy Brown was appointed adviser to the Finance Department.

The forty-fifth birthday of the King was celebrated Sept. 2 by native and foreign dignitaries and by a great gathering of Korean Christians who, Church members and adherents to the number of about 2,000, assembled in the pavilion near the old Mo-Ha-Kwan ("Gate of Welcome and Blessing"), where formerly before the ambassadors from China the King of Korea used to perform the act of vassalage to the Chinese Emperor. The ceremonies consisted of prayer, songs, and addresses, and were highly approved of by the King, who also received later the students of the Royal English School. These, in their foreign uniform, with hair cut in Western style, after wishing his Majesty long life, gave him three cheers.

On Sept. 4 a great procession left the palace, bearing the remains of the late Queen, and through a vast concourse of people moved to the Spirit House and House of Preparation, where the body was deposited with solemn ceremonies. On the

same day rules and regulations for the approaching census were issued.

The new Korean minister, Yi-Pom-Chin, reached Washington Sept. 9. Seven Korean students are in Howard University, and an increasing number in other American schools.

In the spring of 1896 the Independence Club, composed of 2,000 natives interested in the social and the material development of their country, as well as in her independence, was formed. With financial aid from the Crown Prince, they laid, on Nov. 31, the corner stone of Korea's Independence Arch, to take the place of the old gateway of vassalage to China, which was torn down in the spring of 1895.

Enterprises.—The telegraphs, which were made over to the Japanese during the war, are now in Government hands. The wires stretch from Wiju, on the Chinese frontier, to Seoul, with offices also at Ping-Yang and Sung-Do; and from Seoul to Fusan, affording communication in Korean, Chinese, or English with Europe by way of either China or Japan. Surveys have been made for railways along the same routes, and from Chemulpo to Seoul. Concessions for building the railways have been given to French, Japanese, and American parties, respectively. The contract with the Five-Lille Company to build, equip, and work the Seoul-Wiju line was signed July 3. James R. Morse, of the American Trading Company, has the privilege of constructing the Seoul-Chemulpo line. In each case the Korean Government gives the land for the roadbed, but allows no mining concessions, while holding the option of purchase after fifteen years from the running of the first train. In Seoul handsome brick buildings in Western style have been erected. The foreign quarter, with its pavements, improved drainage and the removal of garbage, and private and legation buildings, is a stimulating object lesson. A solid stone French Catholic Cathedral, capable of holding 3,000 worshipers, is in process of erection in Seoul, with subordinate seminaries, nunneries, orphanages, and churches in the capital, suburbs, and ports. Protestant churches, schools, and dispensaries have been erected in the same places, all of which shows the liberality of the Government. There are now 200 foreigners and 7,000 Japanese residents in Korea. The American Methodists report 818 probationists and members. The Tri-Lingual Press, which issues "The Korean Repository," a monthly magazine in English, printed 2,634,300 pages in 1896.

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LITERATURE, AMERICAN, IN 1896. Of the making of books there is indeed no end. The record of book production in the United States during the year shows an increase of 234 books over the largest number ever previously sent forth. The total gives 5,703 new books and new editions for 1896, against 5,469, in 1895, but of this number only 3,309 were by American authors, whereas native talent was responsible for 3,396 the year previous; 5,189 new books appear against 5,101 in 1895, and 514 new editions show a marked increase over 368 of that year. Of the whole number of books produced in this country, 1,261 were by English or other foreign authors, and 1,142 were imported, either bound or in sheets. Exactly the same number of works of fiction appeared both years (1,114), and of these 270 were from the pen of native Americans. A decided improvement in the character of the work done was noted, for not only is the American novel far beyond the average English production in point of morals and decency, but works in other departments achieved a higher level than usual, except, it is sad to say, in the case of poetry, which fell below the conceded low level of recent years. The greatest numerical increase was shown in books of literary history and miscellany, of history, of description and travel, of the fine arts, of sports, of law, and of biography, while works on theology and religion, on science, on political and social science, on physical and mathematical science, on mental and moral philosophy, as well as books of humor and satire, of poetry, and juvenile productions show a decided increase.

Biography.—"The True George Washington," by Paul Leicester Ford, presents the Father of his Country more as a man than a historical figure, making him speak, as far as possible, for himself; and from Prof. Woodrow Wilson we had another exhaustive study of George Washington, illustrated by Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn, and others. "The Life, Public Services, Addresses, and Letters of Elias Boudinot, LL. D., President of the Continental Congress," was edited by J. J. Boudinot, and filled two volumes; a "Life of Major-General James Jackson," by Thomas U. P. Charlton, commemorated another revolutionary hero in an edition limited to 250 copies; and "A Typical American, Benjamin Franklin," was the subject of an address by Joseph Medill, delivered before the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago, Jan. 17, 1896. Vol. III appeared of "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., and to an earlier date belong "The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay," by James X. Hosmer, and "The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his Captivity in the French and Indian War, from May, 1745, to August, 1747," with an account of the journal by its discoverer, John Fletcher Hurst, and a historical introduction and notes by Victor H. Palsits. "Samuel Gorton: A Forgotten Founder of Our Liberties, First Settler of Warwick, R. I.," found a biographer in L. G. James, and "The Life of Roger Sherman" was written by L. H. Boutell. Henry E. Legler published "Chevalier Henry de Tonty: His Exploits in the Valley of the Mississippi," enlarged (with illustrations) into "The Man with the Iron Hand," and "Nathaniel Massie: A Pioneer of Ohio," by David Meade Massie, gives much of the early political history of that State. "Pioneers of Science in America" was the title of 50 sketches of their lives and scientific work edited and revised by William J. Youmans, M. D., and accompanied with portraits, and Isabella Field Judson edited "Cyrus W. Field: His Life and Work (1819–1892)," outlining her father's remarkable career. Two volumes contained the "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," for which we are indebted to John Torrey Morse, Jr., and the same genial poet is again presented to us, with various of his contemporaries, by Mrs. Annie Adams Fields in "Authors and Friends," and in the charming autobiographic "Chapters from a Life" of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. "A Few Memories" of Mary Anderson, Countess de Navarro, proved also delightful reading, and "My Reminiscences," by Louis Arditi, were sent out as an American book. Two distinguished American authors were commemorated,

Harriet Beecher Stowe, in an edition of her "Writings" in 16 volumes, with biographical introductions, and Eugene Field in a Sabine edition of his "Works" in 10 volumes, with a memoir by his brother, Roswell M. Field, and introductions by Richard Henry Stoddard, Edward Everett Hale, Francis Wilson, James Whitcomb Riley, and others. "Bayard Taylor" was added to the series of "American Men of Letters" by Albert H. Smyth, and a volume was collected of "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors" originally contributed to "Putnam's Monthly" in 1853 by various writers of distinction, all but two of whom have since died. "Whittier: Prophet, Seer, and Man," was from the pen of Benjamin O. Flower, while from John Burroughs we had "Whitman: A Study," and from Thomas Donaldson "Walt Whitman, the Man." The life, letters, and journals of "Maria Mitchell" were compiled by her sister, Phebe Mitchell Kendall, and "Leaves from Juliana Horatia Ewing's Canada Home" were gathered and illustrated by Miss Elizabeth S. Tucker. "The Story of a Busy Life," by Dr. James Russell Miller, contained recollections of Mrs. G. A. Paull (Minnie E. Kenney). In the series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" "Dolly Madison" was chronicled by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin; "Mercy Warren," by Alice Brown; and "Eliza Pinckney" (with facsimile reproduction), by Harriott Horry Ravenel. Great educators were not neglected: "Horace Mann" was the subject of an address delivered by Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, before the National Educational Association; "The Life of James McCosh," a record chiefly autobiographical, was edited by William Milligan Sloane; "Memoirs of Frederick A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Tenth President of Columbia College, in the City of New York," were prepared by John Fulton, and the "Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Appointment of Professor William Henry Green as an Instructor in Princeton Theological Seminary, May 5, 1896," contained a bibliography of his published writings. "The Life and Letters of Charles Bulfinch, Architect," with other family papers, were edited by his granddaughter, Ellen Susan Bulfinch, proving a most timely and instructive record of the work of the builder of the Statehouse of Massachusetts and Faneuil Hall, who also completed the Capitol at Washington; and another architect of distinction, "John Wellborn Root," designer of the general plans for the structures of the Chicago Exposition of 1893, had a study of his life and work made by his relative, Miss Harriet Monroe, accompanied with etchings and drawings and facsimiles of his designs. The life of "Edward Hodges," at once founder and representative of the Anglican Cathedral School of Music in America, was written by his daughter, Faustina Hasse Hodges. Frederick E. McKay and Charles E. L. Wingate edited the 45 sketches of "Famous American Actors of To-day." In the "American Statesman Series" we have "William Henry Seward," by Thornton K. Lothrop; "The True Story of Abraham Lincoln, the American," was told for boys and girls by Elbridge S. Brooks; "The Lives and Campaigns of Grant and Lee" was a new and interesting narrative comparison of the two great opponents in the civil war by Samuel W. Odell, to which introductory personal reminiscences were contributed by Gen. O. O. Howard and Bishop John P. Newman; "Lincoln and his Cabinet" were the subject of a lecture delivered by Charles A. Dana, March 10, 1896, before the New Haven Colony Historical Society; "Words of Lincoln" were compiled by Osborne H. Oldroyd, and furnished with an introduction by Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Hon. Tennis S. Hamlin. Melanchthon W. Stryker published "Hamilton, Lincoln, and Other Addresses"; William H. Egle, M. D., edited "Andrew Gregg Curtin: His Life and Services"; and Josiah Morrow performed a similar service for the "Life and Speeches of Thomas Corwin, Orator, Lawyer, and Statesman." "A Hero's Grave in the Adirondacks," by Katherine Elizabeth McClellan, tells the story of John Brown. The "Life of William McKinley" was written by Robert P. Porter, the life and speeches of the same statesman being again given by Byron Andrews under the title of "One of the People," while "McKinley's Masterpieces" were edited by R. L. Paget for the "Famous Men Series." John S. Ogilvie edited the "Life and Speeches of William J. Bryan" in the "Peerless Series," Col. A. C. Fisk supplying an introduction. The first of the four superb volumes in which William Milligan Sloane tells the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" was published at the close of the year, and a volume of "McClure's Biographies" commemorated "Napoleon, Gladstone, Bismarck, Dana, Stevenson, and Others." One of the surprises of the year was the revelation of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) as the anonymous author of the "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," purporting to be those of the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary. Another exhaustive study of "Joan of Arc" we owe to Francis C. Lowell. M. Louise McLaughlin entitled her memoir of Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchesse d'Orleans, "The Second Madame," and Ida M. Tarbell made use of newly discovered data in her biographical study of "Madame Roland." "François-Séverin Marceau, 1769–1796," was the subject of a memoir by T. G. Johnson. To religious biography belong "Adoniram Judson Gordon," by E. B. Gordon, accompanied with letters and illustrative extracts; a "Memorial of the Life and Labors of Right Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, D. D., Second Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.," by Rev. Patrick Cronin; "Myron Adams: A Memorial"; the "Life, Letters, and Journals of the Rev. and Hon. Peter Parker"; the "Life of Alonzo Ames Miner, S. T. D., LL. D.," by George H. Emerson, D. D.; the "Autobiography of A. C. Morehouse," an itinerant minister of the New York East Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Bishop Newman contributed an introduction; "Fifty Years on the Skirmish Line," also an autobiography of Elisha B. Sherwood, D. D.; the "Sunset Memories" of Rev. Nicholas Van Sant; and "The Indian Chief Journeycake," whose record as a Christian minister is given by Rev. S. H. Mitchell. "Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr, hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660," was commemorated by Horatio Rogers. A volume was devoted to "Robert W. McAll, Founder of the McAll Mission, Paris"; "Heroes of the South Seas" were the theme of Martha Burr Banks; "For His Sake" was the title given to extracts from the letters of Elsie Marshall, martyred at Wha-Sang, Aug. 1, 1895; and "The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier, and Citizen," by Simon Wolf, was edited by Louis E. Levy. John Mullin Batten, M. D., entitled his autobiographic reminiscences "Random Thoughts," and William Dean Howells vouchsafed a number of his "Impressions and Experiences." "The Story of the Hutchinsons (Tribe of Jesse)," told by John Wallace Hutchinson and edited by Charles E. Mann, proved no less interesting than remarkable. "American Lutheran Biographies" came from J. C. Jensson. Nearly one hundred of "Our Army Nurses" are the subject of the sketches, addresses, etc., compiled by Mary A. Gardner Holland, while "Mothers of Maine" were treated by Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy, and a second edition was issued of "Authors and Writers associated with Morristown," by Mrs. Julia Keese Colles. "Lees of

Virginia, 1642–1892," edited by Edmund Jenning Lee, M. D., contained biographical and genealogical sketches of the descendants of Col. Richard Lee, with brief notices of the related families; "The Cabells and their Kin," was a memorial volume, historical, biographical, and genealogical on Dr. William Cabell, the founder of the family in Virginia and his descendants and kinfolk, by Alexander Brown; "The Genealogy of the Steiner Family, especially of the Descendants of Jacob Steiner of Frederick Co., Md.," was traced by Bernard C. Steiner; and Samuel M. Sener compiled "The Sehner Ancestry." "The Ashley Genealogy," by Francis B. Trowbridge, was the history of the descendants of Robert Ashley, of Springfield, Mass.; "A Partial History of the French Huguenots by Name Soblets, who emigrated to America in 1700 and settled at Manakin, in Powhatan Co., Va., 18 Miles West of Richmond City," was written by Samuel S. Sublett, as was the story of the "Early Family," by Samuel S. Early. "The Century Book of Famous Americans," by Elbridge S. Brooks, told the story of a young people's pilgrimage to historic homes, and Vol. VIII was issued of John Lord's "Beacon Lights of History, covering Nineteenth Century Writers," and containing also a life of the author by Dr. Alexander S. Twombly. "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York, 1816–1860," were vouchsafed by Charles H. Haswell and were full of local interest, while "Famous Givers and their Gifts" were chronicled by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton. Vol. IV completed the collection of "The Writings of Thomas Paine," made and edited by Moncure D. Conway; a memorial edition in four volumes was made of the "Writings of Severn Teackle Wallis"; A. W. Stevens edited "Enfranchisement and Citizenship," addresses and papers by Edward Lillie Pierce; as did James De Witt Andrews the "Works of James Wilson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States," in two volumes. "Selected Arguments, Lectures, and Miscellaneous Papers of Randell Hunt," were edited by his nephew, William Henry Hunt.

Criticism and General Literature.—Among books falling under this head are to be mentioned Charles Dudley Warner's discussion of "The Relation of Literature to Life"; "Mere Literature and Other Essays," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson; "Books and Culture" and "Essays on Nature and Culture," by Hamilton Wright Mabie; and "Aspects of Fiction, and Other Ventures in Criticism," by James Brander Matthews, who also contributed "An Introduction to the Study of American Literature." Two unpublished essays of Ralph Waldo Emerson upon "The Character of Socrates" and "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy" were given to the public in one volume, with an introduction by Edward Everett Hale; "The Spirit in Literature and Life" was the theme of the E. D. Rand Lectures in Iowa College for the year 1894, delivered by John Patterson Coyle, D. D.; Theodore Whitefield Hunt made a study of "American Meditative Lyrics"; "A History of American Literature" was written by Prof. Frederick Lewis Pattee; "Some Representative Poets of the Nineteenth Century" was the title of a syllabus of University Extension lectures by Melville B. Anderson; and William H. Hudson contributed "Studies in Interpretation: Keats, Clough, Matthew Arnold." A new edition was issued of Hon. William T. Harris's study upon "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia" and "The Masterpieces of Michelangelo and Milton" were examined by Rev. Alexander Stevenson Twombly. "Shakespeare the Boy" was presented to us by Prof. William J. Rolfe, the well-known authority upon all things concerning the Bard of Avon, and Alfred Trumble lured us into spending hours "In Jail with Charles Dickens." "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" possess a melancholy interest as being the last work from the pen of Eugene Field, and is full of a delicious literary flavor. "Chap-Book Essays" of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Louise Chandler Moulton, and others were collected into a volume, and "Love in Letters" was traced by James Grant Wilson as illustrated in the correspondence of eminent persons, of whom biographical sketches are included. "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," by Charles M. Skinner, filled two volumes, and H. A. Guerber considered "Legends of the Virgin and Christ" and "Legends of the Middle Ages" with special reference to literature and art. "Regeneration" was an anonymous reply to Nordau. "Nugæ Literariæ," by William Mathews, was the title of brief essays on literary, social, and other themes, and Dr. George Birkbeck Hill was irresistible in his "Talks about Autographs." Benjamin W. Wells made a study of "Modern French Literature"; "The Mastery of Books," by Harry Lyman Koopman offered hints on reading and the use of libraries; Arthur Shadwell Martin wrote "On Parody"; and "How to study History, Literature, and the Fine Arts" was told in a pamphlet for Chautauquans by Albert Bushnell Hart, Maurice Thompson, and Charles Mason Fairbanks. "Mystic Masonry" was dealt with by J. D. Buck, M. D., and Fanny D. Bergen compiled "Current Superstitions" collected from oral traditions of English-speaking folk in America, published among the memoirs of the American Folklore Society, with notes and an introduction by William Wells Newell. Marie Ada Molineux was the author of "A Phrase-Book from the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning," and "Metaphors, Similes, and Other Characteristic Sayings of Henry Ward Beecher" were compiled from discourses reported by T. J. Ellenwood, with an introduction by Homer B. Sprague. Vol. I of "Studies in Classical Philology" of the University of Chicago was issued; "Sunrise Stories," by Roger Riordan and Tozo Takayanagi, gave a glance at the literature of Japan. "Rational Elocution" was a thoroughly practical treatise on the science and art of human expression by Isaac Hinton Brown; Arlo Bates gave "Talks on Writing English"; Edward Everett Hale, Jr., discoursed on "Constructive Rhetoric"; William B. Cairns upon "The Forms of Discourse," with an introductory chapter on style; a new and revised enlarged edition was issued of "The Verbalist," by Alfred Ayres (Thomas Embley Osmun); "Pitfalls in English," by Joseph Fitzgerald, was a manual of customary errors in the use of words; "Public Speaking and Reading" was the title of a treatise on delivery according to the principles of the new elocution by E. N. Kirby; while from Henry Hardwicke we had an exhaustive "History of Oratory and Orators." Lorenzo Lears wrote "The History of Oratory from the Age of Pericles to the Present Time." Lilian Whiting gave us a second series of "The World Beautiful"; Katharine Abbott Sanborn, "My Literary Zoo"; and, coming to that delightful class of books about Nature, we have "Notes of the Night and Other Outdoor Sketches," by Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott, who published also "Birdland Echoes," illustrated by William E. Cram, in line with which was "Spring Notes from Tennessee," by Bradford Torrey. "A Book of Country Clouds and Sunshine" was welcomed from Clifton Johnson, who also repeated "What they Say in New England" in a book of signs, sayings, and superstitions. Rowland E. Robinson was at home "In New England Fields and Woods"; and Joseph Edgar Chamberlin was delightful alike as "The Listener in the

Country" and "The Listener in the Town." "The Singing Mouse Stories" were told by E. Hough; "A Year in the Fields," selections from the writings of John Burroughs, was illustrated from photographs by Clifton Johnson; and Mary E. Burt edited "Little Nature Studies for Little People," in two volumes, from the essays of the same student of Nature, who published "A Bunch of Herbs and Other Papers." Brief "Studies in American Colonial Life" were contributed by Edward Everett Hale, and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle wrote two books, on "Colonial Days in Old New York" and on "Curious Punishments of Bygone Days." Mrs. Mary Alden Ward entitled her five essays "Old Colony Days," while William Root Bliss gave his attention to "Quaint Nantucket." "The Colonial Parson of New England" was pictured by Frank S. Childs, and Dr. John Wright wrote a descriptive account of "Early Prayer Books of America." "The Happy Life" was outlined for young people by President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard; "The Perfect Whole," by Horatio W. Dresser, was the title of an essay on the conduct and meaning of life; "Around the Hearthstone: or, Hints for Home Builders" and "Men who Win" and "Women who Win" were from the pen of William Makepeace Thayer; while "Architects of Fate: or, Steps to Success and Power," by Orison Swett Marden, was intended as a companion volume to his "Pushing to the Front." Bishop Anthony Wilson Thorold wrote "On Marriage" and "On Money"; Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney published timely "Friendly Letters to Girl Friends"; and Mrs. Helen E. Starrett asked "After College, What? For Girls." "With my Neighbors," by Mrs. Margaret E. M. Sangster, offered suggestive hints, while "Tracings," by E. Scott O'Connor purported to be a reflection of Nature. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe asks "Is Polite Society Polite?" with other essays. Katharine B. Woods compiled "Quotations for Occasions," and other compilations worthy of note were "About Children," by Rose Porter; "Concerning Friendship," by Eli Atkins Stone; "Tobacco in Song and Story," by John Bain, Jr.; and "Blossoms of Thought," by C. E. Russell. "Sermonettes from Mother Goose" for big folks were delivered by Fanny M. Harley. Robert Hunter and others edited "The Encyclopædic Dictionary," in four volumes, and S. Pollock Linn supplied a want with his "Dictionary of Living Thoughts of Leading Thinkers." Among *editions de luxe* published during the year may be mentioned that of Henry J. Van Dyke's "Little Rivers," limited to 150 copies.

Education.—"Teaching in Three Continents," by W. Catton Grasby, consists of personal notes on the educational systems of the world, while "Education," by H. Holman, was intended as an introduction to its principles and their psychological foundations, and Herman T. Lukens traced "The Connection between Thought and Memory" in a contribution to pedagogical psychology on the basis of F. W. Dörpfeld's monograph "Denken und Gedachtnis." In Appleton's "International Education Series" appeared "Herbart's A B C of Sense-Perception and Minor Pedagogical Works," translated, with an introduction, notes, and commentary, by William J. Eckoff; the "Principles and Practice of Teaching," by James Johonnot, first published in 1878 and now revised by Sarah Evans Johonnot; Compayre's "Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child," part I; and "The School System of Ontario (Canada)," by George W. Ross. Patterson Du Bois dwelt upon "The Point of Contact in Teaching." David Starr Jordan delivered a series of addresses on the higher education, published under the title "The Care and Culture of Men," and Harry Pratt Judson considered briefly "The Higher Education as a Training for Business." "The Schoolmaster" was the subject of the address of George E. Hardy as President of the New York State Teachers' Association, at Saratoga, July 9, 1894. "School Interests and Duties" were developed by Robert M. King, from Page's "Mutual Duties of Parents and Teachers," from various public reports and documents, and from the bulletins of the National Bureau of Education, and a second revised and enlarged edition was printed of "The History of Modern Education," by Samuel G. Williams. Frederick Ludlow Luqueer wrote upon "Hegel as Educator" in the "Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education," and Levi Seeley treated of "The Common-School System of Germany and its Lessons to America." In the "Republic of Childhood Series" appeared "Kindergarten Principles and Practice," by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs) and "Froebel's Occupations," by the same author in collaboration with Nora Archibald Smith, and "The Songs and Music of Friedrich Froebel's 'Mother Play'" had the songs newly translated and furnished with new music by Susan E. Blow for the "International Education Series." Marion Strickland offered "Suggestions for Kindergarten Work," and Frank Sewall considered the kindergarten in the education of the citizen "The Angel of the State." Yet another issue of the "International Education Series" was Burke A. Hinsdale's volume upon "Teaching the Language Arts—Speech, Reading, Composition"; William Morton Payne edited "English in American Universities"; Elizabeth H. Spalding proposed suggestions for the solution of "The Problem of Elementary Composition"; C. G. Ainsworth compiled "Lessons in Literature," with illustrative selections, as a text-book for schools and academies; Mary E. and Abby L. Sargent prepared a "Supplement to 'Reading for the Young,' by John F. Sargent," James Baldwin retold "Old Stories of the East"; Emerson E. White added "A School Algebra," designed for use in high schools and academies to "White's Series of Mathematics"; Hudson A. Wood devised "Short Cuts in Arithmetic"; Book VII of "Macmillan's Geography Readers" covered "The United States Ocean Currents and Sides"; "A Manual of Clay Modeling," for teachers and scholars, was the work of Mary L. H. Unwin; W. A. Stecher edited "Gymnastics," a text-book of the German-American system of gymnastics; and John W. Tufts proffered "A Handbook of Vocal Music, illustrating Normal Methods through 'The Normal Music Course,' 'The Cecilian Series of Study and Song,' and 'The Common-school Course.'" Vol. I appeared of "Union College Practical Lectures (Butterfield Course)." For primary pupils Nellie Walton Ford wrote of natural science as "Nature's Byways," and Mrs. M. A. B. Kelly told "Short Stories of our Shy Neighbors." "A History of the Public Education Association of Philadelphia," by L. R. Harley, had an introduction by Edmund J. James, and "Stanford University and Thereabouts" was described by O. L. Elliott and O. V. Eaton.

Fiction.—From the well-known authors of fiction came a reasonable supply of new works. Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty" was one of the successes of the year. "Taquisara" was a new Italian story by Marion Crawford, and his "Adam Johnstone's Son," had an English hero. William Dean Howells published "The Day of their Wedding: A Novel" and "A Parting and a Meeting," more modestly described as a "story," both dealing with life among the Shakers; "The Other House" and "Embarrassments," by Henry James, delighted the admirers of that author; and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett made a new departure in her portrayal

of "A Lady of Quality" of the olden time. Eugene Field described humorously "The House: An Episode in the Lives of Reuben Baker, Astronomer, and of his Wife, Alice"; T. Hopkinson Smith dealt with the labor question in the forceful pages of "Tom Grogan"; Bret Harte contributed only a volume of tales entitled "Barker's Luck and Other Stories"; Richard Harding Davis was represented by "Cinderella, and Other Stories"; and James Brander Matthews by "Tales of Fantasy and Fact." From the new novelist Stephen Crane we had "The Little Regiment, and Other Episodes of the American Civil War," "George's Mother," and "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets"; Frank R. Stockton gave "Captain Chap: or, The Rolling Stones" and "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht"; Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) told of "Sister Jane: Her Friends and Acquaintances"; and a rising author of the same State, Harry Stillwell Edwards, aroused creditable comment by his story of "Sons and Fathers." Julian Russell Sturgis portrayed "A Master of Fortune." Albion W. Tourgée finally raised "The Mortgage on the Hip-roof House"; Elizabeth Knight Tompkins did not reach the level of her last year's venture, "Her Majesty," with her romance of "The Broken Ring"; Margaret Sherwood, who published "An Experiment in Altruism" in 1896, under the pen name of Elizabeth Hastings, described "A Puritan Bohemia"; and from Katharine Pearson Woods, the author of "Metzerott, Shoemaker," we had "The Crowning of Candace" and "John: A Tale of King Messiah," the last of singular excellence. Molly Elliot Seawell wrote, this time for grown-up people, "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac" and "A Strange, Sad Comedy," while Maria Louise Pool published no less than four of her attractive studies of life and character, entitled "Buncombe County," "In a Dike Shanty," "In the First Person," and "Mrs. Gerald." Anna Fuller described "A Venetian June" with the romance then transpiring, and "Madelon" was the sole production of Mary Eleanor Wilkins. Lilian Bell, the author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," protrayed "The Under Side of Things"; Harold Frederic gave us the benefit of observations in Philistia under the title of "Mrs. Albert Grundy"; he was successful also in delineating "The Damnation of Theron Ware" and in his cheerier tale of "March Hares." Rev. Edward Everett Hale republished his popular account of "My Double and How he Undid me," telling its history (of thirty-three years) in a preface; "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly" was a realistic novel by Hamlin Garland; and "Summer in Arcady," a tale of Nature, by James Lane Allen. Ruth McEnery Stuart wrote "Sonny" and "Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets, and Other Tales"; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Herbert D. Ward) "The Supply at St. Agatha's"; and Julia Magruder, the author of "The Princess Sonia," "The Violet," and "Miss Ayr of Virginia, and Other Stories." Capt. Charles King was heard from in four military novels, "Trumpeter Fred: A Story of the Plains," "A Garrison Tangle," "An Army Wife," and "A Tame Surrender," the last a story of the Chicago strike. Mrs. C. Stewart Daggett told the story of "Mariposilla," and Cornelia Atwood Pratt that of "The Daughter of a Stoic," in addition to a number of short stories entitled "A Book of Martyrs." "A Knight of the Nets" was Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's only novel; Julian Hawthorne proclaimed "Love is a Spirit" and also portrayed "A Fool of Nature"; "Missing" was a romance by Julius Chambers; and "One of the Visconti," a novelette by Mrs. Eva Wilder Brodhead (formerly Eva Wilder McGlasson). Mrs. Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren in "The Secret Directory" revealed a romance of hidden history. Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, a son of Dr. Weir Mitchell, published two stories, "Love in the Backwoods: Two Mormons from Muddlety" and "Alfred's Wife," in one volume. while Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis filled two with the adventures of "Frances Waldeaux" and "Doctor Warwick's Daughters." Harriet Prescott Spofford traced the evolution of "A Master Spirit." "The Picture of Las Cruces" was a romance of Mexico by Frances C. F. Tiernan (Christian Reid), and from the same author we had also "A Woman of Fortune." John Kendrick Bangs amused us with "The Mantelpiece Minstrels, and Other Stories," in addition to the difficulties experienced with "A Rebellious Heroine." "Vawder's Understudy" was a study in platonic affection by James Knapp Reeve; Clive Holland, who achieved success last year with his story of "My Japanese Wife," published "The Lure of Fame." "An Art Failure," by John W. Harding, claimed to be a story of the Latin Quarter as it is, and art is again the theme of "Alida Craig," by Pauline King. "A Chord from a Violin" opened a love story, according to Winifred Agnes Haldane, and "The Baritone's Parish," by James M. Ludlow, appeared in the series of "Renaissance Booklets." Historical novels were "King Noanett: A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay," by Frederick Stimson (J. S., of Dale), who also wrote "Pirate Gold"; "White Aprons," a romance of Bacon's rebellion, Virginia, 1676; "The Regicides," a tale of early colonial times, by F. Hull Cogswell; "The Governor's Garden" (the executive in question being "Thomas Hutchinson, sometime Captain-General and Governor-in Chief of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay"), by George R. R. Rivers; "A Lady of the Olden Time," by Emily Malbone Morgan; "Saxenhurst," a story of the Old World and New, in which Roger Williams is prominent, by Daniel C. Eddy, D. D.; "Massasoit," by Anna Holman Burton, a romantic story of the Indians of New England; "Sir Mark," a tale of the first capital of the country, by Anna Robeson Brown, who also wrote "The Black Lamb"; "John Littlejohn of J.," being in particular an account of his remarkable entanglement with the king's intrigues against Gen. Washington, by George Morgan; "The Scarlet Coat," a tale of the siege of Yorktown, by Clinton Ross; "Will o' the Wasp," a sea yarn of the War of '12, by Robert Cameron Rogers, the author of "The Wind in the Clearing"; "Ocean Rovers," another story of the same period, by William H. Thomes; "His Perpetual Adoration: or, The Captain's Old Diary," by Rev. Joseph F. Flint, a story of the civil war; and "At the Sign of the Guillotine," as its name bespeaks, a story of the French revolution, by Harold Spender. A local flavor attaches to "Uncle Scipio," a story of uncertain days in the South, by Mrs. Jeannette R. H. Walworth; "The Peacemaker of Bourbon," a tale of the new South, by S. J. Bumstead: "The Wonderful Wheel," with its scene among the Creoles of Louisiana, by Mary Tracy Earle; "Betty of Wye," by Amy E. Blanchard; "Stories of a Sanctified Town," by Lucy S. Furman; "Princess Anne: A Story of the Dismal Swamp, and Other Sketches," by Albert R. Ledoux; "My Young Master," "The Jucklins," and "The Captain's Romance," by Opie P. Read (The Arkansas Traveler); "The Country of the Pointed Firs," by Sarah Orne Jewett, meaning, of course, the State of Maine; "The Tin Kitchen," by Rev. J. Hatton Weeks, and "The End of the Beginning," anonymous, both with the scene laid in New England; "The Victory of Ezry Gardner," an idyl of Nantucket, by Imogen Clark; "Behind Manhattan Gables," a story of New Amsterdam, 1663-'64, by Rev. Edward A. Rand; "Green Gates: An Analysis of Foolishness," by Mrs. Katharine Mary Cheever Meredith (Johanna Staats); "Stonepastures," by Eleanor Stuart, the

story of a Pennsylvania mining and manufacturing town; and "The Fur Traders of the West: or, Adventures among the Redskins," by Ernest R. Suffling. "Yekl: A Tale of the New York Ghetto," by A. Cahan, awakened much favorable comment; Frank Pope Humphrey described "An American Dog Abroad"; "Mr. Billy Buttons," by Walter R. Lecky, proved a story of Canada; George de Valière gathered "Opals from a Mexican Mine"; "Little Daughter of the Sun," by Julia P. Dabney, had its plot worked out in the Canary Islands, and Duncan Campbell Scott told short stories of what took place "In the Village of Viger," in France. Novels which dealt with social problems were "Jerry the Dreamer," by Will Payne: "White Satin and Homespun," by Katrina Trask (Mrs. Spencer Trask); "A Silver Baron," by Carlton Waite; "The Social Crime," by Minnie L. Armstrong and George N. Sceets; "A Daughter of Humanity," by Edgar Maurice Smith; and "Some Modern Heretics," by Cora Maynard. "The Tower of the Old Schloss" was a pretty love story by Jean Porter Rudd, and Mrs. Laura E. Richards wrote for grown folks "Some Say" and "Neighbors in Cyrus," both in one volume. Allen Upward, the author of "A Prince of Balkistan," wrote "A Crown of Straw," while Abner Thorp, M. D., made a study of "A Child of Nature." "Trains that met in the Blizzard" was a composite romance by R. Pitcher Woodward, which chronicled the adventures of twelve men and one woman in the blizzard of March, 1888; and "The Story of a Train of Cars" was told by Wallace Peck. "Your Money or Your Life" was the title of an unusual romance by Edith Carpenter, and George A. Woodward published "The Diary of a Peculiar Girl." Elizabeth Phipps Train gave us "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty"; Emma Wolf, the author of "Other Things being Equal," examined "The Joy of Life"; while to the realm of the improbable belong "The Gold Fish of Gran Chimú," by Charles F. Lummis, and "The Man who became a Savage," by William T. Hornaday. "Master Ardick, Buccaneer" was by F. H. Costello; John D. Barry was the author of "The Intriguers" and Jeanie Drake of "The Metropolitans"; "In Sight of the Goddess" was a tale of Washington life by Harriet Riddle Davis, and society at the capital was described in "Not all the King's Horses," by Katherine Elwes Thomas. "The Exhibits in an Attachment Suit" were set forth by Charles Peale Didier; and "The Epistolary Flirt in Four Exposures" came from Esmerie Armory. Lula B. Davis wrote "A Modern Argonaut": Celia E. Gardner, "Won under Protest"; James Barnes, "A Princetonian"; Martha Carolv Davis, "The Refiner's Fire"; Maurice Francis Egan, "The Vocation of Edward Conway"; George Douglas Tallman described "Tom's Wife and How he Managed her": Alwyn M. Thurber told of "Quaint Crippen, Commercial Traveler"; "Ladies First," by Mrs. Dominique F. Verdenal, recalls California in the sixties; and the same State is the scene of "The Quicksands of Pactolus," by Horace Annesley Vachell. Frank H. Converse described the search for "The Lost Gold Mine"; "Posie: or, From Reveille to Retreat" was an army story, by Mrs. M. A. Cochran; and "Out of the Woods" a romance of camp life by George P. Fisher, Jr. "Dedora Heywood" was by Gertrude Smith; "A Bad Penny," by John T. Wheelwright, and "The Romance of Guardamonte," by Arline E. Davis; while from Julia McNair Wright we had "The Pooles' Millions: The Story of a Card House," "Cynthia's Sons," and "The House on the Bluff: A Western Flood Story." "A Matter of Temperament," by Edward Irenæus Stevenson (Janus), was musical in its theme; William W. M. Cornish wrote "Behind Plastered Walls"; Henry Block, "Property of Don Gilbar"; and William J. Locke, "Some Women and a Man." Books more or less religious in tone were "The Quiet King: A Story of Christ," by Caroline Atwater Mason; "The Hero of the Ages: A Story of the Nazarene," by Catherine Robertson McCartney; "Asa of Bethlehem and his Household, B. C. 11–A. D. XXX," by Mary Elizabeth Jennings; "My Brother," by Vincent Brown; "The Parson's Proxy," by Kate W. Hamilton; "From Hollow to Hilltop," by Mary Lowe Dickinson; "Strange Conditions," by Fannie E. Newberry; "Friends for Good," by Mrs. Mary E. Neely Bradley; "The Rainproof Invention," by Emily Weaver; "The Hathaways' Sister," by Mrs. Annie Kendrick Benedict; "A Jesuit of To-day," by Orange McNeill; "A Year at Dangerfield," by Kate Neely Festetits; "Only Susan," by Mrs. Emma Martin Marshall; "As Queer as she could be," by Jessie E. Wright; "His Brother's Keeper," by Charles M. Sheldon; "Ben Abbott," a temperance story, by Fanny Long; and "A Tower in the Desert," by Mrs. Virginia D. Young. Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin (formerly Jennie M. Drinkwater) told of "Paul French's Way" and "Dolly French's Household." "True to the End" was a story of the Swiss Reformation by Henry S. Burrage, D. D.; Mrs. Harriet A. Cheever described the work of "A Rescued Madonna"; "Gold, Grace, and Glory" was a story of religious life among the wealthy classes of the West and South; and W. B. Bohner prophesied "The Time is Coming" for the second advent. "The Log of the 'Lady Grey'" was a pleasing tale by Louise Seymour Houghton, and Mrs. James Carey Coale combined in one volume "The Cottage by the Sea" and its sequel "The Egmont Brothers." To a more exciting class belong "The Love Adventures of Al-mansur," by Archibald Clavering Gunter, who published also "Her Senator"; H. G. Wells pictured a horrible possibility in "The Island of Doctor Moreau"; Richard Henry Savage wrote alone "Lost Countess Falka: A Story of the Orient" and in collaboration with Mrs. Archibald Clavering Gunter "His Cuban Sweetheart." "Under Three Flags" was a story of mystery by B. L. Taylor and A. T. Thoits, while Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton's sole contribution was "A Whirl Asunder." "The Third World," a tale of love and strange adventure, by Henry Clay Fairman, may be classed with "Beyond the Palæocrystic Sea," by A. S. Morton; and considerable imagination was also required to conceive the adventure of "The Captured Cunarder," by W. H. Rideing. "The Crime of the Century" was one of the popular detective stories by Rodrigues Ottolengui, and "The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason" were set forth by Melville Davisson Post. It is impossible to more than enumerate "The Juggernaut of the Moderns," by Rosa Hudspeth; "Edgar Fairfax," a story of West Point, and "The Twin Sisters," both by Florence Nightingale Craddock; "That Girl from Bogotá," by Clarice Irene Clingham; "A Daughter of Cuba," by Helen M. Bowen; "Checkers," by Henry M. Blossom, Jr.; "A House of Cards," by Alice S. Wolf; "Robert Atterbury," by Mrs. John R. Jarboe; "Deborah, the Advanced Woman," by Mary Ives Todd; "Mr. Mercer of New York," by Annie H. Wilson; "Dainty Iniquity," by Margaret Granville; "Paradise Wold," by Alice V. Carey; "Wheels: A Bicycle Romance," by "A Wheeler"; "The Woman with Good Intentions," by Meg Merriles; and "An Ambitious Man," by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Hypnotism is the theme of "Mark Heffron," by Alice Ward Bailey, and of "Blind Leaders of the Blind," the romance of a blind lawyer, by James R. Cocke, M. D.; "Karma," by Paul Carus, went through a second edition, printed and illustrated by Japanese artists in colors

on Japanese *crêpe* paper; "Siegfried the Mystic" was by Ida Warden Wheeler; "Out of the Past," by E. Anson More, Jr.; "Birkwood," by Mrs. Julia A. B. Seiver; "Vashti, Old and New," by Marvel Kayve; "Libra," an astrological romance, by Mrs. Ellen M. E. Ames (Eleanor Kirk); "Whose Soul have I now?" was asked by Mary Clay Knapp; "Daybreak: A Romance of an Old World," by James Cowan, deals with life on the planet Mars; "Forty Years with the Damned," by Charles Aikin, describes life inside the earth; "A Fearless Investigator" was anonymous; and "A Triumph of Destiny," by Julia H. Twells, Jr., was directed against marriage.

Among volumes of short stories are to be enumerated "The Suburban Sage" and "Love in Old Cloathes," by Henry Cuyler Bunner; "The Holy Cross, and Other Tales" and a "Second Book of Tales," by Eugene Field; "Break o' Day, and Other Stories," by George Wharton Edwards; "A Guest at the Ludlow, and Other Stories," by Edgar Wilson Nye; "That First Affair, and Other Sketches," by John A. Mitchell; "The Land o' the Leal," by David Lyall; "A Mountain Woman," by Elia W. Peattie; "Compound Interest, and Other Stories," by Mrs. O. W. Scott; "The Flower that grew in the Sand, and Other Stories," by Mrs. Ella Higginson; "A Wonderful Christmas, and Other Stories," by Katherine E. Vernham, chiefly of waifs and strays; "The Real Issue," by William Allen White, the scene of which is laid in Kansas; "A Hypocritical Romance, and Other Stories," by Caroline Ticknor; "Hopkins's Pond, and Other Sketches," by Robert T. Morris; "One Day's Courtship" and "The Herald's of Fame," in one volume, by Robert Barr (Luke Sharp); "The Maker of Moons," by Robert W. Chambers; "The Story of the Innumerable Company, and Other Sketches," by David Starr Jordan; "The Cat and the Cherub, and Other Stories," mostly of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, by Chester B. Fernald; "An Elephant's Track, and Other Stories," by Mrs. Mollie E. M. Davis; "Uncle Jerry's Platform, and Other Christmas Stories," by Gillie Cary; "Meg McIntyre's Raffle, and Other Stories," by Alvan F. Sanborn; "Penhallow Tales," by Edith Robinson; "Mrs. Hallam's Companion, and the Spring Farm and Other Tales," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes; "Six Stories and some Verses," by Robert Beverly Hale; "My Fire Opal, and Other Tales," by Sarah Warner Brooks; "A Reluctant Evangelist, and Other Stories," by Alice Spinner; "Cinder-path Tales," by William Lindsey; "A Round Table of the Representative American Catholic Novelists," stories by Eleanor C. Donnelly, Anna Hanson Dorsey, Ella Loraine Dorsey, and others; "The Ebbing of the Tide: South Sea Stories," by Louis Becke; "Tales of Languedoc," by Samuel Jacques Brun, with an introduction by Harriet W. Preston and illustrated by Ernest C. Peixotto; "Old Dorset," chronicles of a New York countryside, by Robert Cameron Rogers; "The Fatal Gift of Beauty, and Other Stories," by C. E. Raimond; "The Lucky Number," a collection of slum stories, by I. K. Friedman; "Artie," a story of the streets and town, by George Ade, illustrated by John T. McCutcheon; "Fables for the Times," by H. W. Phillips; "A Chance Child," "Comrades," "Hendrex and Margotte," and "Persephone," four tales by Marah Ellis Ryan, in one volume; a compilation of "Fireside Stories Old and New," in three volumes, by Henry T. Coates; and "Stories from the Chap-Book," by many celebrated writers. A new uniform library edition of Mark Twain's works was entered upon.

Fine Arts.—Prominent among works of this class is Russell Sturgis's historical study of "European Architecture," embellished with 10 full-page plates and 250 illustrations in the text; and from Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin we have "A Text-book of the History of Architecture," while "The Story of Architecture" was told by Charles T. Mathews, giving an outline of the styles in all countries. "A History of Greek Art" was written by F. B. Tarbell for the "Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature Series," and contained an introductory chapter on art in Egypt and Mesopotamia. "Architectural Masterpieces of Belgium, Holland, etc.," were collected into an expensive volume. A "Text-book of the History of Sculpture" for use in schools and colleges was written by Allan Marquand and Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr. "Modern French Painters," a series of biographical and critical reviews by American artists, edited by John C. Van Dyke, with 37 wood engravings and 28 half-tone illustrations, was a superb volume, and "The Florentine Painters of the Renaissance," by Bernhard Berenson, formed Vol. II of his work upon "The Italian Painters of the Renaissance." "How to listen to Music," by Henry E. Krehbiel, offered hints and suggestions to untaught lovers of the art. Anton Seidl, assisted by Fanny Morris Smith, Mr. Krehbiel, and others, edited "The Music of the Modern World," explained and illustrated for American readers in 25 parts, of which 6 were published during the year. "Shakespeare's Heroes on the Stage," by Charles E. L. Wingate, was a companion volume to his "Shakespeare's Heroines"; William H. Birkmire wrote on "The Planning and Construction of American Theaters"; while "Audiences," by Florence P. Holden, contained a few suggestions to those who look and listen. George C. Seilhamer's completed "History of the American Theater, 1749–1797," filled three volumes. An exceedingly costly work was that entitled "Oriental Ceramic Art illustrated by Examples from the Collection of W. T. Walters," with 115 plates in colors and over 400 reproductions in black and white, the text and notes of which were by S. W. Bushell, M. D., the whole being complete in 10 sections, and the edition limited to 500 copies. W. P. Jervis, in "Rough Notes on Pottery," claimed to give a complete history of pottery, ancient and modern; Mrs. L. Vance Phillips contributed the "Book of the China Painter" to the "Art Amateur Handbooks"; and Mrs. N. di R. Monachesi prepared "A Manual for China Painters." "Ornamental Fragments, Scrolls, etc." were the subject of a volume by Theodore v. Kramer and W. Behrens; and "A Collection of Scale Drawings, Details, and Sketches of what is commonly known as Colonial Furniture" were measured and drawn from antique examples by Alvan Crocker Nye, architect. Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, George B. Hynson, and John H. Bechtel were the joint authors of an "Advanced Elocution." Among illustrated gift books are to be mentioned "Venice of To-day," by F. Hopkinson Smith, in 20 parts, illustrated with 40 plates, half in color, and 126 typogravures; "The Eternal City: Rome," by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement Waters, in two volumes; "Pictorial Wagner," by Ferdinand Leeke, with an introduction by Henry T. Finck; "Pictures of the People," by Charles Dana Gibson; "Captive Memories," commemorative verses interwoven with California flowers, by James Terry White, illustrated by J. S. Daniell, M. I. Morrison, and others; "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, with decorations in old missal style, by W. S. Haddaway; drawings by Albert B. Wenzell entitled "In Vanity Fair"; a new illustrated edition of Hermann Grimm's "Life of Michel Angelo"; the Surrey edition of Irving's "Bracebridge Hall"; "The Alhambra," of the same author, illustrated with drawings of the places mentioned, by Joseph Pennell; Thoreau's "Cape Cod," with 100 sketches in colors by

Amelia M. Watson; and two illustrated editions of the "Constantinople" of Edmondo de Amicis. "Posters in Miniature" had an introduction by Edward Penfield. "Mural Painting in the Boston Public Library" was the subject of a pamphlet by Ernest F. Fenollossa.

General Science.—Beginning with our planet, we have "The Earth and its Story," a first book of geology, by Angelo Heilprin, and "The Geological Story briefly told," by James D. Dana, while both the "Manual of Geology" of the last author and the "Elements of Geology" of Prof. Joseph Le Conte went through a fourth edition during the year, the former being wholly rewritten and the last revised and enlarged, and accompanied with new plates and illustrations. Ten monographs on "The Physiography of the United States," by Major John W. Powell, Profs. N. S. Shaler, Israel Clark Russell, and others, were collected into a volume, and "The Story of a Piece of Coal" was told by Edward A. Martin in the "Library of Useful Stories." Gen. A. W. Greely published a "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries" in the "Columbian Knowledge Series," and G. F. Wright, D. D., and Warren Upham illustrated from original photographs their exhaustive study of "Greenland Ice Fields and Life in the North Atlantic," which contained a new discussion of the causes of the ice age. "The Method of Darwin" was considered by Frank Cramer in a study in scientific method; Edward Drinker Cope marshaled "The Primary Factors of Organic Evolution"; while Prof. John M. Tyler delivered the Morse Lectures of 1895 upon "The Whence and Whither of Man," giving a brief history of his origin and development through conformity to environment. "The Biological Lectures delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl, in the Summer of 1895," by various authorities, were collected into a volume; "The Cell in Development and Inheritance" was the theme of Edmund B. Wilson in the "Columbia University Biological Series"; David Starr Jordan and others opened with "The Fishes of Sinaloa" the "Leland Stanford, Jr., University Contributions to Biology," other issues of which were "The Fishes of Puget Sound," by the same author and Edmund Chapin, and "New Mallophaga," by Vernon L. Kellogg; and "The Survival of the Unlike" was the title of a collection of evolution essays suggested by the study of domestic plants, by Liberty Hyde Bailey. John A. Mandel prepared a "Handbook for the Biochemical Laboratory." "Queen Moo and the Egyptian Sphinx," by Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon, contends for the earlier civilization of the Western Continent than the Eastern, in contradiction of the usually accepted hypothesis, and a new third edition was issued of Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton's treatise on "The Myths of the New World." "The Pith of Astronomy," by Samuel G. Bayne, contained the latest facts and figures as developed by the giant telescopes, without mathematics, and Herbert A. Howe made "A Study of the Sky" for Chautauquans. A new revised edition of "The Sun," by C. A. Young, appeared in the "International Scientific Series," and Ernest W. Brown wrote "An Introductory Treatise on the Lunar Theory." The first volume of "An Illustrated Flora," covering the northern United States and the British possessions, by N. L. Britton and Edison Brown, covered "Ferns to Carpet Weed," and will be followed by two more. Ferdinand Schuyler Mathews described "Familiar Trees and their Leaves," illustrating them with 200 original drawings, L. H. Bailey contributing an introduction to the work; Mrs. William Starr Dana's "Plants and their Children" was illustrated by Alice Josephine Smith; Caroline E. Hilliard proffered "Lessons in Botany"; and Vol. II appeared of William J. Beal's "Grasses of North America." Parts XIII and XIV were issued of the second volume of H. Nehrling's "North American Birds"; "A Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of Eastern North America," by Thomas Nuttall, went through a new enlarged edition, revised and annotated by M. Chamberlain; "Every Bird" was a guide to the identification of the birds of woodland, beach, and ocean, by Reginald H. Howe, Jr.; C. J. Maynard wrote "A Handbook of the Sparrows, Finches, etc., of New England"; Florence A. Merriam went "A-Birding on a Bronco" through southern California; Ernest D. Wintle described "The Birds of Montreal"; and "Papers presented to the World's Congress on Ornithology," held at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, were edited by Mrs. E. I. Rood, under the direction of Prof. Elliott Coues. Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, the author of "Bird Ways," was equally successful in her treatment of "Four-Handed Folk," and Rush C. Hawkins pronounced on animal friends, also the subjects of personal observation, as "Better than Men." Edward Knobel wrote briefly of "The Turtles, Snakes, Frogs, and Other Reptiles and Amphibians of New England and the North." John H. Comstock and Vernon L. Kellog prepared an outline of "The Elements of Insect Anatomy" for the use of students in the entomological laboratories of Cornell and Leland Stanford, Jr., Universities. E. Dana Pierce offered "Problems in Elementary Physics"; Preston Smith, "Easy Experiments in Physics"; and R. P. Williams, "Chemical Experiments, General and Analytical," for use with any text-book of chemistry or without a text-book. "Chemical Notes on Equations," inorganic and organic, were made by G. H. Gemmell; "A Manual of Quantitative Chemical Analysis," by F. A. Cairns, was issued in a third edition, revised and enlarged by Elwyn Waller; Frank Hall Thorp wrote on "Inorganic Chemical Preparations"; and Arthur Messinger Comey prepared "A Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities (Inorganic)." "What is Electricity?" was asked by John Trowbridge for the purpose of elucidation in the "International Scientific Series," and "The Story of Electricity" was told by John Munro in the "Library of Useful Stories." Vol. II of a "Text-book on Electro-magnetism and the Construction of Dynamos," by Dougald C. and John Price Jackson, was given to "Alternating Currents and Alternating-Current Machinery"; Frederick Bedell laid down "The Principles of the Transformer"; F. C. Allsop's "Induction Coils and Coil-making" went through a second revised and enlarged edition; Silvanus P. Thompson wrote on "Polyphase Electric Currents and Alternate-Current Motors"; Vol. I of Francis B. Crocker's "Electric Lighting" appeared, being devoted to "The Generating Plant"; Edwin J. Houston and Arthur E. Kennelly contributed six volumes to the "Elementary Electro-Technical Series," upon "Electric Incandescent Lighting," "Electric Arc Lighting," "The Electric Motor," "Electric Telegraphy," "Electric Telephone," and "Electric Street Railways." Edward P. Thompson wrote at length of the "Roentgen Rays and Phenomena of the Anode and Cathode"; "The X Ray," by William J. Morton, M. D., and Edwin W. Hammer, went through a fifth edition, which contained appendices by Prof. Röntgen, Thomas A. Edison, and Dr. Oliver Lodge; and William H. Meadowcroft set forth "The A B C of the X Ray," in addition to publishing the "Scholar's A B C of Electricity." "Parakites" was a treatise on the making and flying of tailless kites for scientific purposes and for recreation, by Gilbert Totten Woglom. Mansfield Merriman and Robert S. Woodward edited "Higher Mathematics for Classical and Engineering Colleges"; "Ele-

ments of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," together with which were included "Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables Five Decimal Places," were prepared by C. W. Crockett; Andrew W. Phillips and Irving Fisher collaborated upon "Elements of Geometry"; Charles A. Hobbs set forth "The Elements of Plane Geometry"; as did A. R. Hornbook "Concrete Geometry for Beginners"; and "Plane and Solid Geometry" was the work of Wooster W. Beman and David Eugene Smith. Vol. I was issued of a new edition of William M. Gillespie's "Treatise on Surveying," revised and enlarged by Cady Staley, and W. G. Raymond published "A Textbook of Plane Surveying." The contributions to intellectual philosophy were not numerous. They included "The Power of Thought," by John Douglas Sterrett, to which Prof. J. Mark Baldwin furnished an introduction; "The Truth of Thought," by William Poland, termed in the subtitle "Material Logic"; F. Ryland's "Logic," an introductory manual for the use of university students; and two works on "Inductive Logic," the same title having been selected by John Grier Hibben and William G. Ballantine. Bulletins of the Department of Geology of the University of California published during the year included "The Geology of Point Sal," by Harold W. Fairbanks; "On Malignite," by Andrew O. Lawson; and "The Great Valley of California: A Criticism of the Theory of Isostasy," by F. Leslie Ransome; and in the "Bulletins of the University of Wisconsin" appeared "Electrical Engineering in Modern Central Stations," by Louis A. Ferguson; "A Complete Test of Modern American Transformers of Moderate Capacities," by Arthur Hillyer Ford; and "The Problem of Economical Heat, Light, and Power Supply for Building Blocks, Schoolhouses, etc.," by G. A. Gerdtzen. The "Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Reports of the United States Geological Survey" were issued, and a new enlarged edition of the "Science Sketches" of Prof. David Starr Jordan may be as well mentioned here as anywhere.

History.—Quite a number of books of history were published during the year, many of exceptional value. George Park Fisher, D. D., gave "A Brief History of the Nations and of their Progress in Civilization," and George Shelley Hughs reviewed "Ancient Civilizations." Vol. II appeared of George Ticknor Curtis's "Constitutional History of the United States," edited by Joseph Culbertson Clayton, completing that valuable work; Edward Channing and Albert Bushnell Hart were the joint authors of a "Guide to the Study of American History"; Edward Eggleston in "The Beginnings of a Nation" traced the history of the source and rise of the earliest English settlements in America, with special reference to the life and character of the people: two volumes contained "The History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States, 1870–1895," by Prof. E. B. Andrews; John Bach McMaster's "With the Fathers" consisted of studies in the history of the United States; while James Schouler presented "Historical Briefs," including a biography. "Beneath Old Roof-trees," by Abram English Brown, in the series of "Footprints of the Patriots," gave a view of the opening of the Revolution; the first of five volumes which will contain "The People's Standard History of the United States, from the Landing of the Norsemen to the Present Time," by Edward S. Ellis, was issued, and from the same author we had "Stories from American History" and "Epochs in American History," both in the "American History Series." Arthur Middleton Reeves edited "The Finding of Wineland the Good," the history of the Icelandic discovery of America, translated from the earliest records; "The Evolution of an Empire," by Mrs. Mary P. Parmele, in the "Evolution of Empire Series" gave a brief historical sketch of the United States; William A. and Arthur May Mowry wrote "A History of the United States for Schools"; and Thomas Hunter "A Narrative History of the United States" for the same purpose. The first of about 60 volumes destined to contain "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents" was edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, and covered "Acadia: 1610–1613," and S. M. Hamilton performed a similar service for "The Hamilton Facsimiles of Manuscripts in the National Archives relating to American History," Part I of which was given to the "The Monroe Doctrine: Its Origin and Intent," and appeared in the series of "The Study of History from Original Sources." William Hayden English wrote an extensive work upon the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778–1783," including a life of Gen. George Rogers Clark, which filled two volumes. Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington made a study of "The Puritan in England and New England"; William Bradford's "History of the Plimoth Plantation" was reproduced in facsimile by photography of the original manuscript, and published with an introduction by John A. Doyle; three volumes of "Old South Leaflets," published by the Directors of the Old South Work, Old South Meeting House, 1896, were issued; and Edward Field gave an historical account of "Revolutionary Defenses in Rhode Island." The "History of the Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts" was written by Harry A. Cushing in the "Columbia College Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law"; and "The Bay Colony" was a civil, religious, and social history of the Massachusetts colony and its settlements from the landing at Cape Ann in 1624 to the death of Gov. Winthrop in 1650, by William Dummer Northend. Sydney G. Fisher told of "The Making of Pennsylvania"; and two novelists appeared in a new rôle, Frank R. Stockton telling "Stories of New Jersey" and Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) "Stories of Georgia" in serious vein. "Miscellanies of Georgia," historical, biographical, descriptive, etc., came from Absalom H. Chappell. Two volumes contained the "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," by Philip Alexander Bruce; and the "Proceedings of the Virginia State Society of the Cincinnati from the 6th of October, 1783, to the Disbanding of the Society, Oct. 13, 1824" were put in print. In the "Johns Hopkins University Studies" appeared "Causes of the Maryland Revolution of 1689," by Francis Edgar Sparks; and "A Study of Slavery in New Jersey," by Henry Schofield Cooley; "Naval Actions of the War of 1812" were chronicled by James Barnes "The Story of Canada" was written by John G. Bourinot for the "Story of the Nations Series"; while "The Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution" was a study in English-American colonial history, by Victor Coffin, published in the "Bulletins of the University of Wisconsin." "One Hundred Years of American Commerce, 1795–1895," in two superb volumes, was edited by Chauncey M. Depew, being a history of the first century of American commerce by 100 Americans. In the series of "Harvard Historical Studies" we had "The Contest over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in the State of Massachusetts," by Samuel Bannister Harding; "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina," by David Franklin Houston; and "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638–1870," by W. E. B. Du Bois. "Modern Battles of Trenton" was a history of New Jersey's politics and legislation from 1868 to 1894, by William Edgar Sacketts; "A Bibliography of

the State of Maine," from the earliest period to 1891, by Joseph Williamson, filled two volumes; "Soldiers in King Philip's War" were the theme of George Madison Bodge; Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead wrote "A History of Kentucky." Vol. IV of "The Winning of the West," by Theodore Roosevelt, covered "Louisiana and the Northwest, 1791–1807"; "In Unnamed Wisconsin" was a collection of studies in the history of the region between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, by J. N. Davidson; and "Exploration of Lake Superior: The Voyages of Radisson and Groselliers," by Henry Colin Campbell, formed No. 2 of the "Parkman Club Publications," No. 1 being "Nicholas Perrot," by Gardner P. Stickney. Vol. I was issued of "Pacific History Stories," arranged and retold for use in the public schools by H. Wagner. Books relative to the late war include "From Manassas to Appomatox: Memoirs of the Civil War in America," by Gen. James Longstreet; "Was General Thomas Slow at Nashville?" by Gen. Henry V. Boynton, with a description of the greatest cavalry movement of the war, and Gen. James H. Wilson's cavalry operations in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; "The Trent Affair," by Thomas L. Harris, including a review of the English and American relations at the beginning of the civil war, to which James A. Woodburn contributed an introduction; Vol. IV of "Sketches of War History, 1861–1865," published by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland after its twenty-fifth annual reunion, 1895, and edited by W. H. Chamberlin; Vol. X of "Critical Sketches of some Federal and Confederate Commanders," edited by Theodore F. Dwight for the Massachusetts Military Historical Society; "The Fifth Army Corps (Army of the Potomac): A Record of Operations during the Civil War in the United States of America, 1861–1865," by William H. Powell; a "History of the Independent Loudon Virginia Rangers, U. S. Vol. Cav. (Scouts), 1862–'65," by Briscoe Goodhart; and "Mosby's Rangers," a record of the operations of the Forty-third Battalion Virginia Cavalry, from its organization to the surrender, by James J. Williamson. George W. Wingate wrote a "History of the 22d Regiment N. G. N. Y. 1861–1895." A "History of the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by the House of Representatives, and his Trial by the Senate for High Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office, 1868" was written by Edmund G. Ross, and "Lincoln's Campaign: or, The Political Revolution of 1860" was contributed by Osborn H. Oldroyd to the "Pastime Series." James Albert Woodburn re-edited Alexander Johnston's "American Orations: Studies in American Political History," the revised work being made to include political oratory only, and lengthened to four volumes, of which the first appeared during the year. "Nicaragua," by Daniel B. Lucas, told of the war of the filibusters, and "The Story of Cuba" was written by Murat Halstead. "Muh-He-Ka-Ne-Ok" was the title of a history of the Stockbridge nation, by J. N. Davidson. "Europe in the Middle Ages" was the theme of Oliver J. Thatcher and Ferdinand Schwill, and Charles McLean Andrews traced "The Historical Development of Modern Europe, from the Congress of Vienna to the Present Time," in two volumes, of which the first covered 1815–'50. "A Short History of Italy, from 476 A. D. to 1878 A. D." was written by Elizabeth Stansbury Kirkland, while "Italy in the Nineteenth Century, and the Making of Austro-Hungary and Germany" were exhaustively treated by Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. Poultney Bigelow devoted two volumes to a "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," illustrated with drawings by R. Caton Woodville; Herbert B. Adams contributed a biographical sketch to Prof. Herbert Tuttle's "History of Prussia under Frederic the Great, 1756–1757"; while George Burton Adams not only outlined "The Growth of the French Nation" for Chautauquans, but gave the reasons "Why Americans dislike England" in the "Belles-Lettres Series." B. O. Flower reviewed "The Century of Sir Thomas More." Alexander W. Hidden followed the fortunes of "The Ottoman Dynasty," and "Armenia and her People" contained the story of Armenia told by an Armenian scholar, Rev. George H. Filian. "The Story of Greece" was furnished to "Eclectic School Readings" by H. A. Guerber, and Earle Wilbur Dow drew up Course 2 of "Brief Outlines in European History" for students of the University of Michigan. "A Cycle of Cathay: or, China South and North," with personal reminiscences, came from William Alexander Parsons Martin, D. D., and a "Young People's History of the Chinese" was written by W. G. E. Cunnyngham. A brief "Constitutional History of Hawaii" was added by Henry E. Chambers to the "Johns Hopkins University Studies." To compilations of local history belong a "History of the Town of Plymouth, Ct.," by Francis Atwater, containing an account of the Centennial Celebration, May 4, 1895, and also a sketch of Plymouth, Ohio, settled by local families; and "Tax Lists of the Town of Providence during the Administration of Sir Edmund Andros and his Council, 1686–1689," in an edition limited to 250 copies, by Edward Field; Martha Bockée Flint made a colonial study of "Early Long Island"; a new revised enlarged edition was made of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New York," the twenty-first chapter of the second volume of which was published separately by Mrs. Burton Harrison as a "History of the City of New York: Externals of Modern New York." "The History of Yonkers," by Rev. Charles Elmer Allison, was issued under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that city; and John F. Edgar described "Pioneer Life in Dayton and Vicinity, 1796–1840." Miss Mary E. Perkins published "Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich, 1660–1800," with maps, illustrative portraits, and genealogies, and Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown made an historical and architectural study of "Early Rhode Island Houses." A handsome holiday edition of John Fiske's "American Revolution" was issued, and Charles Morris added two new volumes to his "Historical Tales," being respectively "Greek" and "Roman." Bill Nye's "History of England" may be inserted here, for want of a better place—although strictly a work of humor.

Jurisprudence.—Works of this class were numerous. William P. Fishback prepared "A Manual of Elementary Law," in which he summarized the well-settled principles of American law, and Walter Denton Smith contributed a work bearing the same title to the "Hornbook Series." W. A. Keener compiled "Selections on the Elements of Jurisprudence"; Eli F. Ritter defined "Moral Law and Civil Law Parts of the Same Thing"; Henry Campbell Black added to the "Hornbook Series" a "Handbook on the Construction and Interpretation of the Laws," with a chapter on the interpretation of judicial decisions and the doctrine of precedents; "You Should Not," by Samuel H. Wandell, was a book for lawyers, old and young, containing the elements of legal ethics; Roswell Shinn filled two volumes with "A Treatise on the Pleadings and Practice in the Courts of Record of Illinois, at Common Law in Civil Causes." Wilber A. Owen proffered "Questions and Answers on Common Law Pleading," a fourth edition was issued of "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," and a sixth edition of Samuel Maxwell's "Treatise on

Pleading, Practice, Procedure, and Precedents in Actions at Law and Suits in Equity." "A Practical Treatise on Criminal Procedure," by the last author, also went through a second revised and enlarged edition. Vol. I was also issued of a revised edition of William Lansing's "Forms of Civil Procedure"; Vol. IV of an "Encyclopædia of Pleading and Practice," compiled under the editorial supervision of William M. McKinney, covered "Certiorari to Contracts"; Part I of "A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence of the Common Law," by James Bradley Thayer, was devoted to "Development of Trial by Jury"; three volumes upon "The Law of Evidence in Civil Cases," by Burr W. Jones, appeared; "The Code of Evidence both Civil and Criminal" of the State of Ohio was by W. H. Whittaker; H. L. Wilgus compiled "Cases on the Law of Evidence"; and a work similar in title was also sent out by T. W. Hughes. "A Treatise on the Law of Circumstantial Evidence," by Arthur P. Will, was illustrated by numerous cases; William B. Hale contributed a "Handbook on the Law of Torts" to the "Hornbook Series"; W. C. Sprague prepared "Leading Cases upon the Law of Torts"; James Paige, "Illustrative Cases in Torts," with analysis and citations; and S. B. Fisher, "Problems and Quiz on the Law of Torts." John G. Hawley and Malcolm McGregor expounded "The Criminal Law"; Vol. II of the fourth edition of Joel Prentiss Bishop's "New Criminal Procedure," a new work based on former editions, covered "Specific Offenses and their Incidents"; H. W. Chaplin's "Cases on Criminal Law" went through a second edition, revised and enlarged by Carleton Hunneman; and a similar service was performed by William Draper Lewis for the tenth edition of Francis Wharton's "Treatise on Criminal Law." "Cases on Equity Jurisprudence" were selected chiefly from Fetter's and Pattee's Cases; Henry Budd contributed the notes upon "American and English Decisions in Equity," of which the first annual volume (first series) appeared during the year. William C. Sprague published "Illustrative Cases on Equity Jurisprudence," in addition to "Illustrative Cases on Personal Property" and "Selected Cases on Criminal Law," and W. S. Pattee's "Illustrative Cases in Equity" went through a third edition. Leonard A. Jones wrote "A Treatise on the Law of Real Property" in two volumes, and Chapman W. Maupin was the author of "Marketable Title to Real Estate." George W. Warvelle drew up "Principles of the Law of Real Property" for the use of students, and Earl P. Hopkins added a "Handbook on the Law of Real Property" to the "Hornbook Series." The three parts of W. S. Pattee's "Illustrative Cases in Realty" were entitled respectively "Land," "Estates," and "Titles," and James W. Gerard's "Digestive Treatise and Compendium of Law applicable to Titles to Real Estate in the State of New York" went through the fourth revised and enlarged edition. James Schouler's "Treatise on the Law of Personal Property" went through a second edition, in two volumes; John D. Lawson published "Select Cases in the Law of Personal Property"; Philip T. Van Zile, "Illustrative Cases on Personalty"; and "Cases on Personal Property" were compiled by Prof. Levi T. Griffin and Walter Denton Smith. Frederick H. Comstock was the author of "An Index to Wills, Deeds, and Other Instruments, and to Litigations affecting the Title to Real Property which have been judicially considered in the Courts of the State of New York"; a third edition was published of "Intestate Succession in the State of New York," by Daniel S. Remsen; also a second edition of Benjamin F. Dos Passos's work upon "The Law of Collateral and Direct Inheritance, Legacy, and Succession Taxes." "The Law of Charitable Uses, Trusts, and Donations in New York" was set forth by Robert Ludlow Fowler, and "The Poor, Insanity, and State Charities Laws" of the same State, by Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert. "Combination, Consolidation, and Succession of Corporations," by Andrew J. Hirsche; Vol. VI of "Commentaries on the Law of Private Corporations," by Seymour D. Thompson, completing the work; Vol. IV of the American Corporation Legal Manual," edited by Charles J. Borgmeyer; the two parts of "A Selection of Cases in Private Corporations," by Jeremiah Smith; together with "Illustrative Cases on the Law of Corporations," compiled by Walter Denton Smith; "A Treatise on the Law of Municipal Bonds of the Municipal Corporations of the United States," including bonds issued to aid railroads, by Thomas C. Simonton; and a second edition of "White on Corporations," represent all that was published upon this fruitful subject, excepting, perhaps, a work by Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert upon "Membership and Religious Corporations." Edward Avery Harriman wrote for the "Student's Series" on the "Elements of the Law of Contracts"; Randolph Sailer prepared for the press "A Treatise on the Law of Contracts," by Samuel S. Hollingsworth; Charles Fisk Beach, Jr., gave two volumes to "A Treatise on the Modern Law of Contracts," and Earl P. Hopkins arranged "Selected Cases on the Law of Contracts" with reference to Clark's "Handbook of Contracts." A second edition of Charles B. Elliott's "Outline on the Law of Insurance," with illustrative cases, was the only work upon insurance. Amos M. Thayer prepared especially for the St. Louis Law School his compilation upon "Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts"; Albert H. Walker's "Text-book of the Patent Laws of the United States" went through a third edition, and a second revised edition of George Haven Putnam's discussion of "The Question of Copyright," with additions, had the record of legislation brought down to March, 1896. "Cases on the Law of Admiralty" were printed at the request of Hon. H. B. Brown, Justice of the United State Supreme Court, for use in connection with his lectures at the Georgetown (D. C.) University Law School; John Day Smith compiled "Illustrative Cases on Constitutional Law"; and a simple statement of the principles of "International Law" was made by Herbert Wolcott Bowen. Floyd R. Mechem explained the "Elements of the Law of Partnership"; Conrad Reno touched upon "Employers' Liability Acts"; Frederic Jessup Stimson (J. S. of Dale) was the author of a "Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States"; Walter C. Tiffany, of a "Handbook on the Law of Persons and Domestic Relations" in the "Hornbook Series"; and Ernest W. Huffcut edited "Cases on the Law of Agency." Eugene Wambaugh prepared "A Selection of Cases on Agency"; Albert S. Bolles was the author of "The Elements of Commercial Law"; Reuben M. Benjamin, of "The General Principles of the American Law of the Sale of Goods," in the form of rules with comments and illustrations, and containing also the English "sale of goods act"; and S. B. Fisher proposed "Problems and Quiz on the Law of Sales." Roswell Shinn gave two volumes to "A Treatise on the American Law of Attachment and Garnishment"; John D. Lawson's "Principles of the American Law of Bailments" was intended as a companion to the author's work on contracts; C. W. Sams wrote "A Treatise on the Law of Attachment and Bail in Virginia and West Virginia"; and Orlando F. Bump's "Treatise upon Conveyances made by Debtors to defraud Creditors" went through a fourth edition revised and enlarged with reference to all American and English cases by James McIlvane Gray. Elias F. Johnson selected

and annotated "Illustrative Cases upon the Law of Bills and Notes." "The Elements of the Law of Bailments and Common Carriers" were set forth by Irving Browne, and the "Hornbook Series" was supplied with a "Handbook on the Law of Bailments and Carriers" and "A Handbook on the Law of Damages," by William B. Hale. "The Law of Passenger and Freight Elevators" was made clear by James Avery Webb, and a second edition was made of Emlin McClain's "Selection of Cases on the Law of Carriers of Goods and of Passengers." Vols. IV and V appeared of "A Digest of Railway Decisions," by Stewart Rapalje and William Mack. Simeon E. Baldwin compiled "Illustrative Cases on Railway Law." Vols. IV and V were published of "American Electrical Cases," edited by William W. Morrill, as well as Vols. II, III, and IV of "American Negligence Cases," prepared and edited by T. F. Hamilton. "The Law of Negligence: Rules, Decisions, Opinions," formed the theme of Edward B. Thomas. Sidney Perley wrote on "Mortuary Law," and Vols. III and IV completed "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine, and Toxicology," by R. A. Witthaus, M. D., Tracy C. Becker, and others. A second revised edition was also made of "A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology," by Henry C. Chapman, M. D. Vols. XXIX, XXX, and XXXI appeared of the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law" (the last two volumes being an "Index Digest" of the same) as well as two volumes of a second edition of the same work, edited by D. S. Garland and Lucius P. McGhee, under the supervision of James Cockroft. A new series was also inaugurated of "American and English Corporation Cases," edited by F. C. Smith, of which the first volume was issued. Books XX to XXVII, inclusive, of United States "Federal Cases" were sent out, as were Vols. XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, and L of "American State Reports," selected, reported, and annotated by A. C. Freeman; and the "Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Last Resort of the Several States, from the year 1892 to the year 1896," covering Vols. XXV to XLVIII, inclusive, of the same; Vol. VIII of "American Probate Reports," with notes and references by A. A. Greenhoot; Vol. V of "Interstate Commerce Commission Reports;" Vol. XII of "American Railroad and Corporation Reports," edited and annotated by J. Lewis; Vol. IX of "American Criminal Reports," by John Gibbons; Vols. XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX of "Reports of United States Circuit Court of Appeals"; Vols. XXI to XXXV, inclusive, of "Reports of United States Courts of Appeals"; and Vols. LXIX to LXXIV of the "United States Federal Reporter" (permanent edition). Vols. CLIX to CLXIII, inclusive, of "United States Supreme Court Reports" came from J. C. B. Davis, and the annual "American Digest, 1896" saw the light. Among law books having special value in the various States are to be mentioned a "History of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York," by James Wilton Brooks, with full report of all important proceedings; a third edition of "The Rules of Practice in the Civil Courts of Record of the State of Texas," by John Sayles; "Probate Practice" in the State of Illinois, by Henry Binmore; "Maine Probate Law," by George A. Wilson; "Tennessee Constitutional Law," compiled by Douglas Anderson; "The Laws relating to Statutory Liens" in Indiana, in two volumes, by B. F. Watson; and "The Drainage Laws of Ohio," by Florien Giauque; while a second edition was issued of "The Justice's Manual," by Charles S. Bundy. "Story's Legal Digest and Directory of Lawyers" went through its eleventh annual issue during the year; and other volumes of the same class were "Sharp and Alleman's Lawyers' and Bankers' Directory for 1896"; J. B. Martindale's "American Law Directory," which completed its twenty-eighth year of annual issue; "Boyer's Legal Directory"; the "American Law Digest and Legal Directory," edited by William F. Wernse; the "National Legal Bureau Directory"; and Vol. VI of the "Attorneys' and Agencies' Association Legal Directory," revised to March 20, 1896. The record of several "Extraordinary Cases" was given to the public in a volume of much interest by Henry Lauren Clinton.

Juvenile.—Still books continue to be written for young people and read by older ones. Among them none were more heartily welcomed than "Marm Liza," by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs), and Marguerite Bouvet told the charming story of "Pierrette." Hezekiah Butterworth's "Wampum Belt" was a tale of Penn's treaty with the Indians. Molly Elliot Seawell in "A Virginia Cavalier" gave the history of Washington's boyhood and early youth; "In the Days of Washington" was a story of the Revolution, by William Murray Graydon; and "The Green Mountain Boys" were the heroes of Eliza F. Pollard. "For King or Country," by James Barnes, and "Three Young Continentals," by Everett T. Tomlinson, belong to the same period, the last in the "War of the Revolution Series." The same author contributed "Tecumseh's Young Braves" to the "War of 1812 Series"; and James Barnes published "Midshipman Farragut." Favorite authors were well represented. John Townsend Trowbridge published "The Prize Cup"; Horatio Alger, Jr., "Frank Hunter's Peril" and "The Young Salesman"; Kirk Munroe, "Rick Dale," a story of the Northwest coast, and "Through Swamp and Glade," a tale of the Seminole War; Harry Castlemon (Charles Austin Fosdick), "The Mystery of Lost River Canyon," "The House-Boat Boys," and "The Young Game Warden"; and William Osborn Stoddard, "The Windfall" and "The Swordmaker's Son," the last a story of the year 30 A. D. Charles Ledyard Norton contributed "A Medal of Honor Man: or, Cruising among Blockade-Runners" to the "Fighting for the Flag Series"; William T. Adams (Oliver Optic), "On the Staff" to "The Blue and the Gray Series." "Under the Liberty Tree," by James Otis Kaler (James Otis), continued the "Stories of American History Series," being a story of the Boston Massacre, and from the same prolific author we had also "With Lafayette at Yorktown," "The Boy Captain," "A Short Cruise," "On Schedule Time," "Wrecked on Spider Island," and "Teddy and Carrots, Two Merchants of Newspaper Row." Albert Stearns's "Sinbad, Smith & Co." was illustrated by Reginald B. Birch; Edward S. Ellis's addition to the "Boone and Kenton Series" was "Shod with Silence" and its sequel, "The Phantom of the River," and he also wrote "Uncrowning a King," a tale of King Philip's War, "Four Boys," in the "Through on Time Series" and three volumes for the "River and Wilderness Series," entitled "The River Fugitive," "The Wilderness Fugitives," and "Lena-Wingo, the Mohawk." Willis Boyd Allen showed the spirit of our fathers exemplified in "A Son of Liberty"; "Under the Tamaracks," by Elbridge S. Brooks; described a summer with Gen. Grant at the Thousand Islands; W. Drysdale wrote "The Fast Mail," the story of a train boy, for the "Brain and Brawn Series"; "Not without Honor," by William D. Moffat, was the story of an odd boy; and "Walter Gibbs the Young Boss, and Other Stories" was the title of a book for boys by Edward W. Thomson. "Boys of the Central" was a high-school story, by I. T. Thurston, and from Mrs. I. T. Thurston we had "Don Malcolm." "The Gingham Bag,"

by Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, beloved of children as Margaret Sidney, told the tale of an heirloom: "Isla Heron," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, a companion volume to her "Nautilus," was illustrated by Frank T. Merrill; Sarah E. Morrison described "Chilhowee Boys at College"; Elizabeth Westyn Timlow told of "Cricket at the Seashore"; Amy E. Blanchard wrote "Taking a Stand"; Alida W. Graves, "A Little Maiden's Victory"; Mary A. Denison, "An Everyday Heroine"; and Mrs. Myra S. Hamlin, "Nan at Camp Chicopee: or, Nan's Summer with the Boys." "Christine's Career" was a story for girls, by Pauline King; "Malvern," a neighborhood story, by Ellen Douglas Deland; "Bushy," a romance founded on fact, by Cynthia M. Westover (now Mrs. John Alden), while from Eliza Orne White we had "A Little Girl of Long Ago"; from Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), "The Story of Aaron (so named) the Son of Ben Ali"; from A. G. Plympton, "The Black Dog, and Other Stories"; from Mrs Evelyn H. Raymond, "A Cape May Diamond"; from Amanda M. Douglas, "A Little Girl in Old New York" and "The Mistress of Sherburne," the last for grown-up folks; from Edith Robinson, "A Loyal Little Maid"; from Nora Perry, "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution"; and from Barbara Yechton (Lydia F. Krause) "We Ten." "One of the Sweet Old Chapters" was a fragment by Rose Porter, in the series of "Renaissance Booklets." Mrs. Jeanie Gould Lincoln pictured "A Genuine Girl"; Mrs. Clarke Johnson told of "Her College Days"; 'Above the Range" was a story for girls by Theodora R. Jenness; "The Boys of Clovernook," by Mary Barnes Beal, told the story of five boys on a farm; and Mrs. Mary H. Henry (Howe Benning) made "Grandpa's Desk" interesting. Mary M. Mears published "Emma Lou: Her Book"; Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, "Mopsy: Her Tangles and Triumphs"; Anna Chapin Ray, "Dick: A Story for Boys and Girls"; Marshall Saunders, "Charles and his Lamb" and "For the Other Boy's Sake, and Other Stories"; Lily F. Wesselhoeft, "Jerry the Blunderer"; Mrs. M. A. H. Fisher, "Max and Zan and Nicodemus"; Rev. Charles S. Wood, "Alice and her Two Friends"; Winifred Johnes, "Memoirs of a Little Girl"; Mrs. Lucy C. W. Lillie, "Elinor Belden: or, The Stepbrothers"; Mrs. Alicia Aspinwall, "Short Stories for Short People"; and Virge Reese Phelps (Victor Meredith Bell) "Little Nin." "Happy Children" were the theme of Mrs. Ella F. Pratt; "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts," by Mabel Osgood Wright, was illustrated by Albert D. Blashfield; "Sir Knight of the Golden Pathway" was tenderly outlined by Anna S. P. Duryea; Annie Key Bartow added "The Sign of the North Star" to the "Little Heroine Series"; as R. H. Jayne did "The Golden Rock" to the "St. Nicholas Series"; and Mrs. Helen H. Farley (Ernest Gilmore) told the story of "Sweetheart." "Zigzag Stories of History, Travel, and Adventure," by Hezekiah Butterworth, contained selections from the best stories from the "Zigzag Series"; and among the tales of the marvellous with which the young are never satiated are "The Wallypug of Why," by G. E. Farrow, with page illustrations by Harry Furniss and vignettes by his daughter, Dorothy; "The Dwarf's Tailor, and Other Fairy Tales," compiled by Mrs. Zoe Dana Underhill; "Sayings and Doings in Fairyland," by D. S. Sinclair; "The Fairies of Fern Dingle," by Mrs. Harriet A. Cheever, who convey information concerning natural history in pleasing form, as "The Wonderful Fairies of the Sun," by Ernest Vincent Wright, and "Seed-Babies," by Margaret Warner Morley, explain various workings of Nature. "What the Dragon Fly Told the Children" was repeated by Frances Bell Coursen. Henrietta Christian Wright was the author of "Children's Stories in American Literature, 1861–1896." A handsome new edition was issued of "The Boys of '61," by Charles Carleton Coffin which has held its own for thirty years.

Medicine and Surgery.—Vols. V and VI appeared of "Twentieth Century Practice," an international cyclopædia of modern medical science, by authorities of Europe and America, edited by Thomas L. Stedman, M. D., and George M. Gould edited "The American Yearbook of Medicine and Surgery, being a yearly digest of scientific progress and authoritative opinion in all branches of medicine and surgery. "Physical and Natural Therapeutics," by Georges Hayem, M. D., and Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, discussed the remedial use of heat, electricity, modifications of atmospheric pressure, climates, and mineral waters; Frank P. Foster, M. D., edited a "Reference Book of Practical Therapeutics," by various authors, in two volumes; Dr. Hare's "Text-book of Practical Therapeutics" went through a new fifth edition; George Frank Butler, M. D., was the author of "A Text-book of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacology"; James B. Herrick, M. D., of a "Handbook of Diagnosis"; and Dr. Jacob M. Da Costa's "Medical Diagnosis" went through a new eighth edition, revised and enlarged. The first of five volumes containing "A System of Medicine, by Many Writers," edited by Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M. D., contained "Prolegomena and Infectious Diseases"; George Roe Lockwood prepared a "Manual of the Practice of Medicine;" an eleventh revised edition appeared of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis's "Text-book of Practical Medicine"; and a fourth revised and enlarged edition of Dr. C. G. Rand's "Special Pathology and Diagnostics, with Therapeutic Hints." "An American Text-book of Physiology," by Henry P. Bowditch, M. D., John G. Curtis, M. D., Henry H. Donaldson, M. D., and others, was edited by William H. Howell; Dr. Henry Newell Martin's work upon "The Human Body" went through a seventh revised edition; Dr. George A. Piersol's "Text-book of Normal Histology" through a fourth edition. "The Eye and its Care" was the theme of Dr. Frank Allport; "Epidemic Ophthalmia," of Sydney Stephenson; and Dr. Thomas Barr's "Manual of Diseases of the Ear" appeared in a second revised and rewritten edition. "Cutaneous Medicine" was the title of a systematic treatise on diseases of the skin by Dr. Louis A. Duhring; Dr. H. Radcliffe Crocker's "Atlas of the Diseases of the Skin" was completed by the issue of Parts XI to XVI; and from S. P. Impey, M. D., came "A Handbook of Leprosy." "A Guide to the Aseptic Treatment of Wounds" was supplied by Dr. C. Schimmelbusch: and Dr. John K. Mitchell dwelt upon "Remote Consequences of Injuries of Nerves and their Treatment," making an examination of the present condition of wounds received in 1863–'65, with additional illustrative cases. A new second edition was published of Dr. Landon Carter Gray's "Practical Treatise on Nervous and Mental Diseases," and a third revised enlarged edition of Dr. Byron Bramwell's "Diseases of the Spinal Cord." "The Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption" was considered in a practical manual by Vincent Dormer Harris, M. D., and Edwin Clifford Beale, and Dr. Charles Wilson Ingraham laid down "Don'ts for Consumptives." "Voice Building and Tone Placing," by Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D., showed a new method of relieving injured vocal cords by tone exercises. A new fifth edition was issued of Melville C. Keith's "Diphtheria," and a third edition of Dr. Alexander Haig's "Uric Acid as a Factor in the Causation of Disease." "Eating and Drinking: The Alkalinity of the Blood the Test of Food and Drink in Health

and Disease" came from Albert Harris Hoy, M. D.; William Ewart, M. D., wrote on "Gout and Goutiness and their Treatment"; Dr. Sidney Martin on "Functional and Organic Diseases of the Stomach"; Dr. Max Einhorn on "Diseases of the Stomach"; while "Lectures on Appendicitis" came from Robert T. Morris, M. D. "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Rectum," by Dr. S. G. Gant, had two chapters, on "Cancer" and "Colotomy," by Dr. Herbert W. Allingham, and a second revised edition was issued of "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Rectum, Anus, and Sigmoid Flexure," by Joseph M. Matthews. Parts I and II were issued of a third edition of Dr. Byron W. Cheever's "Select Methods in Inorganic Quantitative Analysis," revised and enlarged by Frank C. Smith. Dr. Donald Campbell Black wrote on "The Urine in Health and Disease, and Urinary Analysis, Physiologically and Pathologically Considered"; Dr. R. W. Stewart, on "The Diseases of the Male Urethra"; Henry Morris, on "Injuries and Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs"; Robert W. Taylor, M. D., on "The Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases"; Eugene Fuller, M. D., was the author of a "Treatise on Disorders of the Sexual Organs in the Male"; and Drs. James Nevins Hyde and Frank H. Montgomery collaborated upon a "Manual of Syphilis and the Venereal Diseases." Richard C. Norris edited "An American Textbook of Obstetrics," by well-known American teachers and specialists, the art editor being Robert L. Dickinson, M. D.; "A System of Gynæcology by Many Writers" was edited by Thomas Clifford Allbutt and William Smoult Playfair; W. A. Newman Dorland, M. D., drew up a "Manual of Obstetrics"; "Obstetric Accidents, Emergencies, and Operations" were treated by Dr. L. C. Boisliniere; Dr. John M. Keating and Dr. Henry C. Coe were joint authors of "Clinical Gynæcology, Medical and Surgical," for students and practitioners, for whom also "Pediatrics: The Hygiene and Medical Treatment of Diseases in Children" were written by Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch. Dr. John L. Smith wrote "On Children," being a treatise on the diseases of infancy and childhood; Abraham Jacobi, M. D., on "The Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood"; A. Brothers, M. D., delivered the William Furness Jenks prize essay of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on "Infantile Mortality during Childbirth, and its Prevention"; Dr. Louis Starr prescribed "Diets for Infants and Children"; and "Mother, Baby, and Nursery" was a manual for mothers by Dr. Genevieve Tucker.

To surgery belong "Aids to Surgical Anatomy," by Eugene S. Yonge; "A Manual of Anatomy," by Irving S. Haynes, M. D.; "Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics," by Dr. John Collins Warren, illustrated by W. J. Kaula, and "Surgery of the Chest," by Stephen Paget; "Clinical Lectures on Abdominal Surgery and Other Subjects," by Dr. Charles T. Parkes, were edited by A. J. Ochsner; Nicholas Senn, M. D., sent out a work upon the "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors"; and the Lettsomian Lectures for 1896 were delivered by W. Watson Cheyne on "The Objects and Limits of Operations for Cancer." "The Deformities of the Human Foot," with their treatment, were the theme of W. G. Walsham and William Kent Hughes. "Medical Electricity," by Drs. H. L. Jones and W. E. Steavenson went through a second edition, and a new edition of "The Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity" was entirely rewritten by Dr. A. D. Rockwell from the former book by Beard and Rockwell. C. Caspari, Jr., was the author of a "Text-book on Pharmacy" for students and pharmacists; Dr. S. A. Matthews published a "Syllabus of Lectures on Pharmacology and Therapeutics in the University of Michigan"; George M. Sternberg, M. D., "A Text-book of Bacteriology"; Joseph McFarland, M. D., "A Text-book upon the Pathogenic Bacteria"; and George E. De Schweinitz, M. D., "The Toxic Amblyopias: Their Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment." A third revised and enlarged edition of Alexander Wynter Blyth's work on "Poisons" appeared, as well as a fourth revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Clifford Mitchell's "Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy." A. C. Hasslock published a "Compend of Veterinary Materia Medica and Therapeutics"; F. Smith's "Manual of Veterinary Physiology" went through a second revised and enlarged edition; and John Sutcliffe Hurndall wrote on "Veterinary Homœopathy in its Application to the Horse." Closely connected with medicine are "The Theory and Practice of Hygiene," by J. Lane Notter, M. D., and R. H. Firth; "In Sickness and in Health," a manual of domestic medicine and surgery, hygiene, dietetics, and nursing, edited by J. West Roosevelt, M. D.; "Diet Lists and Sick-Room Dietary," by Dr. Jerome B. Thomas; and "Practical Points in Nursing for Nurses in Private Practice," by Emily A. M. Stoney. Dr. J. Jackson Clarke treated briefly "Post-Mortem Examinations in Medico-Legal and Ordinary Cases," and Vol. I was issued of the second series of the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A., covering A–Aziorri."

Poetry.—Little can be said in praise of the poetry given to the American public during 1896. Thomas Bailey Aldrich published "Judith and Holofernes," and we have a volume of "Songs and Other Verse" from Eugene Field, while "Songs of Childhood," by the same author, were set to music by Reginald De Koven and others. "A Child World," by James Whitcomb Riley, and "In Childhood's Country," by Louise Chandler Moulton (the last pictured by Ethel Reed), may be mentioned in this connection, both full of natural charm and sweetness. Rudyard Kipling sent out a book of ballads, entitled "The Seven Seas." "Songs of the Soul" represented the poems written by Joaquin Miller during the past ten years collected into a volume. "More Songs from Vagabondia," by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey, were accompanied with designs by Thomas B. Meteyard; Julius Madison Cawein published "The Garden of Dreams"; Edith Matilda Thomas, "A Winter Swallow, with Other Verse"; Isaac Bassett Choate was at home "With Birds and Flowers"; and George Mead Gould declared himself "An Autumn Singer." "Lyrics of Lowly Life" was the title of a remarkable collection of poems by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, a negro, born of negro parents who were slaves, to which William Dean Howells contributed an appreciative introduction. Fifty short poems by Irene Putnam were entitled "Songs without Answer"; Frank E. Sawyer contributed "Notes and Half Notes"; Howard J. Truman, "Echoes"; and Anne Virginia Culbertson, "Lays of a Wandering Minstrel." "The River Bend, and Other Poems" came from Tacitus Hussey; "Soul and Sense" were the theme of Hannah Parker Kimball; Eleanor M. Ladd's "Cherry Bloom" had a cover design by Stella Holmes Aird; Mrs. Belle Van Derveer published "Soul Waifs"; Archibald Lampson, "Lyrics of Earth"; Frank W. Gunsaulus, "Songs of Night and Day"; Francis Sherman, "Matins"; and C. E. D. Phelps, "Echoes from the Mountain." "The Substance of his House," lyrics and sonnets, came from Prosser Hall Frye; "Blue and Gold" from William S. Lord; "Songs of Exile" from Herbert Bates; "Lovelore, and Other Poems" from William James Linton; "Sonnets" from Albert J. Rupp; "Poems" from Ernest McGaffey; "The Acrobatic Muse" from Richard

Kendall Munkittrick; "The Skeleton's Message, and Other Poems" from Mrs. Lydia Landon Elliott; "The Pilgrim, and Other Poems" from Sophie Jewett (Ellen Burroughs); "The Road to Castalay" from Alice Brown; and "A Quiet Road" from Lizette Woodworth Reese, the author of "A Handful of Lavender." "Poems" of Caroline and Alice Duer were given to the world; "Out of a Silver Flute" was the title of a volume by Philip Verrill Mighels; David W. McCourt wrote "The Treasures of Weinsberg, and Other Poems"; Belle Gray Taylor, "Captive Conceits"; John Langdon Heaton, "The Quilting Bee, and Other Rhymes"; and George Benson Hewetson, "The Strike, and Other Poems." "Custer, and Other Poems," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and "The March to the Sea," by Samuel H. M. Byers, may be termed military poetry; "Abraham Lincoln" was the subject of a poem by Lyman Whitney Allen; "What Cheer? or, Roger Williams in Banishment," by Job Durfee, was revised and edited by Thomas Durfee; and "Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution" were collected by Charles D. Platt. "The Poems of Celia Thaxter" appeared in an Appledore edition, edited by Sarah Orne Jewett, and new editions were made of the "Poems" of H. C. Bunner and "The Collected Poems" of Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell. Among collections of poetry are to be especially mentioned the "Book of Old English Ballads," with an accompaniment of decorative drawings by George Wharton Edwards and an introduction by W. Hamilton Mabie; "A Cycle of Sonnets," edited by Mabel Loomis Todd; "National Epics," compiled by Kate Milman Rabb; "Our Nation's History and Song," with the campaign songs our fathers sung from Washington to Cleveland, by Joseph M. Clary; "Songs of the South," compiled and edited by Jennie Thornley Clarke, with an introduction by Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus); "Love's Demesne," a garland of contemporary love poems gathered from many sources, by George H. Ellwanger, in two volumes; "In My Lady's Name," poems of love and beauty compiled and arranged by Charles Wells Moulton; "Nine Love Songs and a Carol," set to music by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs); "Through Love to Light," a selection of songs of good courage, by John White Chadwick and Annie Hathaway; the two volumes of the third series of Horace Parker Chandler's "Lover's Yearbook of Poetry," devoted to "The Other Life"; and "The Medical Muse, Grave and Gay," a collection of rhymes up to date by the doctor, for the doctor, and against the doctor, compiled by John F. B. Lillard. "A Metrical History of the Life and Times of Napoleon Bonaparte" was arranged by William J. Hillis from poems and songs; "Songs from the Greek" were translated by Jane Minot Sedgwick; "Armenian Poems rendered into English Verse" were compiled and translated by Alice Stone Blackwell; and "Songs chiefly from the German" came from Bishop J. L. Spalding. "Kallirrhoe" was a dramatic poem by Philip Becker Goetz, and "Daphne: or, the Pipes of Arcadia—Three Acts of Nonsense," the libretto of a comic opera, by Marguerite Merington, the author of "Captain Letterblair"; "The Puppet Booth" was the title of twelve plays by Henry B. Fuller; John Kendrick Bangs published "The Bicyclers, and Three Other Farces"; and "Three Irish Bardic Tales" were metrical versions of the three tales known as the "Three Sorrows of Story Telling," by John Todhunter.

Political, Social, and Moral Science.—Works of this class were of necessity numerous during 1896, a few possessing lasting value, but many of ephemeral interest. The history and influence of "Political Parties in the United States" was traced by Jacob Harris Patton, and "Problems of Modern Democracy" was the title of political and economic essays by Edwin Lawrence Godkin. Westel W. Willoughby made "An Examination of the Nature of the State," as a study in political philosophy. John R. Commons wrote on "Proportional Representation" for "Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics"; "Biennial Elections" were briefly treated by Raymond Langdon Bridgman; "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," by M. P. Follett, had an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart; "A Catechism of the Constitution of the United States of America," by John W. Overall, was adapted to students and statesmen, and William Bondy considered "The Separation of Governmental Powers in History, in Theory, and in the Constitutions" in the "Columbia College Studies," other issues of which comprised a "History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania," by William Robert Shepherd, and "Municipal Government in Michigan and Ohio," by Delos F. Wilcox. "The Legislation of Congress for the Government of the Organized Territories of the United States, 1789–1895," was traced by Max Farrand. "Municipal Reform in the United States," by Thomas C. Devlin, appeared in the "Questions of the Day Series," another issue of which was the suggestion of "A General Freight and Passenger Post," by James L. Cowles. A. Lawrence Lowell devoted two volumes to "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe," and Herbert M. Thompson investigated "Russian Politics"; "Southern Side Lights," by Edward Ingle, in the "Library of Economics and Politics," gave a picture of social and economic life in the South a generation before the war; and Frederic L. Hoffman wrote on "Race Traits and Tendencies of the African Negro" for the "Publications of the American Economic Association." In the "Johns Hopkins University Studies" appeared "Southern Quakers and Slavery," a study in institutional history, by Stephen B. Weeks; "Colonial Origins of New England Senates," by F. L. Riley; "Representation in Virginia," by Julian A. C. Chandler; a "History of Taxation in Connecticut, 1636–1776," by Frank Robertson Jones; "Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina," by Frank Spencer Bassett; "Government and Religion of the Virginia Indians," by Samuel Rivers Hendrin; and "The City Government of Baltimore," by Thaddeus P. Thomas. "America and Europe: A Study of International Relations," by eminent authorities, formed one of the issues of the "Questions of the Day Series," and the "Proceedings of the American Conference on International Arbitration, held in Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1896, were also published. John Bach McMaster wrote on "The Origin, Meaning, and Application of the Monroe Doctrine" for the "Belles-Lettres Series"; and Lindley M. Keasebey discussed "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine" at full length in a political history of isthmus transit, with special reference to the Nicaragua Canal project and the attitude of the United States Government thereto, and also in one of the brief publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Finance, the leading issue of political parties, was discussed at fullest length and from every conceivable standpoint. "A History of Money and Prices" from the thirteenth century to the present time was written by J. Schoenhof in the "Questions of the Day Series"; "An Essay on the Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," by Charles B. Spahr, for the "Library of Economics and Politics"; Logan C. McPherson studied "The Monetary and Banking Problem"; Alexander Del Mar's "History of Monetary Systems" went through a second revised edition; Charles A. Dana contributed a pamphlet on "Prou-

dhon and his "Bank of the People'"; M. W. Howard arraigned "The American Plutocracy"; Albion W. Tourgée announced "The War of the Standards" to be coin and credit *versus* coin without credit; Francis A. Walker discussed "International Bimetallism"; J. Laurence Laughlin's "History of Bimetallism in the United States" went through a new edition, with 16 charts and numerous tables; the author translated "The Indian Silver Currency," by K. Ellstaetter, for the "Series of Economic Studies" of the University of Chicago; Marcus A. Miller asked "Gold or Silver?" C. M. Stearns advocated "Silver *versus* Gold: Free Silver and the People" in a campaign handbook for the struggling millions against the gold-hoarding millionaires, and also published "Bryan and Sewall and the Great Issue of 1896"; Wharton Barker, in "Bimetallism," showed the evils of gold monometallism and the benefits of bimetallism; "The Battle of the Standards," by James H. Teller, had an introduction by Henry M. Teller; "Joint Metallism," by Anson Phelps Stokes, went through a fifth enarged edition; Richard Lowry asked "Shall the United States undertake alone the Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of Sixteen to One?" "Gold and Silver Coinage under the Constitution" contained the laws enacted thereon by Congress from the organization of the Federal Government to the present time; Andrew D. White's *brochure* on "Fiat-Money Inflation in France," first published in 1876, went through a new revised edition; "Sound Currency, 1895," was a compendium of accurate and timely information on currency questions; Thomas May Thorpe asked "What is Money?"; George B. Waldron was the author of "A Handbook on Currency and Wealth"; Erick J. Onstad, Charles A. A. McGee, and others undertook to tell "The Truth about Money"; Robert E. Preston wrote a brief "History of the Monetary Legislation and of the Currency System of the United States"; James B. Goode told the story of the rapid rise and dangerous designs of "The Modern Banker"; and H. E. Taubeneck examined "The Condition of the American Farmer." William Dodsworth edited "A History of Banking in all Leading Nations," in four volumes, two of which appeared during the year; Charles A. Conant wrote "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," with an account of the economic crises of the present century; Arthur Twining Hadley, in "Economics," gave an account of the relations between private property and public welfare; Herbert J. Davenport drew up "Outlines of Economic Theory"; John B. Clark examined "The Theory of Economic Progress," with which was included "The Relation of Changes in the Volume of Currency to Prosperity," by Francis A. Walker; W. DuBois Brookings and Ralph Curtis Ringwalt edited "Briefs for Debate on Current Political, Economic, and Social Topics," and J. H. Hollander edited "Letters of David Ricardo to John Ramsey McCulloch, 1816–1823," in the "Publications of the American Economic Association," another issue of which was "Appreciation and Interest," by Irving Fisher. Hon. William McKinley, Hon. Levi P. Morton, and Hon. Thomas B. Reed contributed introductions to "Protection and Prosperity," an account of tariff legislation and its effect in Europe and America, by George B. Curtiss; Frederic C. Howe gave an historical sketch of "Taxation and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System, 1791–1895"; and David H. Mason wrote "A Short Tariff History of the United States, 1783–1789," with a preliminary view. "Wages and Capital," by Prof. Frank W. Taussig, was an examination of the wages-fund doctrine; Frank H. Dixon wrote on "State Railroad Control," with a history of its development in Iowa; John Chetwood, Jr., exposed "Immigration Fallacies"; Frank L. McVey considered "The Populist Movement" in "Economic Studies"; and Hermon W. Craven refuted "Errors of Populism." "The Principles of Sociology," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, was an analysis of the phenomena of association and of social organization from an undoubted authority; Prof. George Harris made a study of "Moral Evolution"; and Henry Osborn Taylor devoted two volumes to "Ancient Ideals." Prof. Kuno Francke wrote on "Social Forces in German Literature: A Study in the History of Civilization." "Individual Freedom: The Germ of National Progress and Permanence" was the subject of an address delivered by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, Nov. 7, 1895. "The Industrial Army," by Fayette Stratton Giles, discussed methods of relieving and eliminating poverty and crime, and "The Adjustment of Wages to Efficiency" was the title of three papers by Henry R. Towne, F. A. Halsey, and F. W. Taylor. An illustrated record of the papers and addresses of the National Purity Congress, held in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 15, and 16, 1895, was edited by Aaron M. Powell, and "Platform Pearls for Temperance Workers and Other Reformers" were compiled by Liliar M. Heath. A sixth revised and enlarged edition of "The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law," by Harriette R. Shattuck, was issued during the year. Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science were: "The Relation of Sociology to Psychology" and "The Theory of Social Forces," by Simon Nelson Patten; "An Early Essay on Proportional Representation," by Edmund J. James; "The Multiple Money Standard," by J. Allen Smith; "Pennsylvania Currency," by C. W. MacFarlane; "The Principles of Sociology," by Prof. Lester F. Ward; "The Nicaragua Canal and the Economic Development of the United States," by Emory R. Johnson; "The Advantages of the Nicaragua Route," by J. W. Miller; "Financial Procedure in the State Legislatures," by E. L. Bogart; "The Growth of the French-Canadian Race in America," by John Davidson; "The Union Pacific Railway," by John P. Davis; "Rudolf von Gneist," by Conrad Bornhak; "Political and Municipal Legislation in 1895," by E. D. Durand; "Postal Savings Banks," by Edward T. Heyn; "Recognition of Cuban Belligerency," by Amos S. Hershey; and "Railroad Pooling," by Martin A. Knapp.

Sports and Pastimes.—"Hunting in Many Lands," Vol. II of the "Book of the Boone and Crockett Club," was edited by Theodore Roosevelt and G. Bird Grinnell, and a new popular edition was given to the public of "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," by the first-named author, illustrated by Frederic Remington. Archibald Rogers, W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Frederic Irland, and others contributed "Hunting" to the Out-of-Door Library; Frank A. Bates furnished a descriptive check list of "The Game Birds of North America"; "Caribou Shooting in Newfoundland," by S. T. Davis, M. D. (Shongo), contained a history also of England's oldest colony from 1001 to 1895; while "Hunting and Fishing in Florida," by Charles B. Cory, included a key to the water birds known to occur in the State. "Angling," in the Out-of-Door Library, was the work of Leroy M. Yale, M. D., J. G. A. Creighton, and others, while E. T. D. Chambers concentrated his energies upon "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment." The sumptuous volume of Francis T. Underhill upon "Driving for Pleasure: or, The Harness Stable and its Appointments," contains 125 full-page illustrations, and is of undoubted authority. Maria E. Ward wrote upon "Bicycling for Ladies"; "Who

Won? The Official American Yacht Record for 1896" was compiled by James C. Summers, completing the tenth year of the annual; and from W. H. Lewis we had "A Primer of College Football." A superb volume upon "Korean Games," with notes on the corresponding games of China and Japan, by Stewart Culin, contained 153 illustrations and 22 colored plates by native artists. Major.-Gen. A. W. Drayson gave us "Whist Laws and Whist Decisions"; "Winning Whist" was described by Emery Boardman, as "Short-Suit Whist" was by V. W. Starnes; Emanuel Lasker (Champion) accompanied "Common Sense in Chess" with illustrations of positions; and John F. B. Lillard edited "Poker Stories." Norman D. Gray was the author of "Ninety-six Charades"; Herbert T. Ingalls followed his successful "Boston Charades" with "The Columbian Prize Charades"; and Katharine I. Sanford offered "A New Book of Charades." Daniel C. Beard described "Outdoor Games for all Seasons: The American Boy's Book of Sport"; Mary White wrote "The Book of a Hundred Games"; Eleanor Withey Willard compiled "Children's Singing Games"; and Grey Burleson's "Marching Plays" were illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. "Gobolinks: or, Shadow Pictures for Young and Old" were supplied by Ruth McEnery Stuart and Albert Bigelow Paine, and an anonymous volume of "Pantomimes" furnished amusement for many. "How to lead the German" was told anonymously.

Theology.—Among prominent books of the year are to be mentioned a "History of Christian Doctrine," by Dr. George Park Fisher, in the "International Theological Library"; "Old Faiths and New Facts," by William W. Kinsley; "Agnosticism and Religion," by the President of Cornell University, Jacob Gould Schurman; "Evolution and Dogma," by Rev. J. A. Zahm; "The Warfare of Science with Theology," by Andrew D. White; and "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," by Dr. Henry Jackson Van Dyke. R. C. Moberly, D. D., wrote on "Reason and Religion," presenting some aspects of their mutual interdependence; Dr. J. Macbride Sterrett discoursed briefly on "Reason and Authority in Religion"; Dr. Randolph H. McKim wrote on "Christ and Modern Unbelief"; Josiah Gilbert, on "Nature, the Supernatural, and the Religion of Israel"; "The Inspiration of Holy Scriptures," and six other essays, by Rev. Francis Longridge and others, were edited with an introduction by H. R. Percival, D. D., and had a preface by Isaac Lea Nicholson, Bishop of Milwaukee; "The Inspiration of History" was the theme of James Mulcahey; and from D. MacDill, D. D., we had "The Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch defended against the Views and Arguments of Voltaire, Paine, Colenso, Reuss, Graf, Kuenen, and Wellhausen." "The Theology of the Old Testament" was examined by W. H. Bennett for "The Theological Educator," and "The Church and the Bible" was an explanation and vindication of the just claims of the Bible to inspiration by Rev. William Brevoort Bolmer. Dr. Daniel Dorchester gave us "Christianity vindicated by its Enemies"; Frank Byron Jevons wrote "An Introduction to the History of Religion"; Rev. James L. Meagher told of "The Religions of the World, and how the Fifty-eight Grandsons of Noe and their Descendants founded the Nations after the Flood"; Rev. E. W. Donald delivered six lectures upon "The Expansion of Religion" before the Lowell Institute; John McDowell Leavitt published "The Christian Democracy: A History of its Suppression and Revival"; Dr. Andrew C. Zenos, a "Compendium of Church History," to which Dr. John De Witt contributed an introduction; Charles Foster Kent was the author of "A History of the Hebrew People from the Settlement in Canaan to the Division of the Kingdom"; Burdett Hart, D. D., of "Biblical Epochs"; and Leonard Woolsey Bacon, of "Irenics and Polemics, with Sundry Essays in Church History." The first of four or five volumes to contain "The History of the Christian Church," by Dr. George H. Dyer, was given to the "The Founding of the New World, 1-1600 A.D."; Dr. Marvin R. Vincent contributed "The Age of Hildebrand" to the series of "Ten Epochs of Church History," and Dr. William Bright sent out "The Roman See in the Early Church, and Other Studies in Church History." "A History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church" was written by Henry Charles Lea, in three volumes; and Rev. P. A. Baart described "The Roman Court." "Protestantism," by Edward P. Usher, was a study in the direction of religious truth and Christian unity, and Rev. J. Gregory gave his attention to "Puritanism in the Old World and in the New," while "Sabbath and Sunday" was the theme of Dr. William de Loss Love and "Sabbath Day Journeys" of Rev. W. J. Harsha. Henry Clay Trumbull, in "The Threshold Covenant," traced the beginning of religious rites, and Dr. P. Bergstresser discoursed of "Baptism and Feet Washing." "From Jerusalem to Jerusalem" was the title of lectures by Rev. Alfred J. Belt; "Studies in English Church History," of five lectures, by Rev. Hamilton Schuyler; and "Unity and the Lambert Declaration," of addresses delivered under the auspices of the Minnesota Church Club. "The Historic Episcopate," by Dr. R. J. Cooke, made a study of Anglican claims and Methodist orders; Rev. William Montgomery Brown advocated "The Church for Americans"; Dr. John Atkinson traced "The Beginnings of the Wesleyan Movement in America and the Establishment therein of Methodism"; Dr. J. M. Reid's work on "Missions and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," was revised and extended by Dr. J. T. Gracey, bringing the story of the Methodist mission work down to the present date through three volumes; Dr. Robert M. Patterson followed the course of "American Presbyterianism in its Development and Growth"; "Christian Unity" was the theme of five lectures delivered in the Union Theological Seminary of New York during the winter of 1895, by Dr. Charles W. Shields, E. B. Andrews, Dr. John F. Hurst, and others; and lectures delivered in 1895, under the auspices of the Church Club of New York, were published by that organization under the title of "Christian Unity and the Bishop's Declaration." "Thirty-seven Sermons by American Rabbis" were edited and published under the auspices of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. A new second enlarged edition was published of "Loyalty to Church and State," by Cardinal Satolli, and William Heth Whitsitt investigated "A Question in Baptist History: Whether the Anabaptists in England practiced Immersion before the Year 1641." "The Gospel of the Divine Sacrifice" was a study in evangelical belief, with some conclusions touching life, by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall; Dr. Charles J. Vaughan published twelve sermons on "Christ, the Light of the World," as well as two other volumes, entitled "Characteristics of Christ's Teaching drawn from the Sermon on the Mount" and "Plain Words on Christian Living." From Dr. David James Burrell we had "For Christ's Crown, and Other Sermons"; from Rev. Andrew Murray, "The Master's Indwelling"; from Dr. F. A. Noble, "The Divine Life in Man, and Other Sermons"; from Dr. J. Elder Cumming, "Through the Eternal Spirit," a biblical study on the Holy Ghost; from Dr. John Robson, "The Holy Spirit, the Paraclete," a study of the work of the Holy

Spirit in man; from Rev. Philip Stafford Moxom, 17 sermons upon "The Religion of Hope"; from Samuel Bond Randall, "Walking with God," to which Dr. Hamilton C. Mabie contributed an introduction; and from Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkin, "The Unseen Christ." "The Shadow Christ," by Gerald Stanley Lee, was intended as an introduction to Christ himself. "The Great Meaning of Metanoia," by Treadwell Walden, went through a new edition with a supplementary essay. "Death and the Resurrection" was an inquiry into their true nature by Dr. Calvin S. Gerhard. Dr. James H. Brooks published "He is not Here: The Resurrection of Christ"; Dr. Everett Stackpole, "Prophecy: or, Speaking for God"; Dr. Daniel S. Gregory, "Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry: or, The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis"; while Floyd W. Tompkins, Jr., described "The Christian Life: What it is, and How to Live it"; and B. W. Maturin prescribed "Some Principles and Practices of the Spiritual Life." Dr. James Russell Miller defined "Things to Live for," and advocated "A Gentle Heart" above all things. Dr. William C. Roberts wrote on the manifoldness of "New Testament Conversions"; George T. Lemmon promised "Better Things for Sons of God": M. W. Gifford laid down "Laws of the Soul"; Ralph Waldo Trine defined "What all the World's a-seeking" to be the vital law of true life, true greatness, power, and happiness: and H. J. Harald made a contribution to the study of religions, entitled "The Knowledge of Life." "Beyond the Horizon," by Dr. Henry D. Kimball, was the title of bright side chapters on the future life; Dr. Burdett Hart presented "Aspects of Heaven"; and "Heaven" was the subject of six sermons by Dr. Richard Montague. M. C. Hazard compiled a collection of poems entitled "The Tearless Land." Deeply religious in tone were the "Story of the Heavenly Camp Fires," by "One with a New Name"; and "The Farmer and the Lord," by George H. Hepworth, a companion volume to his "Hiram Golf's Religion." "Good Cheer for a Year" was selected from the writings of the Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, and "New Starts in Life, and Other Sermons" was the title of the eighth series of his sermons given to the public. "The World for Christ" was the title of a series of addresses on missions delivered at Syracuse University on the Graves Foundation, 1896, by Dr. Adolphus J. F. Behrends; "Visions and Service," of 14 discourses delivered in college chapels by William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts; "Mornings in the College Chapel," of short addresses to young men on personal religion, by Francis Greenwood Peabody; and "Progress in Spiritual Knowledge," of a memorial volume of Rev. Chauncey Giles. "Sermons" of Dr. John R. Warner were published, with a sketch of his life by his daughter, Mary Warner Moore; B. B. Comegys spoke "Last Words for my Young Hearers and Readers"; "The Fisherman and his Friends" was the title of a series of revival sermons, by Dr. L. A. Banks; Dr. S. D. McConnell issued "A Year's Sermons"; Rev. George Hodges delivered eight lectures on "Faith and Social Service" before the Lowell Institute; and sermons by Rev. John Tunis on "The Faith by which we Stand" had a preface by Bishop Potter. George A. Gates, D. D., contributed a biographical introduction to "The Imperial Christ," by John Patterson Coyle, D. D., whose Sunday-evening sermons for the people, entitled "Workingmen and the Church," were also published. Rev. Cortland Myers preached on "Midnight in a Great City"; Dr. Lyman Abbott was heard from on "Christianity and Social Problems" and collaborated with Rev. Francis Brown, Rev. George Matheson, and others on "Prophets of the Christian Faith." "Heroes of Faith" was a study of a chapter from the Greek New Testament, for beginners, by Burris A. Jenkins; "The Table Altar" was a series of meditations for a month of mornings, by Bishop J. H. Vincent; and Rev. Bonaventure Hammer arranged "The Spiritual Exercises of an Eight Days' Retreat" for general use. Rev. Joseph L. Andreis wrote upon "The Christian at Mass"; and devotional addresses, by B. W. Randolph, on the Ten Commandments, were entitled "The Law of Sinai"; "David's Harp in Song and Story," a history of the Psalms in all the ages of the Church, by Dr. Joseph Waddell Clokey, had an introduction by Dr. W. J. Robinson; "Sermons on the Gospels," published during 1896, covered the period from "Advent to Trinity"; "Annotations on the Gospel according to St. John" were made by Dr. A. Spaeth; Rev. Frank J. Goodwin was the author of "A Harmony of the Life of St. Paul according to the Acts of the Apostles and the Pauline Epistles"; and Rev. S. W. Pratt, of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, harmonized and chronologically arranged in Scripture Language." "Annotations on the Epistles of Paul to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Thessalonians," by Drs. E. T. Horn and A. G. Voigt, appeared in the "Lutheran Commentary," as did "Annotations on the Gospel according to St. Luke," by Dr. H. L. Baugher. "Pauline Charity" was the theme of discourses on First Corinthians, by Dr. Joseph Cross, and "The Theology of the Apostles Peter and Paul, in their own Words," was the work of Dr. Augustus Schultze. "Patmos: or, The Unveiling," by Rev. Charles Beecher, was, as its name indicates, an exposition of the Apocalypse of St. John. Lucy Rider Meyer, M. D., edited "The Shorter Bible chronologically arranged," to which Bishop John H. Vincent contributed an introduction; R. A. Torrey told "How to study the Bible with Greatest Profit"; and Dr. F. S. Schenck supplied "The Bible-Reader's Guide." A new enlarged edition was published of "The Critical Handbook of the Greek New Testament," by Dr. Edward C. Mitchell, and Part I appeared of "The Open Bible," helps for the Bible reader, arranged according to the Chautauqua system of education, by Henry Berkowitz. Richard Green Moulton edited Vols. II to X of "The Modern Reader's Bible," a series of works from the sacred Scriptures in modern literary form, and was the author of a work upon "The Literary Study of the Bible," in addition to contributing, with Drs. John Punnett Peters, Alexander Balmain Bruce, and others, to "The Bible as Literature," the introduction to which was by Dr. Lyman Abbott. "The Jewish Scriptures" were reviewed in anything but a reverent spirit by Amos Kidder Fiske. The twenty-second series of "Sermons on the International Sunday-school Lessons" for 1897, by the "Monday Club," appeared, as did "Sunday-school Studies" on the same, by Dr. E. E. Hoss, and "Illustrative Notes, 1897," by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. The "Epworth League Reading Course, 1896–'97" filled four volumes, and E. H. Rawlings wrote on the interdependence of "The Pastor and the League." "Child Life in our Mission Fields: or, Pen Pictures from Busy Workers" were compiled by Daisy Lambeth and Kate Harlan; Calvin Dill Wilson and James Knapp Reeve described "Bible Boys and Girls"; Rev. Ernest B. Layard wrote on "Religion in Boyhood"; while "Beulah Land; or, Words of Good Cheer to the Old" came from Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. "Beauty for Ashes: or, Consolation for the Bereaved," by Rev. William C. Wilbor, had an introduction by Bishop J. H. Vincent. "Bible Selections for Daily Devotion" were selected and arranged by Dr. Sylvanus Stall." "Primitive Buddhism" had

its origins and teachings investigated by Elizabeth A. Reed. "Turkey and the Armenian Atrocities," by Rev. Edwin Bliss and Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, had an introduction by Miss Frances E. Willard; and "Armenia's Ordeal," by Armayis P. Vartooguian, went through a second edition. "The Mystery of Sleep" was explained by John Bigelow as the means of developing the spiritual power of man; and "True Memory; the Philosopher's Stone; its Loss through Adam; its Recovery through Christ" was a theory advanced by Mrs. Calvin K. Reifsnider. "Contributions to the History of Christ Church, Hartford" filled a large volume; "History and Records of the First Congregational Church, Hanover, Mass., 1727-1865, and Inscriptions from the Headstones and Tombs in the Cemetery at Center Hanover, 1727-1894," by L. Vernon Briggs, was the first volume of a work upon "The Church and Cemetery Records of Hanover, Mass." "A Silver Jubilee" celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., and of the pastorate of Amory Howe Bradford, its first and only minister, 1870-'95. "Our Seminaries" was the title of an essay on clerical training, by Rev. John Talbot Smith, and the "Alumni Record of Drew Theological Seminary, 1869-1895" was published. Frank Landon Humphreys traced "The Evolution of Church Music," the work having a preface by Bishop Henry C. Potter; and Hiram Corson wrote on "The Voice and Spiritual Education." Anna Robertson Brown advocated "Culture and Reform," and Charles Sumner Nickerson edited "Noble Living," a series of studies as to the development of the deeper life in men.

Unclassified.—Books of a general character not falling under any of the classifications heretofore made include: "The Story of the Mine as illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada," contributed by Charles Howard Shinn to the "Story of the West Series"; "The Mineral Industry: Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries from the Earliest Times to the End of 1895," edited by Richard P. Rothwell; "The Story of American Coals," by William Jasper Nicolls; and Vol. I of "Great American Industries," described for young people by W. F. Rocheleau. "Whom to Trust" was a treatise on mercantile credits by P. R. Earling; J. H. Lewis told "How to buy Life Insurance"; and "Pennsylvania Securities, 1894-'95," was published by the Securities Company. "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1896" completed its twenty-ninth year, and the tenth annual issue was also made of "Poor's Directory of Railway Officials." J. Glover prepared "Formulæ for Railway Crossings and Switches," and L. F. Lorec discussed "Emergencies in Railway Work" in the "University of Wisconsin Engineering Series." A new rewritten and revised edition appeared of John B. Henck's "Field Book for Railway Engineers." "Cavalry Studies from Two Great Wars" formed No. 2 of the "International Series"; Laurence L. Bruff prepared "A Text-book of Ordnance and Gunnery" for the use of cadets of the United States Military Academy; and "Cadet Life at West Point" was described by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed. "The Final War" was anticipated by Louis Tracy. "The Ship's Company and Other Sea People," by James D. Jerrold Kelley, consisted of eight articles about life on the water board, on the great Atlantic steamers, on yachts, and on men-of-war; and "Whalers and Whaling" were the theme of Nannie Belle Maury. J. Slater Lewis wrote on "The Commercial Organization of Factories"; R. R. Williams compiled "The American Hardware Store"; "Modern Stonecutting and Masonry" came from John S. Siebert and F. C. Biggin; "The Chronicle Fire Tables for 1896" was an expensive volume; and William Paul Gerhard selected "Theater Fires and Panics: Their Causes and Prevention" for his consideration. Edward Wegmann chronicled "The Water Supply of the City of New York, 1658-1895"; Harold Collet published "Water Softening and Purification"; E. Barley Denton, "Sewage Purification brought up to Date"; Henry Robinson, "Sewage and Sewage Disposal"; and M. N. Baker, "Sewerage and Sewage Purification." James J. Lawler gave rules for "American Sanitary Plumbing," and P. J. Davis's "Standard Practical Plumbing," in two volumes, went through a fourth revised edition. Edmund B. Weston published "Tables showing Loss of Head due to Friction of Water in Pipes"; Lute Wilcox gave his attention to "Irrigation Farming"; Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves made a study of "The White Pine," with tables of volume and yield; Abbot Kinney advocated the cultivation of "Eucalyptus"; Andrew S. Fuller advised "The Nut Culturist"; and a fourth edition, revised and rewritten, of "American Grape Growing and Wine Making," by George Husmann, contained several added chapters on the grape industries of California. Daniel Denison Slade traced "The Evolution of Horticulture in New England"; "American Highways," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, gave a popular account of their conditions and of the means by which they may be bettered; and Alfred Perkins Rockwell described "Roads and Pavements in France." A manual for "Bicycle Repairing" was compiled by S. D. V. Burr from articles in "The Iron Age," and "Bicycles and Tricycles" were the subject of a volume by Archibald Sharp. "Occupations of the Negroes," by Henry Gannett, was published by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund; Charles W. Reinhardt wrote on "Lettering for Draftsmen"; and Charles F. Jackson on "Mechanical Drawing." James E. Munson gave much space to the "Art of Phonography"; Rev. D. A. Quinn to "Stenotypy; or, Shorthand by the Typewriter"; Norman P. Heffley prepared "A Complete Manual of the Pitman System of Phonography"; and W. L. Mason arranged "Phonographic Lesson Cards in Isaac Pitman 'Phonography.'" "The Complete Bachelor: Manners for Men," came from the author of the "As Seen by Him" papers; "Social Observances," from "Au Fait"; and "Official, Diplomatic, and Social Etiquette of Washington" was compiled by Katherine Elwes Thomas, and had an introductory note by Mrs. John A. Logan. W. H. Bailey, Sr., wrote of "The Detective Faculty as illustrated from Judicial Records and Actualities of Experience"; Henry W. McVickar described "The Evolution of Woman"; and George Wolfe Shinn gave "Friendly Talks about Marriage." "Among the Freaks," by William L. Alden, was illustrated by J. F. Sullivan and Florence K. Upton; "Vikings of To-day," by Wilfred T. Grenfell, told of life and medical work among the fishermen of Labrador; and Kansas in 1856 was the scene of "For Freedom's Sake," by Arthur Paterson. "The New Charter" was a discussion of the rights of men and the rights of animals by J. C. Kenworthy, A. L. Lilley, J. Oldfield, and others. Morgan Homer Dyer was the author of "Dyer's Index to Land Grants in West Virginia"; "A Manual for Boards of Health and Health Officers" was the work of Lewis Balch. Charles Comins treated of "Newspaper Bookkeeping and Accounts"; and J. Harrington Keene (Grapho) of "The Mystery of Handwriting." "Cyanide Processes" were described by E. B. Wilson; "Professional Papers" on mining and metallurgy, read by Thomas A. Rickard before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, were collected into a volume; Oberlin Smith treated of the

"Press Working of Metals"; and William Metcalf of "Steel." John Newman's book on "Metallic Structures: Corrosion and Fouling and their Prevention," was of special value, and "A Practical Treatise on Compressed Air and Pneumatic Machinery" came from E. A. Rix and A. E. Chodzko. A third revised edition of "The Steam Engine considered as a Thermodynamic Machine," by J. H. Cotterill, appeared, and George J. Bell prepared "A Practical Treatise on Segmental and Elliptical Oblique or Skew Arches." J. H. Knight offered "Notes on Motor Carriages"; Richard Anderson treated of "Lightning Conductors: Their History, Nature, and Mode of Application"; and "Shop Kinks and Machine-Shop Chat," by Robert Grimshaw, consisted of 500 practical paragraphs in familiar language, showing special ways of doing work better, more cheaply, and more rapidly than usual. "A Synopsis of Current Electrical Literature" was compiled from technical journals and magazines during 1895 by Max Osterberg. Henry Wood published 22 lectures and essays entitled "Studies in the Thought World"; Arthur E. Waite described "Devil Worship in France"; Thomas S. Blair asked of "Human Progress: What can Man do to Further it?" and Otto A. de La Camp made "A Spiritual Tour of the World in Search of the Line of Life's Evolution." "Ye Thoroughbred," by "Novus Homo," propounded a new theory; and "My Soundspeed Discovery expanding into a Constructive Medley of Wit and Song" was declared by George Winslow Pierce to be a four years' after-inflorescence of "The Life Romance of an Algebraist." "The Scot in America" was the theme of Peter Ross. H. L. Russell furnished "Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology," and Richard Baxter, "Baxter's Practical Receipt Book for Bakers." Hamblen Sears gave an outline of "Governments of the World To-day," for the use of newspaper readers; James Baldwin offered "A Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopædia Britannica"; and Vol. I appeared of "Alden's Living Topics." "The Annual Literary Index, 1895," was the work of William I. Fletcher and R. R. Bowker; Luther S. Livingston compiled "American Book Prices Current"; "The American Catalogue, 1890–1895," appeared, as did the "English Catalogue of Books for 1895"; "United States Government Publications, July 1, 1890–June 30, 1895," was compiled under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker by J. H. Hickcox; and "Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1895" was issued, as usual.

Voyages and Travels.—Several delightful volumes recorded the pleasures of travel enjoyed by Americans in 1896. "By Oak and Thorn" was a record of English days by Alice Brown; William H. Rideing told of "At Hawarden with Mr. Gladstone, and Other Transatlantic Experiences," while Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd was at home "On the Broads," her narrative being illustrated by Joseph Pennell. E. Boyd Smith illustrated his own descriptions of French life in what he terms "My Village"; "On the Trail of Don Quixote" was a record of rambles in the ancient province of La Mancha by Augustus F. Jaccaci; Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton described "Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere"; and H. C. Chatfield Taylor also visited "The Land of the Castanet." Thomas Sedgwick Steele made "A Voyage to Vikingland," and Mrs. Sarah S. T. Baker gave brief "Fireside Sketches from Swedish Life." Laurence Hutton traced the "Literary Landmarks of Venice." "Three Gringos in Venezuela and Central America," by Richard Harding Davis, brings us back to our own continent; and again we have "Venezuela" described as a land where it is always summer by William E. Curtis. "Through Jungle and Desert," a record of travels in eastern Africa, by William Astor Chanler, contained numerous illustrations and photographs taken by the author; Eben J. Loomis described "An Eclipse Party in Africa chasing Summer across the Equator in the U. S. S. 'Pensacola'" in a manner to delight the general reader as well as to instruct the scientist, the handsome volume being illustrated with nearly 100 photographs; "The Edge of the Orient," by Robert Howard Russell, brought before us cities and peoples out of the beaten track; and Albert Payson Terhune, a son of Marion Harland, saw "Syria from the Saddle." "Alone in China," by Julian Ralph, told of travel under the guise of fiction; "Kokoro" was the title of hints and echoes of Japanese inner life by Lafcadio Hearn; and the same country is the theme of "Dragons and Cherry Blossoms," by Mrs. Robert C. Morris, and Katherine Schuyler Baxter's "In Bamboo Lands." "The Island of Cuba," by Andrew S. Rowan and Marathon Montrose Ramsey, gave a descriptive and historical account of the Great Antilla, and Ellen Blackmar Maxwell told of "Three Old Maids in Hawaii." Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, in eight papers upon "The Madeira Islands," conveyed much useful and interesting information. "Thlinkets of Northern Alaska" were described by Francis Knapp and Rheta Louise Childe; "The Last Cruise of the 'Miranda'" was a record of arctic adventure by Henry Collins Walsh and others; Vol. I of "Mazama: A Record of Mountaineering in the Pacific Northwest," was published by The Mazamas, a society of Portland, Ore.; Jonathan Carver: His Travels in the Northwest in 1766–'68" was published in a limited edition by John Goadby Gregory; and John McDougall, in "Saddle, Sled, and Snowshoe," described pioneering on the Saskatchewan in the sixties. "On Snowshoes to the Barren Grounds," by Caspar W. Whitney, told of 2,800 miles traversed after musk oxen and wood bison; "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," by Walter Dwight Wilcox, contained 25 full-page photogravures and many text illustrations from photographs by the author; and tales of adventure told "Around the Camp Fire" during a canoeing trip to New Brunswick were repeated by Charles C. Douglas Roberts. "Fort Reno: or, Picturesque Cheyenne and Arapahoe Army Life before the Opening of Oklahoma" was described by Mrs. D. B. Dyer; and in the series of "American Summer Resorts" we had "The North Shore of Massachusetts," by Robert Grant; "Bar Harbor," by F. Marion Crawford; "Newport," by W. C. Brownell; and "Lenox," by George A. Hibbard. A third edition of "California of the South," by Drs. Walter Lindley and J. P. Widney, was rewritten and brought down to date; and a second revised and enlarged edition was also sent out of "The White Mountains," by Rev. Julius H. Ward. "Appletons' European Guide-Book" was issued in two handsome volumes. Juvenile books of travel were respectively "The Land of the Kangaroo," by Thomas W. Knox, in the "Travel and Adventure Series"; "Four Young Explorers: or Sightseeing in the Tropics," by W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic), in the "All-over-the-World Library"; "The Long Walls: An American Boy's Adventure in Greece," by Elbridge S. Brooks and John Alden; and "Witch Winnie in Holland," by Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Champney. Charles Morris compiled four volumes of "Half Hours of Travel at Home and Abroad," the first being given to America and the others respectively to Europe, Asia, and Africa and Australia; Robert Meredith described a trip "Around the World on Sixty Dollars," and Edgar Magness told "Tramp Tales of Europe."

The following are the figures of book production during the year as given by the "Publishers' Weekly":

CLASSIFICATION.	1895.		1896.	
	New books.	New editions.	New books.	New editions.
Fiction	1,050	64	1,012	102
Literary history and miscellany	455	13	667	15
Law	480	51	507	46
Education and language	456	32	431	38
Theology and religion	471	35	425	35
Juvenile	365	10	293	26
Poetry	294	15	284	9
Political and social science	313	22	270	14
History	185	8	241	37
Biography, memoirs	167	13	180	29
Description, travel	124	27	154	36
Physical and mathematical science	198	24	136	26
Fine arts and illustrated books	133	7	166	11
Medical science, hygiene	141	22	119	48
Useful arts	100	11	112	27
Sports and amusements	34	4	65	7
Domestic and rural	48	4	58	3
Mental and moral philosophy	55	6	45	4
Humor and satire	32	..	24	1
Totals	5,101	368	5,189	514
		5,101		5,189
		5,469		5,703

LITERATURE, BRITISH, IN 1896. The production of books in England increases at a far less rapid rate than in our own country, the record showing 6,578 volumes sent out in 1896 against 6,516 in 1895—an increase of but 57 in all. Of this number, moreover, but 5,234 were new books, a falling off of 347 from the 5,581 new books of the year previous, while the excess of new editions was more than 400. This is the more remarkable when we remember that the excess of new books published in 1895 was 281 over the number produced in 1894. The number of new works of fiction was 1,654, an excess of 110 over 1,544 in 1895, and 525 new editions stand against 347 of that year. The most remarkable increase shown was in the departments of history and biography, and of arts, sciences, and illustrated works; and more works on political and social economy, and on law appeared, as well as volumes of poetry, while a decrease of 270 books was shown in *belles-lettres*, essays, etc., and of 510 in books of a miscellaneous character. Fewer books of educational, classical, and philological character were written, fewer medical books, and fewer of voyages and travels, while theological works remained almost absolutely stationary.

Biography.—This department of British literature is always inviting, and several works of permanent value are to be noted among the numerous contributions made during the year. "The Life of Cardinal Manning" was written by Edmund Sheridan Purcell in two volumes, and two others contain the "Life and Letters of John Gibson Lockhart," by Andrew Lang. "The Life and Letters of George John Romanes," written and edited by his wife, was a valuable record of an eminent philosopher, and "An Autobiography, 1834–1858," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, accompanied with a memoir by his wife, 1858–1894, possessed a rare charm. "My Long Life," by Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, compiler of the "Concordance to Shakespeare" and author of "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," was a charming autobiographic sketch, and Augustus J. C. Hare told "The Story of my Life," publishing also "Biographical Sketches." "Our Seven Homes" contained the autobiographical reminiscences of Mrs. Rundle Charles, the author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family," and Frederick Locker-Lampson imparted "My Confidences," full of the finest literary flavor. The first installment of "I Well Remember," by Felix Moscheles, was entitled "In Bohemia with Du Maurier," and contained 63 original drawings by that accomplished author and artist. Two volumes contained "The Story of my Life" as told by Sir Richard Temple, ably supplementing his previous books on "India in 1880" and "Men and Events of my Time in India"; "The Life, Letters, and Works of Louis Agassiz" came from Jules Marcou, and the "Life and Letters of Sir Charles Hallé," in two volumes, containing his autobiography, 1819–'60, his correspondence and diaries, edited by his son, C. E., and his daughter, Maria Hallé. To scientific biography belong also the "Autobiography of Sir George Biddell Airy;" "The Scientific Papers of John Couch Adams," edited by William Grylls Adams, the first volume of which contained a memoir by J. W. L. Glaisher; and "C. Pritchard, Late Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford," being memoirs of his life compiled by his daughter, Ada Pritchard, an account of his theological work by the Bishop of Worcester, and of his astronomical work by H. H. Turner. "Francis Orpen Morris," a memoir by his son, Rev. M. C. F. Morris, told of a gentle student of Nature as well as an active clergyman; and "The Life of Sir F. A. Gore Ousley," by F. W. Joyce, of the work performed by that Professor of Music at Oxford. "The Life and Letters of Samuel Butler, D.D. (Head Master of Shrewsbury School, 1798–1836, and afterward Bishop of Lichfield), in so far as they illustrate the Scholastic, Religious, and Social Life of England, 1790–1840," were given to the public by his grandson, Samuel Butler; F. St. John Thackeray contributed a "Memoir of Edward Craven Hawtrey," the Head Master of Eton; and Prof. Knight a "Memoir of John Nichol, Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow." The "Life and Letters of Fenton John Anthony Hort, D. D." came from A. F. Hort, and "John Veitch, Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow," from Mary R. L. Bryce. In the "Century Science Series" appeared "Humphry Davy, Poet and Philosopher," by Thomas E. Thorpe; "Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection," by Edward Bagnall Poulton; and "James Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics," by R. T. Glazebrook. The other well-established series received important additions. "Lorenzo de' Medici," by Edward Armstrong, "Jeanne D'Arc," by Mrs. Oliphant, and "Charles XII," by R. Nisbet Bain, appeared in the "Heroes of the Nations Series"; "Dundonald," by J. W. Fortescue, in the "English Men of Action"; "Grover Cleveland," by James Lowry Whittle; "Don Emilio Castelar," by D. R. Hannay; "Pope Leo XIII," by Justin McCarthy; and "The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain," by S. H. Jeyes, in the "Public Men of To-Day"; "Richelieu," by Richard Lodge, and "Philip Augustus," by William Holden Hutton, in the "Foreign Statesmen"; George Barnett Smith contributed "William Tyndale, the Translator of the English Bible," and "General Gordon, the Christian Soldier and Hero," to the "Popular Biographies"; "George Fox," by Thomas Hodgkin, was the only addition to the "Leaders of Religion," as "Thomas Hardy," by Annie Macdonell, was to the "Contemporary Writers." In the "Famous Scots Series" we had "Thomas Carlyle," by H. C. Macpherson; "Sir James Y. Simpson," by Eve Blantyre Simpson; "Hugh Miller," by W. Keith Leask; "Allan Ramsay," by Oliphant Smeaton; "John Knox," by Alexander Taylor Innes; "Robert Burns," by Gabriel Setoun (Thomas Hepburn); and "The Balladists," by John Geddie. In the "Great Writers Series" we had "Henry David Thoreau," by Henry S. Salt,

who was also the author of "Percy Bysshe Shelley, Poet and Pioneer." Arthur Waugh wrote a study of the life and work of "Alfred, Lord Tennyson"; and "Sheridan," by W. Fraser Rae, in two volumes, had an introduction by Sheridan's great-grandson, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. "Leigh Hunt" was commemorated by Richard Brinsley Johnson in the "Dilettante Library"; Percy Fitzgerald rewrote his "Life of Laurence Sterne," adding new matter based on newly discovered documents; John Mackinnon Robertson discoursed of "Buckle and his Critics"; Mamie Dickens described "My Father as I recall him"; J. Fitzgerald Malloy devoted two volumes to "The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington"; and Adam Scott told "The Story of Sir Walter Scott's First Love." "Charlotte Brontë and her Circle" were the subject of a volume by Clement K. Shorter; George Somes Layard gave us "George Cruikshank's Portraits of himself," with more than 40 illustrations; "Frances Trollope: her Life and Literary Work, from George III to Victoria," came from her daughter-in-law, Frances Eleanor Trollope; and Annie E. Ridley wrote of "Frances Mary Buss, and her Work for Education." "The Life of Sir John Franklin, R. N." was written by H. D. Traill. "Nelson and his Companions in Arms: The Nelson Memorials" was an excellent biography by John Knox Laughton; from Thomas Power O'Connor came a book about "Napoleon"; and S. Baring-Gould wrote also "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." "The Private Life of Warren Hastings" was described by Sir Charles Lawson. "John Russell, R. A." was the subject of a biography by G. C. Williamson; "The Life and Letters of Frederick Walker" came from John G. Marks; and a record of the life and work of "Ford Madox Brown," by H. Ford Madox Hueffer, was accompanied with numerous reproductions. "Jean François Millet: His Life and Letters" was by Mrs. Julia Cartwright Ady. Vol. I appeared of "The Political Life of W. E. Gladstone," anonymous, illustrated with cartoons, etc., from "Punch"; two volumes contained Part I of "Roundell, Earl of Selborne: Memorials, Family and Personal," covering the period 1766–1865; "The Paget Papers," diplomatic and other correspondence of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G. C. B., 1794–1807, were arranged and edited by his son, Sir Augustus B. Paget, in two volumes, with notes by Mrs. J. R. Green; "Letters of Frederic, Lord Blachford" were edited by George Eden Marindin; a "Memoir of Sir John Drummond Hay," sometime minister at the court of Morocco, appeared anonymously; and a "Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson" was written by Sir William Wilson Hunter. Lady Ferguson wrote of "Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his Day," and "Some Records of the Life of Stevenson Arthur Blackwood" were compiled by a friend and edited by his widow. "The Jerningham Letters, 1780–1843," edited with notes by Egerton Castle, filled two volumes, and "The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd (Lady Stanley of Alderley) recorded in Letters of a Hundred Years Ago, from 1776 to 1796," were edited by J. H. Adeane. "Queen Elizabeth," by Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough, contained 40 illustrations from original paintings and miniatures in the collections of Queen Victoria and others, and was intended as a companion volume to Dr. Skelton's "Mary Stuart." A. S. Martin Hume also devoted a volume to "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," and "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby" was written by one of his descendants. "With H. M. 9th Lancers during the Mutiny" was the title of the letters of Brevet-Major O. H. S. Anson, edited by his son, Harcourt S. Anson; "The Memoirs of the Gemini Generals" contained personal anecdotes, sporting adventures, and sketches of distinguished officers by Major-Gen. Osborn Wilkinson and Major-Gen. Johnson Wilkinson; "Under Crescent and Star" contained reminiscences of the Soudan and Egyptian campaigns by Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard; the "Life and Letters of the Late Admiral Sir Bartholomew James Sulivan, 1810–1890" were edited by his son, Henry Norton Sulivan, and Mrs. Frederick Egerton wrote a biography of "Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, G. C. B." "The Life and Correspondence of William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York," by Dr. John Cotter Macdonnell, in two volumes, gave an excellent portrait of a great orator, wit, and ecclesiastical statesman; C. H. Simpkinson, M. A., dwelt upon "The Life and Work of Bishop Thorold"; Rev. Herbert Birks gave us "The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Valpy French, First Bishop of Lahore"; and Marian S. Benham, a memoir of "Henry Callaway, M. D., D. D., First Bishop for Kaffraria." "The Last Years of St. Andrews" were described by the author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (Dr. Boyd). "John Ellerton: Being a Collection of his Writings on Hymnology, with a Sketch of his Life and Works," came from Rev. Henry Housman, and "Vavasor Powell," the Baptist evangelist of Wales in the seventeenth century, from Rev. D. Davies. "England and her Churchmen in the Middle Ages" was a collection of sketches by L. G. "Margaret Ogilvy," by her son, James Matthew Barrie, won all hearts. In the "New Irish Library" appeared "Swift in Ireland," by Richard Ashe King; "Owen Roe O'Neill," by J. F. Taylor, and "A Short Life of Thomas Davis," by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. "The Life of William Carleton," being his autobiography and letters, with an account of his life and writings from the point at which the autobiography breaks off, by David J. O'Donoghue, filled two volumes. "Ulster as it is: or, Twenty-eight Years' Experience as an Irish Editor," by Thomas MacKnight, was also contained in two, and from Charles A. Cooper we had "An Editor's Retrospect: Fifty Years of Newspaper Work." "De Quincey and his Friends," being personal recollections, souvenirs, and anecdotes of the famous "opium eater," his friends and associates, written and collected by James Hogg, were edited by the son of the latter, and a "Journal of a Few Months' Residence in Portugal and Glimpses of the South of Spain," by Mrs. Edward Quillinan (Dora Wordsworth), was edited with a memoir by Edmund Lee. "Reminiscences of Literary London, 1779–1853," by Thomas Rees, M. D., with extensive additions by John Britton, were edited by "A Book Lover." "Joseph Thomson, African Explorer," found a biographer in his brother, J. B. Thomson. David Baptie published "Musicians of All Times," a concise dictionary of musical biography, containing 12,000 names, and also "Sketches of the English Glee Composers, Historical, Biographical, and Critical, from about 1735–1866." "Cheer, Boys, Cheer: Memories of Men and Music," came from Henry Russell, the octogenarian composer. "The Story of Nell Gwynn and the Sayings of Charles II," related and collected by Peter Cunningham, were edited with an introduction and additional notes, and a life of the author, by Henry B. Wheatley. "Victoria: Her Life and Reign," an illustrated biography of the Queen from the year 1819 to the present time, was written by Alfred E. Knight; "William I, German Emperor, and his Successors," by Mary Cochrane; and "Human Documents," by Arthur Lynch, contained characteristic sketches of representative men and women of the time. H–r–n published "Here and There Memories," and Vol. V appeared of "Biographies" of eminent persons reprinted from the "London Times,"

covering the year 1891-'92. D. Byrne was the author of a volume of critical and biographical notices of living "Australian Writers." "Lord Rosebery's Speeches, 1874-1896" were collected in book form, and "Archbishop Benson in Ireland: Record of his Irish Sermons and Addresses, 1896" was edited by J. H. Bernard. "Eton in the Forties" was a book of school reminiscences, by Arthur Duke Coleridge. "Camps, Quarters, and Casual Places," by Archibald Forbes, contained the experiences of the veteran war correspondent, and Charles E. Ryan narrated what he saw "With an Ambulance during the Franco-German War." "Running the Blockade" was a personal narrative of adventures, risks, and escapes during the American civil war by Thomas E. Taylor, to which Julian Corbett contributed an introduction; and equally thrilling was "The Journal of a Spy in Paris during the Reign of Terror," by Raoul Hesdin. "The Autobiography of an English Gamekeeper (John Wilkins, of Stanstead, Essex)," edited by Arthur H. Byng and Stephen M. Stephens, went through a third edition, and Augustine Birrell was the editor of a new six-volume edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Vols. XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, and XLIX were issued of the "Dictionary of National Biography," edited by Sidney Lee, the last covering "Robinson-Russell."

Essays.—Under this head fall books of miscellaneous literary character also. Among essayists *pur et simple*, however, few have met with such popular favor as Mrs. Alice Meynell, who published during the year "The Color of Life, and Other Essays on Things seen and heard," "The Rhythm of Life," and some delightful short chapters on "The Children." Austin Dobson contributed a third series of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," as Edmund W. Gosse did "Critical Kit-Kats"; A. T. Quiller-Couch made "Adventures in Criticism"; Sir Herbert Maxwell "Spent Rainy Days in a Library" to profit; Isaac Zangwill professed himself "Without Prejudice"; E. H. Lacon Watson contributed "The Unconscious Humorous, and Other Essays"; "Essays and Critical Reviews," by C. H. Pearson, the author of "National Life and Character," were edited with a biographical sketch by H. A. Strong; George Saintsbury published "Essays in English Literature, 1780-1860," as well as "A History of Nineteenth Century Literature, 1780-1895," and W. H. Crawshaw wrote on "The Interpretation of Literature." Vol. I of "The Intermediate Text-book of English Literature," in the "University Tutorial Series," came from A. J. Wyatt and W. H. Low. "The Lute of Apollo" was an essay on music, by Clifford Harrison. Violet Paget (Vernon Lee) gave us "Renaissance Fancies and Studies," being a sequel to "Euphorion"; Thomas Whittaker, "Essays and Notices, Philosophical and Psychological"; John Taylor, "Antiquarian Essays"; Mrs. Russell Barrington, "A Retrospect, and Other Articles"; Dr. Augustus Jessopp, "Frivola"; H. S. Wilson, "History and Criticism"; Richard Le Gallienne, a second series of "Prose Fancies"; and Frederick Wedmore, "Orgeas and Miradou," a collection of delicate sketches, hardly fiction. To the same class belong "Gaston de Latour," an unfinished romance, by Walter Pater, containing some of the deepest of his thought and teaching, and "Old French Romances" done into English by William Morris, with an introduction by Joseph Jacobs. "Among the Untrodden Ways" was a volume of studies and stories by M. E. Francis Blundell, and "Moorland Idylls," by Grant Allen, may be mentioned with "In the Garden of Peace," by Helen Milman Crofton (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton), and "By Tangled Paths," stray leaves from Nature's byways, by H. Mead Briggs. "Riverside Letters," by George D. Leslie, continuing his "Letters to Marco" (Mr. Stacy Marks), proved as delightful as their predecessors, and were illustrated by the author. L. F. Austin was heard from "At Random." "Father Archangel of Scotland, and Other Essays," by G. and R. B. Cunninghame Graham, and "Scholar Gypsies," by John Buchan, were not altogether biographical. "The Works of Max Beerbohm" consisted of essays on varieties of dandies, and other subjects; "Essays Fin de Siècle" were by "An Optimist." G. L. Dickinson contributed "The Greek View of Life" to the "University Extension Series," another issue of which was "English Poetry from Blake to Browning," by William Macneile Dixon; J. P. Mahaffy, D. D., wrote "A Survey of Greek Literature" for the "Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature"; A. E. Haigh studied "The Tragic Drama of the Greeks"; William Cranston Lawson discoursed of "Art and Humanity in Homer"; "Socrates and Athenian Society in his Day" was termed a biographical sketch by A. D. Godley; Lewis Richard Farnell examined "The Cults of the Greek States," and F. W. Bussell wrote on "The School of Plato: Its Origin, Development, and Revival under the Roman Empire." "Summers and Winters at Balmawhapple" was a second series of "The Table Talk of Shirley," in two volumes, by John Skelton. William Macneile Dixon was again heard from in "A Tennyson Primer with a Critical Essay"; Morton Luce supplied "A Handbook to the Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson"; and Richard Herne Shepherd was the author of "The Bibliography of Tennyson." Prof. Henry Jones wrote of "Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher," and "Browning and the Christian Faith" came from Dr. Edward Berdoe. William A. Craigie was the author of "A Primer of Burns." "The Age of Dryden," by Dr. R. Garnett, appeared in the series of "Handbooks of English Literature," edited by Prof. Hales. "The Five Great Skeptical Dramas of History" were examined by John Owen, and "The Epic of the Fall of Man," by S. H. Gurteen, the author of "The Arthurian Epic," was a study of Cædmon, Milton, and Dante. Thomas N. Orchard, M. D., selected for his theme "The Astronomy of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'" "Shakspere and his Predecessors" came from Frederick S. Boas in the "University Series," John Pym Yeatman praised "The Gentle Shakespeare," Edward W. Naylor treated of "Shakspere and Music," and Canon Henry Nicholson Ellacombe of "The Plant Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare." "Shakespeare's Town and Times," by H. Snowden Ward and Catherine Weed Ward, was richly illustrated from photographs. Jessie L. Weston told "The Legends of the Wagner Drama," and Constance Maud dwelt on "Wagner's Heroines: Brunhilda, Senta, Isolda." Vol. III appeared of Edwin Sidney Hartland's study of "The Legend of Perseus." John Ashcroft Noble wrote on "The Sonnet in England." Andrew W. Tuer devoted two volumes to a "History of the Horn-Book"; a series of facsimiles of "Early English Printing" had an introduction by E. Gordon Duff; and "Rare Books and their Prices," by W. Roberts, contained chapters on pictures, pottery, porcelain, and postage stamps. "Relliquiæ Philologicæ: or, Essays in Comparative Philology," of Herbert Dukinfield Darbishire, were edited by R. S. Conway, with a biographical notice by J. E. Sandys. Charles William Heckethorpe produced an interesting volume on "Lincoln's Inn Field, and the Localities Adjacent," tracing their historical and topographical association; and E. Brimley Johnson edited "Christ's Hospital: Recollections of Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt." "Soho and its Associations, Historical, Literary, and Artistic," by the late Dr. Rimbault, was edited by G. Clinch; "Lon-

don City Churches," as described by A. E. Daniell, were illustrated by Leonard Martin; and Mrs. Basil-Holmes made notes on the history of "The London Burial Grounds" from the earliest times to the present day. John Ashton also gave us "Hyde Park from Domesday Book to Date." F. H. Habben made a study of "London Street Names," and Isaac Taylor published "Names and their Histories alphabetically arranged as a Handbook of Historical Geography and Topographical Nomenclature." G. Buchanan Gray made "Studies in Hebrew Proper Names"; "Old English Customs extant at the Present Time," by Peter Hampson Ditchfield, may be classed with "Curiosities of Olden Times," by S. Baring-Gould; and from Rev. Duncan Anderson we had "Scottish Folklore: or, Reminiscences of Aberdeenshire from Pinafore to Gown." "The Lawyer in History, Literature, and Humor" was edited by William Andrews. C. H. Herford edited "English Literary Criticism," with an introduction by C. E. Vaughan, and "English Pastorals," with an introduction by Edmund K. Chambers. Vol. V of Henry Craik's "English Prose Selections, covering the Nineteenth Century," completed that work; and "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century: Contributions toward a Literary History of the Period," were edited by W. Robertson Nicoll and Thomas J. Wise. The fourth volume was sent out of "Slang and its Analogues, Past and Present," compiled by John S. Farmer and W. E. Henley, and Part I was issued of "The English Dialect Dictionary," founded on the publications of the English Dialect Society and on a large amount of material never before printed, edited by Joseph Wright. Vols. III, IV, and V of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," edited by James A. H. Murray, brought the work down to "Fish to Flexuose." To William Archer and R. W. Lowe we were indebted for three volumes of "Dramatic Essays," uncollected essays of Leigh Hunt, William Hazlitt, John Forster, and George Henry Lewes.

Fiction.—The two most noted novels of the year came one from a dead and the other from a living author. "Weir of Hermiston," although left unfinished by Robert Louis Stevenson, is classed as perhaps his strongest work, and "Sir George Tressady," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, continues the life story of her "Marcella." Sir Walter Besant published "The City of Refuge" and "The Master Craftsman"; William Black wrote only "Briseis"; John Watson (Ian Maclaren), "Kate Carnegie"; while James M. Barrie made a sympathetic study of a boy entitled "Sentimental Tommy." Samuel R. Crockett gave his attention to "Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City," and wrote also "The Gray Man," of an earlier day. "The Seats of the Mighty," by Gilbert Parker, carried us to Quebec in 1759 and made us present at the taking of the city, and the days of the Indian mutiny were recalled by "The Herb Moon" of John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. M. Craigie). Yet another historical novel, "The Silk of the Kine," by L. McManus, gave promise of power in a new writer, and dealt with the terrible "transplanting" done by order of Cromwell; "A Child of the Jago," by Arthur Morrison, was a piece of strong work, ruthlessly done; and Benjamin Swift (William R. Patterson) aroused favorable comment with "Nancy Noon." George Gissing published "The Paying Guest," "Sleeping Fires," and "The Unclassed"; Guy Boothby, "The Beautiful White Devil" and "Dr. Nikola"; Robert Buchanan, "Effie Hetherington" and "A Marriage by Capture"; William Clark Russell, "What Cheer? The Sad Story of a Wicked Sailor"; Ernest W. Hornung, two stories of Australian life, "Irralie's Bushranger" and "The Rogue's March"; and W. E. Norris, "Clarissa Furiosa" and "The Dancer in Yellow." "His Honor and a Lady" came from Sara Jeannette Duncan Cotes; "The Madonna of a Day," from Lily Dougall; "The Wrong Man," from Dorothea Gerard; "The Idol Maker," "The Failure of Sibyl Fletcher," "Marjory Moore," "No Ambition," "Roger Vanbrugh's Wife," "Erica's Husband," and "A Rogue's Daughter," from the prolific pen of Adeline Sergeant; Edward Christopher Benson followed "Dodo" with two stories of Cambridge University, "Limitations" and "The Babe, B. A."; Frances Frederica Montrésor added to the reputation she gained last year with "False Coin or True?" and "Worth While"; John Bloundelle Burton was the author of "Denounced" and "In the Day of Adversity"; Justin McCarthy, of "The Riddle Ring"; H. Seton Merriman (H. S. Scott), of "Flotsam" and "Christian Vellacott, the Journalist"; Ada Cambridge (Mrs. Cross), of "A Humble Enterprise"; James Payn, of "The Disappearance of George Driffell"; Frank Frankfort Moore, of "Phyllis of Phylistia," "Daireen," and "Dr Koomadhi of Ashantee"; J. S. Fletcher, of "Mistress Spitfire"; Anthony Hope Hawkins, of "The Heart of Princess Osra"; J. Meade Falkner, of "The Lost Stradivarius"; Stanley J. Weyman, of "A Little Wizard"; and Lucas Malet (Mrs. M. K. Harrison), of "The Carissima." The author of "The Fight at Dame Europa's School" sent out "Venus and Cupid"; William Le Queux was responsible for "The Temptress"; Albert Kinross told the story of "The Fearsome Island"; Elsa d'Esterre Keeling described "Old Maids and Young"; "Clara Hapgood" came from Mark Rutherford (William Hale White); "An Outcast of the Islands" from Joseph Conrad; and "When Greek meets Greek" from Joseph Hatton. "The Broom Squire," by S. Baring-Gould; "The Wizard," by H. Rider Haggard; "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," by Arthur Conan Doyle; and "Green Fire," "The Sin Eater," and "The Washer of the Ford," all three by Fiona Macleod, deserve mention, as do Mrs. L. B. Walford's "Successors to the Title" and Mrs. Alexander's "A Winning Hazard," "A Fight with Fate," and "A Golden Autumn." Mrs. Oliphant wrote but one novel, "The Unjust Steward," and Charlotte M. Yonge but one, "The Wardship of Steepcombe." "Beneath the Sea," a story of the Cornish coast, was by G. Manville Fenn, who also wrote "Black Tor," for young folks; Marie Corelli was represented by "Cameos," "Jane," "The Mighty Atom," and "The Murder of "Delicia"; Rosa Nouchette Carey wrote only "The Mistress of Brae Farm"; S. R. Keightley published "The Crimson Sign" and "The Cavaliers"; "The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon" was a historical novel of the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Rev. Joseph Spillman, as "A Thane of Essex" was a story of the great Viking raids into Somerset, by Charles W. Whistler; and "The X Jewel," a Scottish romance of the days of James VI, by Frederick Moncreiff. "The Sign of the Red Cross," a tale of old London, came from Evelyn Everett Green, who published also "Judith: The Money-lender's Daughter," as well as "Dominique's Vengeance," a story of France and Florida, and "Hope," for juvenile readers. "The Quest of the Golden Girl," by Richard Le Gallienne; "The Story of Hannah," by W. J. Dawson; "Fellow-Travelers," by Graham Travers, the author of "Mona Maclean, Medical Student"; "A Financial Atonement," by B. B. West; "The Touch of Sorrow," anonymous; "My Lady's Heart," by Ellis Markoe; "The Apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley," by E. Livingston Prescott; "In Search of Quiet," by Walter Frith, purporting to be a country journal, May–July; "Mother Molly," by Frances M. Peard; "The Green Graves of Balgowrie," by Jane

Helen Findlater; "When Hearts are Young," an idyl, by Deas Cromarty; "Andria," by Percy White; "The Great Jester" and "The Earth Mother," by Morley Roberts; "On the Face of the Waters," by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel; "A Spoilt Girl," by Florence Warden; "Nephelé," by Francis W. Bourdillon, a weird, musical novel; "Behind the Magic Mirror," by Miss O. Birrell; "In the Valley of Tophet," by Henry W. Nevinson; "The Sentimental Sex," by Gertrude Warden; and "A Flash of Summer," the story of a simple woman's life, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, found readers, as did "A Clever Wife," "An Important Man and Others," and "The Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst," by W. Pett Ridge; "Kriegspiel," pronounced an unrivaled novel in its portrayal of gypsy life, "A Bubble Fortune," "Kincaid's Widow," and "Rachel Langton," by Sarah Tytler (Henrietta Keddie); "Lady Val's Elopement," by John Bickerdyke, and "A Faithful Traitor," by Effie Adelaide Rowlands. "Lancashire Idylls," by J. Marshall Mather, received much commendation, and were followed by a novel, "The Sign of the Wooden Shoon." The Duchess (Mrs. M. H. Hungerford) sent out "A Lonely Maid," "An Unsatisfactory Lover," and "A Point of Conscience," and John Strange Winter (Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard) wrote "I married a Wife" and "The Truth Tellers." Thomas Hardy collaborated with Florence Henniker upon a volume of short stories, "In Scarlet and Gray," which appeared in the "Keynote Series," other issues of which were "Ugly Idol," by Claude Nicholson; "Maris Stella," by Marie Clothilde Balfour, who wrote also "White Sand"; "Nobody's Fault," by Netta Syrett; "Platonic Affections," by John Smith; "Where the Atlantic meets the Land," stories of the Irish coast, by Caldwell Lipsett; "Nets for the Wind," by Una Taylor; "In Homespun," by Edith Nesbit; "Day Books," by Mabel E. Wotton; "Shapes in the Fire," by M. P. Shiel; and "Dust in the Balance," by George Knight. "Life the Accuser" was by Emma F. Brooke; "Persis Yorke" came from Sydney Christian; Francis Gribble wrote of "The Things that Matter" and "The Lower Life"; while from Martin J. Pritchard (Mrs. Augustus Moore, a daughter of Lady Monckton) we had "Without Sin," audacious and revolting as impossible in theme. Volumes of short stories include Rudyard Kipling's "Soldier Stories" collected into book form; "Wandering Heath," by T. Quiller-Couch; "Old Country Idyls," by John Stafford; "Lancaster Idyls," by Marshall Mather; "Vignettes," by Hebert Crackanthorpe; "Tyne Folk: Masks, Faces, and Shadows," by Dr. Joseph Parker; and several volumes of "Stories by English Authors" concerning Africa, England, France, Ireland, Italy, London, Scotland, Germany, and the Orient. In conclusion, last, but not, by any means, least, we have "The Well at the World's End," the last romance of William Morris.

Fine Arts.—Two superb volumes were devoted by Sir James D. Mackenzie to "The Castles of England: Their Story and Structure," illustrated with 40 full-page plates, 158 other illustrations, and 70 plans, about 300 castles being treated in each volume, and "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland from the Earliest Christian Times to the Seventeenth Century" came from David Macgibbon and Thomas Ross, the authors of "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland." "The Sculptures in the Lady Chapel at Ely," by Montague Rhodes James, were illustrated with 55 collotype plates. E. P. Evans wrote on "Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture," and Fletcher Banister and Fletcher F. Banister were the joint authors of a "History of Architecture for the Student, Craftsman, and Amateur," giving a comparative view of the historical styles from the earliest period. "Renaissance Architecture and Ornament in Spain" was a series of examples selected from the purest works executed between the years 1500 and 1560, measured and drawn together with short and descriptive text, by Andrew N. Prentice. Four volumes contain "A History of Design in Painted Glass," by N. H. J. Westlake, and "Maiolica" was the title of an historical treatise on the glazed and enameled earthenwares of Italy, by C. Drury E. Fortnum, superbly illustrated, with some notice also of the Persian, Damascus, Rhodian and Hispano-Moresque wares. Vols. III and IV were issued of the "Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum," the former covering "Vases of the Finest Period," by Cecil H. Smith, and the latter "Vases of the Latest Period," by H. B. Walters. The translation was completed of "The History of Modern Painting," by Richard Muther, the first volume of which was issued in 1895, the three containing 1,300 illustrations and constituting one of the handsomest art works of the year, and another book of the same order was the rendition into English of Vallery C. O. Greard's "Meissonier: His Life and Art," by Lady Mary Loyd and Miss Florence Simmons, with 40 full-page plates and upward of 200 illustrations in the text. Two of the three volumes which will contain "Painters and their Works," by R. N. James, a dictionary of great artists not now alive, were issued, bringing the work down to "Ibbetson to Rysbregts," and a new enlarged edition was sent out of "A Dictionary of Artists who have exhibited Works in the Principal London Exhibitions, from 1760 to 1893," compiled by A. Graves. "In the National Gallery," by Cosmo Monkhouse, gave us the opinions of that author on the Italian Pre-Raphaelites contained therein; and the first of a series of ten volumes was issued of "Pictures in the National Gallery, London," with notes by C. L. Eastlake, keeper and secretary of the gallery. Rev. E. L. Cutts was the author of a "History of Early Christian Art." "Addresses delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy," by the late Lord Leighton, were collected into a volume. Arthur Thomson prepared "A Handbook of Anatomy for Art Students" and Ernest E. Thompson made "Studies in the Art of Anatomy of Animals," for sculptors, painters, etc., illustrated with 100 drawings by the author. "A Book of Studies in Plant Form, with some Suggestion for their Application to Design" came from A. E. V. Lilley and W. Midgley. "The London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century" were the subject of a volume by Warwick W. and Arthur E. Wroth; "Choir Stalls and their Carvings," by Emma Phipson, contained examples of misericords from English cathedrals; "The Carved Stones of Islay," by R. C. Graham, were illustrated; F. Romilly Allen contributed a chapter to A. J. Langdon's work on "Old Cornish Crosses," with 297 illustrations; and Percy Gardner gave his attention to "Sculptured Tombs of Hellas." "Old Cambridge Plate," by J. E. Foster and F. D. Atkinson, was an illustrated catalogue of the Loan Collection of plate exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, May, 1895. "The Coin Collector," by W. Carew Hazlitt, appeared in the "Collector Series"; Part II was issued of G. Coffey's "Catalogue of Irish Coins in the Collection of the Royal Irish Academy"; a "Catalogue of the Great Coins of Troas, Æolis, and Lesbos," by Warwick Wroth, with a map and 43 autotype plates, was printed by order of the British Museum; and W. de Gray Birch was the author of Vols. II–IV of a "Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum." W. Y. Fletcher wrote on "Bookbinding in England and France," and "Ladies' Book-plates"

was an illustrated handbook for collectors and book lovers, by Norna Labouchère. Frank G. Jackson's "Theory and Practice of Design" was an advanced text-book on decorative art. Works on music were exceptionally numerous during the year. "The Evolution of the Art of Music," by C. Hubert Hastings Parry, formed Vol. LXXVI of the "International Scientific Series"; R. A. Streatfield sketched "The Development of the Opera"; Sir George Grove wrote of "Beethoven and his Nine Symphonies," and contributed an introduction to "The History of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,'" by T. G. Edwards; "Famous Violinists and Fine Violins" came from T. L. Phipson; and A. J. Hipkins wrote a "Description and History of the Pianoforte, and of the Older Keyboard Stringed Instruments"; James E. Matthew reviewed "The Literature of Music," in the "Book Lover's Library," and the "National Portrait Gallery of British Musicians," edited by John Warriner, was illustrated with 85 plates. Among illustrated books may be mentioned "A Breath from the Veldt," a magnificent and epoch-marking work, by John Guille Millais, illustrated by the author, and with a frontispiece by Sir John E. Millais, portraying the animals of South Africa; "The Book of Beauty (Late Victorian Era)," containing portraits mostly of celebrated artists, edited by Mrs. F. Harcourt Williamson, in two volumes; Du Maurier's "English Society"; Aubrey Beardsley's illustrations of "The Rape of the Lock"; "The Nude in Art," by H. S. Nichols; "Pictures of People," by Charles Dana Gibson; "John La Farge, Artist and Writer," by Cecilia Waern in "The Portfolio"; and "Phil May's Gutter Snipes," 50 original sketches in pen and ink.

History.—The history of "The Rise and Growth of the English Nation," by William Hickman Smith Aubrey, was completed by the issue during the year of the third volume, covering the period 1658–1895; Arthur Hassall added "The Making of the British Empire" (A. D. 1714–1832) to the "Oxford Manuals of English History"; another issue of which was "King and Parliament" (A. D. 1603–1714), by G. H. Wakeling; and Montague Burrows traced "The History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain." Vol. III appeared of James Hamilton Wylie's "History of England under Henry the Fourth," completing that work, and covering the period 1407–1410. Edgar Powell gave a volume to "The Rising in East Anglia in 1381"; James Gairdner fought again "The Battle of Bosworth," and, with the assistance of R. H. Brodie, arranged and catalogued Parts I and II of the fourteenth volume of "Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII," while a new edition was made of the "Paston Letters," edited by him, in three volumes. Ernest George Atkinson edited the "Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: 1598, January–1599, March"; John Gerard, S. J., asked "What was the Gunpowder Plot?" testing the traditional story by original evidence, and "The Jacobite Attempt of 1719" was the title given to letters of James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, edited, with an introduction and an appendix of documents, by W. K. Dickson. George Washington Prothero edited "Ireland, 1494–1868," with two introductory chapters by William O'Connor Morris, in the "Cambridge Historical Series," to which Edward Channing, an American, contributed "The United States of America, 1765–1865." In the "Cambridge Historical Essays" appeared "The Reign of Antoninus Pius," by E. E. Bryant, and "The Theory of the Divine Right of Kings," by J. Nelville Figgis. "The Union of England and Scotland" was a study of international history by James Mackinnon; Vol. V of "Social England," edited by H. D. Traill, embraced the period from the accession of George I to the battle of Waterloo; and John Ashton portrayed for us the condition of England "When George IV was King." Arthur T. Pringle edited Vol. IV of "The Diary and Consultation Book of the President, Governor, and Council at Fort St. George, 1685," which gives much light on the early history of England in Madras. "The Early Chartered Companies, 1296–1858" found historians in George Cawston and A. H. Keane, and "The Pioneers of Empire," by an anonymous "Imperialist," vindicated the principle of these companies, with special reference to the British South Africa Company. "The Great Irish Famine" was the title of a retrospect of fifty years (1845–'95) by W. P. O'Brien. "The 'Black Watch': The Record of an Historic Regiment" came from no less an authority than Archibald Forbes, and "A History of the 17th Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)" was written by Hon. J. W. Fortesque. "With Kelly to Chitral," by W. G. L. Beynon, and "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," by Slatin Pasha, translated by F. R. Wingate, belong to the history of recent days, as do "The Downfall of Prempeh," a diary of life with the native levy in Ashanti, 1895–'96, by R. S. S. Baden-Powell; "Madagascar in War Time," by E. F. Knight; "Two Campaigns: Madagascar and Ashantee," by Bennet Burleigh; "Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia," by F. C. Selous; and "Dr. Jameson's Raid," by Rev. James King. "A Diary of the Home-Rule Parliament, 1892–1895" was published by Henry W. Lucy. "Lectures on the Council of Trent," delivered at Oxford in 1892–'93 by James Anthony Froude, were collected into a volume; "Documents Illustrative of English Church History" were compiled from original sources by Henry Gee and William John Hardy; Dr. Clinton Locke contributed "The Age of the Great Western Schism" to the "Epochs of Church History Series"; and "The Life and Times of John Kettlewell," by the author of "Nicholas Ferrar," edited by Canon Carter, was a valuable addition to English Church history. Rev. W. Stephen wrote a "History of the Scottish Church," in two volumes. In the "Story of the Nations Series" we had "The Story of Bohemia," by Charles Edmund Maurice, and "The Balkans: Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro," by William Miller. "Undercurrents of the Second Empire" was the title of notes and recollections of Albert D. Vandam, and from Thomas March we have "The History of the Paris Commune of 1871." J. D. B. Griddle published Vol. I of "A History of the Deccan"; "Studies in Ancient History: The Second Series," by the late John Ferguson McLennan, comprising an inquiry into the origin of exogamy, were edited by his widow and Arthur Platt. "The Empire of the Ptolemies" was from the pen of J. P. Mahaffy; W. M. Flinders Petrie covered the seventeenth and eighteenth dynasties in the second volume of "A History of Egypt"; and the second of James F. McCurdy's work on "History, Prophecy, and the Monuments" carried us to "To the Fall of Nineveh." A "Historical Sketch of Armenia and the Armenians in Ancient and Modern Times" was written, with special reference to the present crisis, by "An Old Indian." Major-Gen. W. C. F. Molyneux described "Campaigning in South Africa and Egypt"; George McCall Theal wrote of "The Portuguese in South Africa"; and W. E. G. Fisher, a brief history of "The Transvaal and the Boers." "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages" was the theme of Israel Abrahams, and "The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the East" was written by Robert E. Anderson for the "Library of Useful Stories." The "Modern History of the City of London," tracing its municipal and social progress from 1760

to the present day, by C. Welch, was illustrated; and from Rev. James Raven, D. D., we had "A History of Suffolk"; while "Bygone Sussex" was revived by W. E. A. Axon. Vol. X was issued of the "Transactions of the Royal Historical Society" (new series), and Vol. VIII of "Cameos from English History," by C. M. Yonge, brought us to "The End of the Stewarts, 1662–1748."

Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Science.—The "Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science," delivered at Liverpool, Sept. 16, 1896, by its president, Sir Joseph Lister, was a remarkable one in that, being the first surgeon who has held that position in the association in virtue of his professional attainments, he dwelt upon the interdependence of science and the healing art, and with the extreme of modesty reviewed the progress of pathology with which his name is so closely connected. One of the most important scientific books of the year was "The Scenery of Switzerland and Causes to which it is due," by Sir John Lubbock, the result of a study of the physical geography of Switzerland made by the author in company with Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, in 1861. "Ice Work Present and Past," by T. G. Bonney, appeared in the "International Scientific Series." John W. Judd edited "The Student's Lyell," a manual of elementary geometry, and "The Story of Atlantis" purported to be a geographical, historical, and ethnological sketch," by W. Scott Elliot. Alfred W. Bennett devoted two volumes to "The Flora of the Alps," and two also contained "A Vertebrate Fauna of the Moray Basin," by J. A. Harvie-Brown and T. E. Buckley. "Problems of Biology" were submitted by George Sandeman, and Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., wrote on "Biological Experimentation: Its Functions and Limits." E. Bonavia, M. D., made "Studies in the Evolution of Animals," and C. J. Cornish wrote of "Animals at Work and Play: Their Activities and Emotions." Conway Lloyd Morgan published a work upon "Habit and Instinct." "Prehistoric Man and Beast" were the theme of Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, and John Smith treated of "Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire." "The Gases of the Atmosphere" had the history of their discovery traced by William Ramsey. "Mechanics: Dynamics, Statics, and Hydrostatics," by R. T. Glazebrook, appeared in the series of "Cambridge Natural Science Manuals." Vol. II of "The Cambridge Natural History" appeared, edited by S. F. Harmer and A. E. Shipley, and Part I of Vol. V contained, respectively, "Peripatus," by Adam Sedgwick, "Myriapods," by F. S. Sinclair, and "Insects," by David Sharp. Volume VI of "The Royal Natural History," edited by Richard Lydekker, reached "Invertebrate Animals." In "Allen's Naturalists' Library" we had two volumes of "A Handbook to the Order Lepidoptera," by W. F. Kirby; Edward Meyrick was the author of "A Handbook of British Lepidoptera"; Vol. II of "The Lepidoptera of the British Islands," by Charles E. Barret, covering "Heterocera, Sphinges, Bombyces," appeared; W. J. Gordon wrote "Our Country's Butterflies and Moths, and how to Know them"; J. W. Tutt devoted himself to "British Moths"; L. N. Badenoch became interested in "Romance of the Insect World"; and E. A. Butler in "Our Household Insects"; while "The Butterflies and Moths of Teneriffe" engrossed A. E. Holt-White, and T. Thorell prepared a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Spiders of Burmah." "Notes on the Birds of Northamptonshire and Neighborhood," by the late Lord Lilford, were illustrated by A. Thorburn and G. E. Lodge; "The Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar," by Lieut.-Col. L. Howard L. Irby, was much enlarged and beautified in a second edition, and Part IV of a "Dictionary of Birds," by A. Newton and Hans Gadow, covered "Sheathbill–Zygodactyli." J. A. Owen edited "The Wild Fowl and Sea Fowl of Great Britain," by "A Son of the Marshes," and "By the Deep Sea" was an introduction to the wild life of the British shores, by E. Step, who also published Vol. I of "Favorite Flowers of Garden and Greenhouse," illustrated with 316 plates, and containing cultural directions. George Murray wrote "An Introduction to the Study of Seaweed," and "Life in Ponds and Streams," by William S. Furneaux, appeared in the "Outdoor Library." "Round the Year: Short Nature Studies," by Prof. L. C. Miall, were illustrated by A. R. Hammond. Ralph S. Tarr was the author of an "Elementary Physical Geography"; "The Story of the Solar System" was told for general readers by George F. Chambers, in the "Library of Useful Stories"; and Francis Darwin prepared "The Elements of Botany" for the use of medical students. "The Indian Village Community" was examined by Baden Henry Baden Powell, with reference to the physical, ethnographic, and historical conditions of the provinces, and Major-Gen. Robley was an authority on "Moko: or, Maori Tattooing." Lina Eckenstein published "Women under Monasticism," chapters on saintlore and convent life between 500 and 1500; A. R. Cleveland, "Woman under the English Law, from the Landing of the Saxons to the Present Time"; and Georgiana Hill, "Women in English Life from Mediæval to Modern Times." Roy Devereux traced "The Ascent of Woman." "Elements of Psychology" were edited from notes of lectures delivered by George Croom Robertson, at University College, London, 1870, 1892, by C. A. Foley Rhys Davids; G. F. Stout published an "Analytic Psychology" in two volumes; William Caldwell examined "Schopenhauer's System in its Philosophical Significance"; as W. H. Fairbrother did "The Philosophy of Thomas Hill Green," and Lewis Carroll sent out Part I of "Symbolic Logic." R. P. Halleck advised "The Education of the Central Nervous System"; James Sully made "Studies of Childhood"; and "The Child and Childhood in Folk-Thought (The Child in Primitive Culture)" was the subject of Alexander Francis Chamberlain.

"The Principles of Sociology" complete the "Synthetic Philosophy" of Herbert Spencer, undertaken thirty-six years ago, of which it forms the eighth volume. Two of its divisions, "Ecclesiastical Institutions" and "Professional Institutions," have been previously printed, but the third, "Industrial Institutions," is entirely new. Two volumes were published of "Social Rights and Duties," addresses to ethical societies, by Leslie Stephen; and two of William E. Hartpole Lecky's opinions on "Democracy and Liberty." Sir Henry Wrixon gave a volume to "Socialism," being notes on a political tour; Egmont Hake and O. E. Wesslau described "The Coming Individualism"; and "The State and the Individual," by William Sharp McKechnie, was intended as an introduction to political science, with special reference to socialistic and individualistic theories. Sir J. R. Seeley offered an "Introduction to Political Science"; Leonard Whibley made a study of the character and organization of "Greek Oligarchies"; and Vols. I and II of "A Dictionary of Political Economy," edited by R. H. Palgrave, brought the work down from A to M. Geoffrey Drage attacked "The Labor Problem"; William Cunningham, D. D., considered "Modern Civilization in some of its Economic Aspects"; and F. W. Galton edited "Workers on their Industries," in the "Social Science Series," and Vol. I of "Select Documents illustrating the History of Trade Unionism," given to "The Tailor-

ing Trade," which had an introduction by the editor and a preface by Sidney Webb. The last work appeared in the series of "Studies in Economics and Political Science," another issue of which was "The History of Local Rates in England: Five Lectures," by Edwin Cannon. J. Shields Nicholson wrote on "Strikes and Social Problems"; William Smart published "Studies in Economics"; and Vols. VII and VIII were issued of Charles Booth's "Life and Labor of the People of London," both being given to "Population classified by Trades." "Money and its Relations to Prices" formed the theme of L. L. Price. Thomas Mackay offered critical and constructive essays on "Methods of Social Reform"; and in the "Criminology Series" appeared "Criminal Sociology," by Enrico Ferri. J. E. Vincent gave his attention to "The Land Question in North Wales," and F. A. McKenzie added "Sober by Act of Parliament" to the "Social Science Series." M. G. Mulhall was heard from on the "Industries and Wealth of Nations." "Federation and Empire" was a study in politics by Thomas Alfred Spalding, the author of "The House of Lords: A Retrospect and a Forecast"; "South Africa: Its People, Progress, and Problems" was a handbook for the present situation, by W. F. Purvis and L. V. Biggs; Olive Schreiner and C. S. Cronwright Schreiner (her husband) also wrote on "The Political Situation" in Cape Colony; and Percy A. Molterno wrote of "A Federal South Africa." "The Lost Possessions of England," by Walter Frewen Lord, presented history from a political standpoint; and yet two other political works remaining to be mentioned are "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty," by Thomas Lough, M. P., and "Egypt under the British," by H. F. Wood. "The Duties and Liabilities of Trustees" were the subject of six lectures delivered by Augustine Birrell in the Inner Temple during the year at the request of the Council of Legal Education.

Coming now to theological books, we have "The Philosophy of Belief: or, Law in Christian Theology," by the Duke of Argyll; "Eden Lost and Won," studies of the early history and final destiny of man as taught in Nature and revelation, by Sir J. W. Dawson; "The Doctrine of the Incarnation," by R. L. Ottley, in two volumes; and "The Principle of the Incarnation," by H. C. Powell. Hon. W. E. Gladstone edited "The Works of Joseph Butler, Sometime Lord Bishop of Durham," in two volumes, and also contributed "Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler": "The Traditional Text of the Holy Gospels," as vindicated and established by Dean John W. Burgon, was followed by a sequel, from the same author, entitled "The Causes of the Corruption of the Traditional Text of the Holy Gospels"; William Wright, D. D., edited "The Illustrated Bible Treasury," by Sir Charles Wilson, A. H. Sayce, E. Naville, and others; S. D. Salmond edited a "Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature"; in the "International Critical Commentary" appeared "A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Gospel according to St. Mark," by Rev. Ezra P. Gould, and a similar work upon the gospel of "St. Luke," by Dr. Alfred Plummer; "St. Paul the Traveler and the Roman Citizen" came from W. M. Ramsay. From the Rev. John Watson we have two volumes—"The Cure of Souls," the Lyman Beecher Lectures on preaching delivered at Yale University during the year; and "The Mind of the Master," a collection of essays or sermons. "Nature and Christ: A Revelation of the Unseen" was the theme of Dr. Joseph Agar Beet, and "Creation centered in Christ" of Henry Gratton Guinness. Rev. Stopford A. Brooke preached upon "The Old Testament and Modern Life"; "Wholesome Words" came from Dr. C. A. Heurtley; Dr. Alexander Balmain Bruce published "With Open Face: or, Jesus Mirrored in Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John"; Rev. E. F. Sampson, "Christ Church Sermons"; Dean Edward Clarence Paget, "Silence, and Other Sermons"; Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe delivered 13 addresses before the Northfield (Mass.) Bible Conference, in August, 1895, which were collected into a volume entitled "The Life of Privilege, Possession, Peace, and Power," and also post-conference addresses on the same occasion, upon "The Victorious Life." Bishop William Boyd Carpenter and other eminent authorities offered "Sermon Preparation Recollections and Suggestions"; Dr. Robert F. Horton discoursed on "The Teaching of Jesus" and "On the Art of Living together"; and Dr. Alexander Whyte of "The Four Temperaments," the last in the series of "Little Books on Religion," another issue of which was "The Seven Words from the Cross," by W. Robertson Nicoll. "Paths of Duty," by Archdeacon F. W. Farrar, offered counsels to young men. James Martineau contributed a preface to "A Spiritual Faith: Sermons," by John Hamilton Thom. "The Child, the Wise Man, and the Devil" was a poetic homily in prose on revealed religion, by Coulson Kernahan, and "The Work of the Church in London," a series of lectures delivered in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, during the summer of 1896, consisted of "1. East London," by the Bishop of Stepney; "2. West London," by the Bishop of Marlborough; "3. South London," by the Bishop of Southwark; and "4. London Over the Border," by the Lord Bishop of St. Albans, the Archbishop-elect of Canterbury contributing an introduction. T. W. Rhys Davids wrote on "Buddhism," and William Simpson published "The Buddhist Praying Wheel," a collection of material bearing upon the symbolism of the wheel and circular movements in custom and religious ritual. W. Garrett Horder compiled and edited "The Treasury of American Sacred Song." George Jacob Holyoake wrote on "English Secularism," and collaborated with Dr. F. W. Horton and others on "Good Reading about Many Books."

Books of a miscellaneous character which may as well be inserted here as in any other place include "Stock Exchange Investments," by William Hickman Smith Aubrey, and "Stock Exchange Values: A Decade of Finance, 1885–1895," by S. F. Van Oss and Frederick C. Mathieson & Sons; "Naval Policy," by G. W. Steevens, and "Naval Administration," by Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, the last in the series of "Royal Navy Handbooks," edited by Charles Napier Robinson; "The Romance of the Sea: Its Fictions, Facts, and Folklore," by Frederick Whymper; "The Romance of Commerce," by J. Macdonald Oxley; "The Post Office Service," by Arthur H. Norway; and "On the Track of the Mail Coach," by F. E. Baines, an authority on postal affairs; "The Natural History of the Marketable Marine Fishes of the British Islands," by Robert Oliver Cunningham, M. D.; Vol. II of "Battles of the 19th Century," by Archibald Forbes, G. A. Henty, A. Griffiths, etc.; "Guns and Cavalry," by Major E. S. May; "Navigation for Yachtsmen," compiled by Vincent J. English; "Calcareous Cements," by Gilbert R. Redgrave; Vol. I of "Cotton Spinning," by William Scott Taggart, including all processes up to end of carding; a manual of "Artistic and Scientific Taxidermy and Modeling," by Montagu Browne; "The Tears of the Heliades: Amber as a Gem," by W. A. Buffum; "Eyesight and School Life," by Simeon Snell; and "Public Health in European Capitals," by Thomas Morrison Legge, M. D. "A Complete Bibliography of Fencing and Dueling" was the work of Charles A. Thimm; Sir R. Payne-Gallwey sent out a third series of "Letters to Young Shoot-

ers," containing 200 illustrations; W. Smith wrote "The Life of a Fox" for the "Sportsman's Library"; "Red Deer," in the "Fur and Feather Series," had the "Natural History" written by H. A. Macpherson; "Deer-Stalking," by Cameron of Lochiel; "Stag Hunting," by Viscount Ebrington; and "Cookery," by Alexander Innes Shan. Theodore Taunton chronicled "Famous Horses," and Nat Gould was at home "On and Off the Turf in Australia." "The Hastings Chess Tournament, 1895" was edited by Horace F. Cheshire, and E. Freeborough edited "Chess Endings," a companion to "Chess Openings." "The Feasts of Autolycus," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, appeared in the "Mayfair Series," to which Julia Constant Fletcher (George Fleming) contributed "For Plain Women only." "A Book of Scoundrels," by Charles Whibley, presented the novel view of the artist as a thief.

Poetry.—Noble and beautiful has been pronounced "The Tale of Balen," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, who again selected a British subject for a poem, and the "New Poems, Hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected" of Christina Rossetti were edited by William Michael Rossetti, and accompanied with a portrait from a pencil drawing by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; "The Rossetti Birthday Book" was also edited by Olivia Rossetti; Sir Lewis Morris published "Idyls and Lyrics"; and Frederick Tennyson, "Poems of the Day and Year." "Selections from the Poems of George John Romanes" were accompanied with an introduction by T. Herbert Warren; and the "Poems" of Cecil Frances Alexander were edited with a preface by William Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. To a younger generation belong "New Ballads," by John Davidson; "The Purple East," a series of sonnets on England's desertion of Armenia, by William Watson; and "England's Darling, and other Poems," by the poet laureate, Alfred Austin. "From the Hills of Dream: Mountain Songs and Island Runes" was by Flora Macleod; "Poems and Ballads" came from Q; "Under Quicken Boughs," from Nora Hopper; "Spring's Immortality, and other Poems," from J. Mackenzie Bell; "Songs and Rhymes," from B. W. J. Trewaldwyn; "Poems," from Jennings Carmichael (Mrs. Francis Mullis); "Under Cross and Crescent," from Violet Fane; "Sonnets and Songs," from May Bateman; "A Lover's Breastknot" and "Miracle Plays: Our Lord's Coming and Childhood," from Katharine Tynan Hinkson; "Piccadilly Poems," from J. L. Owen; "More Hawarden Horace," from C. L. Graves; "Song Favors," from C. W. Dalmon; "Verses," from J. A. Nicklin "Random Rhymes," from Sam Wood; "Aëromancy," from Margaret L. Woods, who also published "Wild Justice," a dramatic poem; and "The Christ upon the Hill," a ballad by Cosmo Monkhouse, was illustrated with etchings by W. Strang. "Christ in Hades," by Stephen Phillips, the author of "Eremus," and a first book of "London Visions," by Laurence Binyon, "Post-Mortem, and Other Poems" by Reginald A. Beckett, deserve mention, as do "The Flower Seller, and Other Poems" of Lady Lindsay and "Day Dreams," by Rev. Alfred Gurney. "A Sextet of Singers," who were respectively George Barlow, J. H. Blaikie, Paganus (L. Cranmer Byng), Vincent O'Sullivan, Walter Herries Pollock, and Sidney R. Thompson, provoked another volume, "Sung by Six," namely, S. K. Cowan, J. H. Cousins, W. M. Knox, L. J. McQuilland, W. T. Anderson, and J. J. Pender. Arthur Munby told of "Ann Morgan's Love"; James Dryden Hosken published "Christopher Marlowe and Belphegor," two short poems; Frederic Langbridge, "The Scales of Heaven"; Gustav Kobbé, "My Rosary, and Other Poems"; Vincent O'Sullivan, "Poems"; T. Wratislaw, "Orchids"; Arthur Christopher Benson, "Lord Vyet, and Other Poets"; Mrs. G. Colmore, "Poems of Love and Life"; Norman R. Gale, "Songs for Little People," which were supplemented by Gabriel Setoun's (Thomas Hepburn) "Child World" and William Canton's "W. V., her Book, and Various Verses." Louisa Shore's "Poems" were accompanied with a memoir by her sister and an "appreciation" by Frederic Harrison; Winifred Lucas contributed "Units" to the poetry of the year, as F. B. T. M. Coutts did "Poems"; Charles W. Cayzer, "Poems of Love and Nature"; F. W. Kingston, "Julian's Vision, and Other Poems"; Eleanor Foster, "With the Tide, and Other Poems"; Percy Hemingway, "The Happy Wanderer"; and A. E. Housman, "A Shropshire Lad." Robert Bridges wrote the "Ode for the Bicentenary Commemoration of Henry Purcell, and Other Poems"; "The Poems of Joseph Le Fanu" were edited by Alfred Percival Graves; and among volumes of collections may be mentioned "West Country Poets," edited by W. H. K. Wright; "Lyra Celtica," edited by Elizabeth A. Sharp, with an introduction and notes by William Sharp; "Lyrical Verse from Elizabeth to Victoria," selected and edited by Oswald Crawfurd; two volumes of "Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles," edited by Martha Foote Crow; "A London Garland," selected from five centuries of English verse, by William Ernest Henley, with pictures by members of the Society of Illustrators; Vol. V of "English Minstrelsie," edited by S. Baring-Gould; Vol. II of "Lyrical Poetry from the Bible," edited by Ernest Rhys; "Ros Rosarum ex Horto Poetarum," by E. V. B. (Mrs. Eleanor Vere Gordon Boyle); "Poetry of Sport," selected and edited by Hedley Peek, in the "Badminton Library"; and "Book Verse," an anthology of poems of books and bookmen from the earliest times to recent years, edited by W. Roberts. The Burns centenary called forth numerous editions of the works of the poet, among which that edited by Andrew Lang, with the assistance of W. A. Craigie, may be mentioned; nor is the Eversley "Wordsworth," edited by Prof. Knight, to be overlooked. Vol. I was also issued of "The Works of Lord Byron," edited by W. E. Henley; Robert Bridges contributed an introduction to the "Poems" of John Keats, edited by G. Thorn Drewry; and in the series of "Nineteenth Century Classics," edited by Clement K. Shorter, we had Matthew Arnold's "Alaric at Rome, and Other Poems," with an introduction by Richard Garnett, and "The Strayed Reveler, Empedocles on Etna," and other poems, to which William Sharp supplied an introduction. Among the dramatic words of the year are to be noted "Attila, my Attila!" by Michael Field; "Charlecote; or, The Trial of William Shakespeare," by John Boyd Thatcher; and "The Husband of Poverty," who was St. Francis of Assisi, according to Henry Neville Maughan. The "Selected Works" of Sir John Vanbrugh were edited in the series of "The Best Plays of the Old Dramatists," and T. Donovan gave us a volume of "English Historical Plays."

Voyages and Travels.—Hugh R. Haweis filled two volumes with "Travel and Talk, 1885–'93–'95," detailing the 100,000 miles traversed by him in visiting all quarters of the globe; "Across Greenland's Ice Fields," by M. Douglas, told of the adventures of Nansen and Peary on the great ice cap; and "The Cruise of the 'Antarctic,'" by H. J. Bull, of a voyage to the south polar regions in 1895; while "Through the Subarctic Forests" was the record of a canoe journey made by Warburton Pike from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly lakes and down the

Yukon river to the Bering Sea. "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," by Walter Dwight Wilcox, was superbly illustrated, with 25 full-page photogravures and numerous text illustrations from photographs taken by the author. "In the Northman's Land," by Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, the author of "Up the Niger," described travel and folklore in the Hardanger Fiord and Fjeld, while William A. Baillie Grohman wrote of "Sport in the Alps in the Past and Present," and Rev. Walter Weston of "Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps." Stuart Henry published "Paris Days and Evenings," and Capt. the Hon. D. Bingham, "Recollections of Paris," in two volumes. "In the Volcanic Eifel," by Katherine S. and Gilbert S. Macquoid, told of a holiday ramble through some of the grandest scenery of Germany, and H. Ellen Browning described "A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary." David G. Hogarth was "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant." E. A. Brayley Hodgetts went "Round about Armenia," and James Wells, D. D., gave "Travel Pictures from Palestine." Sir Edwin Arnold had a new volume on "East and West," and "With the Yacht and Camera in Eastern Waters" was by the Earl of Cavan. Rev. G. Cockburn described "John Chinaman: His Ways and Notions"; R. S. Gundry wrote on "China, Present and Past"; and Mrs. Archibald Little published "My Diary in a Chinese Farm." "The Heart of a Continent" was a narrative of travels in Manchuria, across the Gobi Desert, through the Himalayas, the Pamirs and Chitral, 1884–'94, by Frank E. Younghusband, and two volumes on "The Exploration of the Central Caucasus," by Douglas W. Freshfield, were magnificently illustrated. Walter B. Harris went "From Batum to Baghdad via Tiflis, Tabriz, and Persian Kurdistan"; Gen. Sir Thomas Edward Gordon told of "Persia Revisited"; E. Treacher Collins was at home "In the Kingdom of the Shah"; and Major-Gen. Sir Charles Wilson edited a "Handbook for Travelers in Asia Minor, Trans-Caucasia, Persia, etc." "The New Siberia," by H. de Windt, was an account of a visit to the penal island of Sakhalin and political prison and mines of the Trans-Baikal District, Eastern Siberia; F. St. J. Gore described "Lights and Shades of Hill Life in the Afghan and Hindu Highlands of the Punjab"; as Samuel J. Stone did "Travel and Sport in and beyond the Himalayas," the last work being illustrated by Charles Whymper. "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of India," by Col. Pollok, "Leaves from a Diary in Lower Bengal," by C. S. Retired, and "With the Jungle Folk," a sketch of Burmese village life, by E. D. Cuming, illustrated by a Burmese artist, may be classed together, and from Mrs. Gwendolen Trench Gascoigne we have "Among Pagodas and Fair Ladies." "Through the Buffer State" was a record of recent travels through Borneo, Siam, and Cambodia, by Surgeon-Major Macgregor, and Henry Ling Roth wrote of "The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo," Andrew Lang contributing a preface to the two volumes. Henry Duff Traill journeyed "From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier," and Stanley Lane-Pool edited "Cairo Fifty Years Ago," by E. W. Lane. "Hausaland: or, Fifteen Hundred Miles through the Central Soudan" came from Charles Henry Robinson, and G. F. Scott Elliot was "A Naturalist in Mid-Africa." Walter B. Harris was again heard from in "Tafilet," the narrative of a journey of exploration in the Atlas mountains and the oases of the northwestern Sahara; "The Great Rift Valley," by J. W. Gregory, gives the results of a new East African expedition; Alice Blanche Balfour traveled "Twelve Hundred Miles in an Ox Wagon" through South Africa; and A. H. Keane was the author of the second volume of "Africa" in Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel," being devoted to "South Africa." Rev. James Sibree pictured "Madagascar before the Conquest." Edward A. Fitzgerald published "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps," being an account of travel and discovery; Albert T. Calvert, "The Exploration of Australia"; and "A Peripatetic Parson" visited "Parts of the Pacific." James Rodway was heard from on "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," and British Guiana and its Resources" were treated by the author of "Sardinia and its Resources." "The Journal of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks during Captain Cook's First Voyage in H. M. S. 'Endeavor,' in 1768–'71" was edited by Sir Joseph D. Hooker, and a handsome volume was made of George Borrow's "The Bible in Spain," edited, with notes and a glossary, by Ulick Ralph Burke. For young folks were written "Sweetheart Travelers," by Samuel R. Crockett, illustrated by Gordon Browne and W. H. C. Groome, and "How Dick and Molly saw England," by M. H. Cornwall Legh. "Strathendrick and its Inhabitants from Early Times" came from John Guthrie Smith; "Rambles in Galloway," from Malcolm McL. Harper; and "Scotland, Picturesque and Traditional" from George Eyre-Todd; while Edmund Bogg went "From Edendale to the Plains of York"; David Dippie Dixon described "Whittingham Vale, Northumberland," and John Lloyd Warden Page, "The Coasts of Devon and Lundy Island." A new cheaper edition was issued of "Walks in Florence and its Environs," by Susan and Joanna Horner, in two volumes.

The following are the figures of book-production in England during the year, from the "Publishers' Circular":

DIVISIONS.	1895.		1896.	
	New books.	New editions.	New books.	New editions.
Theology, sermons, biblical, etc..	501	69	503	100
Educational, classical, and philological	660	111	529	114
Novels, tales, and juvenile works.	1,544	347	1,654	525
Law, jurisprudence, etc	57	33	182	50
Political and social economy, trade and commerce	168	23	247	99
Arts, sciences, and illustrated works	96	16	315	65
Voyages, travels, geographical research	268	75	191	32
History, biography, etc	353	68	580	137
Poetry and the drama	231	16	284	123
Yearbooks and serials in vols	311	...	318	...
Medicine, surgery, etc	153	53	117	45
Belles-lettres, essays, monographs, etc	400	42	130	23
Miscellaneous, including pamphlets, not sermons	749	182	289	26
Totals	5,581	935 5,581	5,234	1,339 5,234
		6,516		6,573

LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1896. Though the restrictions of space necessarily increase with increasing publishing activity, the following summary is believed to represent with reasonable fullness the literary record of the various lands, movements, and writers, books of great momentary interest as well as those of lasting importance being noted:

Belgium.—Various phases of national history and development are illustrated in Ed. van Even's important "Louvain dans le Passé et le Présent" (now completed); the interesting "Pages d'Histoire locale gantoise" (third series), by Prosper Claeys; Herman van Duyse's "Les Cosaques à Gand (1814)"; Romberg's curious "Les Journaux à Gand pendant les Cent Jours"; Demarteau's "historical study of

the democracy in Liège from 1384 to 1419"; Gen. Wauvermans's "Histoire de l'École cartographique belge et anversoise du 16e Siècle"; Prosper Poullet's shrewd remarks upon "public feeling in Belgium during the French occupation of 1795–1814 and during the early years of the kingdom of the Netherlands"; Eugène Hubert's essay on the "Mémoires de Goswin de Fierlant" (dealing with the abolition of torture in the Netherlands in the eighteenth century); Part II of Paul Fredericq's "Corpus Documentorum Inquisitionis Neerlandicæ," edited with critical thoroughness; P. Alexandre's "Histoire du Conseil Privé dans les anciens Pays-Bas"; Armand Heins's suggestive "Étapes de l'Histoire sociale de la Belgique"; Godefroid Kurth's "La Frontière linguistique en Belgique et dans le Nord de la France"; Edmond Marchal's exhaustive and erudite "La Sculpture et les Chefs-d'Œuvre de l'Orfèvrerie belges"; and J. Halkins's curious "Étude sur la Culture de la Vigne en Belgique." In biography there are Kurth's finely illustrated volume on Clovis, picturesque in style and erudite; Ch. Moeller's piquant "Eléonore d'Autriche et de Bourgogne"; "Mgr. Seghers, l'Apôtre d'Alaska," by the Abbé de Baets; and Ernest Discailles's lifelike portrait of "Charles Rogier," the great Liberal statesman.

A. J. Wauters and A. Buyl have compiled a useful "Bibliographie du Congo, 1880–'95." Jules Leclercq's "Au Pays de Paul et Virginie" is a "most remarkable book of travel." H. Pirenne studies the "Origines des Constitutions urbaines au Moyen-Age"; O. Laurent gives information about "Les Universités des deux Mondes"; O. Merten, in "Les Limites de la Philosophie," protests against the "newer tendencies of experimental psychology." F. A. Gevaert has issued a masterly work on "La Mélopée antique dans le Chant de l'Église latine." Contributions to literary criticism are: G. Hecq and L. Paris's "La Poésie française au Moyen-Age et à la Renaissance"; Ferdinand Loise's "L'Histoire de la Poésie italienne"; and Eugène Gilbert's interesting "Le Roman en France pendant le 19e Siècle." J. Defrecheux and Ch. Gothier have brought out an "Anthologie des Poètes wallons." The dissensions in the camp of "Les jeunes Belgiques" appear to increase. New works by the younger writers are: Maurice Mæterlinck's mystical "Le Trésor des Humbles"; Ch. Lemonnier's "Contes flamands"; Georges Rodenbach's "La Vocation" and "Les Vies encloses" (verse); and Émile Greyson's "Sous les Brumes et les Clartés des Flandres." Others deserving notice are: Louis Delattre's "Une Rose à la Bouche," Alfred Lavachery's "Dinah Didière," Frantz Mahutte's "Sans Horizon," Sander Pierron's "Berthilde d'Hageleere," and Émile Verhæren's rather incoherent "Poèmes" and "Les Villes tentaculaires." Georges Eekhoud, in "Philaster, ou l'Amour qui saigne," translates Beaumont and Fletcher's "Love lies a-bleeding."

Flemish historical works of varying importance have been published by Frans de Potter, E. Poffé, J. Broeckaert, Scheire, E. Geudens, E. Gailliard, and others. Victor de Hoon offers an important exposition of "Grondbeginselen van het belgisch Strafrecht"; O. Pijffersen investigates "Het Gebruik der Talen in burgerlijke Zaken" (the use of French and Flemish in Belgian law courts); Mme. Lievevrouw-Coopman deals with the education of "Het Volkskind." Mlles. M. E. Belpaire and Hilda Ram, Pol de Mont, Aug. Gittée, J. van Landschoot, and A. de Cock have compiled collections of popular tales and traditions; L. Simons has made an excellent translation of Beowulf; J. Vercoullie has edited the mystic writings of Zuster Hadewijch; an interesting sixteenth-century drama, "Van Charon den Helschen Scippere," has been unearthed by W. de Vreese; and K. de Flou and E. Gailliard have published two erudite reports on Flemish MSS. in London libraries. "Stijlaffectatie bij Shakespeare" are revealed by Maurits Basse. "Oude and nieuwe Kunst" in Belgium and Holland is dealt with by Max Rooses, and F. van Duyse has a masterly essay on "Het eenstemmig fransch en nederlandsch wereldlijk Lied in de belgische Gewesten." There has appeared the third and last volume of the works of Jan van Rijswijck, a polemical writer and noted journalist. Flemish literature is characterized by a calm that stands in marked contrast to the discord in the French ranks. Fiction is plentiful and includes important work. Mlle. Virginie Loveling (whose masterly "Een dure Eed" won the five-yearly prize of 5,000 francs for the encouragement of Flemish literature) has published "Het Land der Verbeelding" (two stories depicting Flemish village life with her keen psychological analysis and picturesque description) and "Mijnheer Connehaye." The veteran Sleeckx has written an important historical romance, "Vesalius in Spanje." Tried writers such as Gustaaf Segers and Omer Wattez are supporting their reputation, while Herman Bogaerd, Eug. Leën, F. Stockmans, Leo van Nerum, and other young authors are making their way. No remarkable poetical or dramatic work has appeared, though much has been published. The volumes of verse by Gustaaf de Mey, O. Kops, Vict. van de Weghe, R. de Cneudt, and Hélène Lapidoth-Swarth ("Blanke Duiven," sweet and graceful verses) may be mentioned, as also Isidoor Albert's "Boudewijn Hapken," a historical drama based upon the mediæval history of Flanders.

Bohemia.—Vol. III of "Städte- und Urkundenbücher aus Böhmen," edited by L. Schlesinger for the Verein für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen, has appeared. New books of travel are Kořenský's voluminous description of his travels round the world in 1893–'94; Paul Durdík's recollections of life in Sumatra and description of Spanish bull fights; and Guth's account of his travels "After the Midnight Sun." Z. Winter, in "Život Cirkevní v Čechách: kulturně-historický obraz z Xv a Xvi Století," contributes to the ecclesiastical history of Bohemia in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Alex. Neklan considers "Die böhmische Frage." The Čecho-Slavonian Ethnographic Exhibition, held at Prague in 1895, is described in a profusely illustrated volume; the "Gesellschaft zur Förderung deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen" has issued Part I (by J. Neuwirth) of "Forschungen zur Kunstgeschichte Böhmens," dealing with "Mittelalterliche Wandgemälde und Tafelbilder der Burg Karlstein"; and "Manes," the new society of young painters, has issued "Sketches and Drawings of M. Aleš," a most original artist. In literary criticism there are Krejčí's reports on the Bohemian literature of the day; Vorel's essay on the novel; and F. X. Šalda's sharp criticism of contemporary literary productions.

The desire for a regeneration of literature finds expression in various ways and in different circles. The Clerical party, controlling the two important journals "Hlídka" (critical) and "Nový Svět" (publishing original matter), expects literary salvation only from strictly religious principles. This view, upheld by prominent writers, such as Vychodil and Bouška, is supported by Julius Zeyer, who has published "Three Legends of the Crucifix," in prose ("full of earnest religious zeal"), and a fairy drama, "Radovid and Mahulena" (published in the "Květy"), the subject of both being drawn from the national tales of the Slavonians. On the other hand, we have the principles and tendencies of the group of young writers connected with the "Moderní

Revue," vehement admirers of the French, German, and English decadents, though striving for individual freedom of expression. Or, again, the new men standing aloof from both these schools: O. Březina, author of "The Dawn in the West" (poems), Šlejhar, with his stories "What Life passes by," and Sova, author of "A Broken Soul.' Unsuccessful attempts to bring these conflicting elements to agreement were the manifesto issued by a number of new men under the name of "Moderna," and the "Almanac of the Secession," to which writers of all tendencies were asked to contribute by the "Moderní Revue." But we are assured that while literary effort is in consequence limited and scattered, the increased and lively interest in literary matters promises well for the future. Numerous collections of short stories again characterize the trend of prose fiction. Such are "Kalibuv zločin," by Rais, and Stašek's "Blouznivci našich hor," both strong descriptions of Bohemian highland life; Svoboda's "Short Tales"; and Kaminský's "Studies and Tales." Štech's "Hloží" and "Koleje" deal with the social life of small towns. No special originality marks the efforts of the female writers Božena Viková Kunětická ("Minulost"—"The Past"—interesting novel of modern life), Gabriela Preiss ("Stories from Carinthia" and "Pictures without Frames"), and Ružena Svobodová ("On Sandy Ground" and "An Overburdened Ear of Corn"). New poetry is Klášterský's "Living Shadows"; Kaminský's "Two Tales in Verse" and "Motives from Sychrov"; the well-known story writer Šimáček's successful "A-wooing"; Kvapil's "Oddanost"; and "Book of the Parcæ" and "Atropos," tinged with a mournful resignation, by the prolific Vrchlický, a collected edition of whose works is appearing. The new movement referred to is felt in dramatic works by young authors, notably Hilbert's "Vina" and Kvapil's "Bludička" (cleverly characterizing Prague society and artist life), both very successful.

Denmark.—A new and enlarged edition of Trap's useful statistical and topographical work on Denmark has appeared. The active Selskab for Udgivelse af Kilder til dansk Historie is publishing a "Samling af Danmarks Lavsskraaer fra Middelalderen." E. Löventhal, a missionary, describes "Indien för og nu," and the Lithuanians are depicted in Aage Meyer's "A People that awakens." H. J. Hansen reflects upon "Germanisirung af dansk Videnskab." H. Höffding considers "Jean Jacques Rousseau og hans Filosofi." Alfred Lehmann continues his important work "Over Tro og Trolddom fra de ældste Tider til vore Dage," and V. Bang writes of "Hexevæsen og Hexeforfölgelser især i Danmark." Of archæological interest are J. Magnus Petersen's "Beskrivelse og Afbildninger af Kalkmalerier i danske Kirker"; V. Boye's "Fund af Egekister fra Bronzealdren i Danmark"; and J. Steenstrup's "Det store Sölvfund ved Gundestrup i Jylland 1891." Vol. I of Konrad Gislason's "Efterladte Skrifter" comprises "Forelæsninger over oldnordiske Skjaldekvad." "Danmarks Literatur i Middelalderen, med Henblik til det övrige Nordens" forms the theme of J. Paludan.

Reference was made last year to the gradual disappearance of crass naturalism, and now Johannes Jörgensen, writing of his conversion to Romanism, charges his former literary partisans with loose morals. The year's fiction includes Holger Drachmann's mediæval novel "Kitzwalde"; Peter Mariager's posthumous novel on Sparta; Henrik Pontoppidan's "Dommens Dag" (completing a trilogy of novels describing the Grundtvigian movement); Peter Nansen's "Guds Fred"; "Æbelö," a fantastic love idyl, by Sophus Michaëlis; Carl Evald's "Den gamle Stue"; J. Möller's "Tabte Töiler"; K. Larsen's "Doktor Ix"; S. Schandorph's "Alice og mindre Fortællinger"; and J. Schjörring's "Svundne Drömnar." Ludvig Holstein, a young writer, has made his mark with a volume of melodious verse. Among new dramatic publications are Holger Drachmann's volume of short "Melodramer," and E. Brandes's "Muhammed: Skuespil."

Sigurdur Kristjansson, the Icelandic publisher, is bringing out a cheap edition of the Icelandic sagas, and a series of 20 biographies of noted Icelanders, the first 2 treated being the historian Jon Espolin and the poet Magnus Jonsson.

France.—The stream of printed matter dealing with the Revolution and the Empire still pours out with unabated force. Thus we have Armand Dayot's finely illustrated work on the revolution; Eugène Spuller's "Hommes et Choses de la Révolution"; A. Challamel's "Les Clubs contre-révolutionnaires" and "Actes de la Commune de Paris pendant la Révolution," by S. Lacroix, both in the "Collection de Documents relatifs à l'Histoire de Paris"; "La Preparation de la Guerre de Vendée, 1789–'93" and "La Vendée patriote, 1793–'94," by Ch. L. Chassin; "Vie à Paris pendant une Année de la Révolution," vividly described by Isambert; "Journal d'un Prêtre Parisien" during the revolution, published by C. d'Héricault; L. Sciout's "Le Directoire"; G. Lenôtre's "Un Conspirateur royaliste pendant la Terreur: le Baron de Batz, 1792–'95; Albert Tournier's attempts to rehabilitate "Vadier, Président du Comité de Sûreté générale pendant la Terreur"; the interesting "Mémoires, 1771–1815" of Madame de Chastenay; "Le Mariage de Madame Roland: trois Anneés de Correspondance amoureuse (1777–1780)," edited by A. Join-Lambert (not telling much that is new): Geoffroy de Grandmaison's "Napoléon et ses récentes Historiens" (studied from the standpoint of a Christian moralist); Joseph Turquan's "La Générale Bonaparte"; "L'Impératrice Joséphine" (aiming at a true picture of the empress), "Les Sœurs de Napoléon," and "La Reine Hortense"; Henri Bouchot's "La Toilette à la Cour de Napoléon: Chiffons et Politique de grandes Dames, 1810–'15"; the Marquis de Sassenay's authoritative "Les derniers Mois de Murat"; Huon de Penanster's "Une Conspiration en l'An XI et en l'An XII"; "Opérations du 3e Corps, 1806–'7: Rapport du Maréchal Davout, Duc d'Auerstaedt, publié par son Neveu, le Général Davout," a literary document of much value; the "Mémoires" (1802–'32) of the Général Comte de Saint-Chamans; Sebastien Blaze's "Mémoires d'un Aide-Major sous le 1er Empire," an account of the Spanish war, 1808–1814, supplementing Thiébault; and Col. de Poyen's "Les Guerres des Antilles de 1793 à 1815." "Les Complots militaires sous la Restauration," by E. Guillon; A. Calmon's "Histoire parlementaire des Finances de la Monarchie de Juillet"; Count d'Osmond's "Reliques et Impressions"; the letters of the Duchesse de Broglie; Othenin d'Haussonville's impartial and sympathetic essay on the Comte de Paris; and Vol. I of the "Mémoires" of the Baron d'Haussez, 1814–'24, cover the following period. Napoleon III and the second empire are dealt with from various standpoints in the Duc de Persigny's somewhat cynical "Mémoires"; Denormandie's "Notes et Souvenirs," of the siege of Paris and the Commune, described also in A. Barron's "Sous le Drapeau rouge"; Thirria's "Napoléon III avant l'Empire"; Pierre de Lano's "L'Amour à Paris sous le Second Empire"; Étienne Lamy's valuable "Etudes sur le Second Empire" ("marked by a reaction against the violent attacks on Napoleon III"); Rousset's military history, "La seconde Campagne de la France: Histoire générale de la Guerre franco-allemande"; and Henri Rochefort's "Les Aventures de ma Vie." Still other works dealing with various periods and phases of French

history are: E. Carette's "Les Assemblées provinciales de la Gaule romaine"; Richard Waddington's "Louis XIV et les Préliminaires de la Guerre de Sept Ans" and "Louis XV et le Renversement des Alliances"; "Le Grand Siècle Louis XIV: les Arts, les Idées," by Ém. Bourgeois; the Duc d'Aumale's "Histoire des Princes de Condé" (completed); E. Rodocanachi's "Renée de France, Duchesse de Ferrare," conscientious, yet brilliant; E. de Broglie's "Les Portefeuilles du Président Bouhier: Extraits et Fragments de Correspondances littéraires, 1715–'46"; "Précis historique des Assemblées parlementaires et des hautes Cours de Justice en France, 1781–1895," by Léon Muel; Amédée Delorme's spirited "Lettres d'un Zouave: de Constantine à Sebastopol"; P. de Coubertin's frank and thorough account of the political and constitutional "Évolution française sous la troisième République"; Ch. de Lacombe's monograph on Berryer, the noted Legitimist orator; Germain Bapst's biography of Canrobert; Chesnelong's "Campagne royaliste de 1873"; the Duc de Broglie's "Mission de M. de Gontaut-Biron à Berlin," relating the story of the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Prussia, 1871–'78; the Marquis de Gabriac's "Souvenirs diplomatiques de Russie et de l'Allemagne"; Élie de Cyon's "Histoire de l'Entente franco-russe, 1886–'94: Documents et Souvenirs" (second edition); Mme. Edgar Quinet's moralizing "La France idéale"; Gabriel Hanotaux's "L'Affaire de Madagascar"; "La Vérité sur la Guerre de Madagascar," by Col. XXX; and H. Galli's "La Guerre à Madagascar: Histoire anecdotique de l'Expédition. Historical works dealing with other countries are: Léon Cahun's positive "Introduction à l'Histoire de l'Asie: Turcs et Mongols des Origines à 1405"; "Une Princesse romaine au XVIIe Siècle, Maria Mancini Colonna," by Lucien Perey (Lucie Herpin); Gabriel Syveton's "Une Cour et un Aventurier au XVIIIe Siècle: le Baron de Ripperda"; René de Kerallain's "La Jeunesse de Bougainville et la Guerre de Sept Ans" in Canada; Désiré Charnay's translation of "Lettres de Fernand Cortes à Charles V sur la Découverte et la Conquête du Mexique"; Auguste Moireau's "Histoire des États Unis"; Émile Gebhardt's delightful "Moines et Papes: Essai de Psychologie historique"; Thureau-Dangin's "Saint-Bernardin de Sienne"; A. G. Drandar's "Les Evénements politiques en Bulgarie depuis 1876 jusqu'à nos Jours"; L. Dupuy-Peyou's "Bulgarie aux Bulgares, hier, aujourdhui, demain," and G. Bley's "La Roumanie: Étude économique et commerciale." Ch. V. Langlois's "Manuel de Bibliographie historique" is a handy and efficient guide; G. Capus takes us "A travers la Bosnie et l'Herzégovine"; Bazin's "La Terre d'Espagne" is marked by graceful simplicity: Dugard's "La Société Américaine" and Auguste Lutaud's "Aux États-Unis" are appreciative though not always accurate: Th. Bentzon describes "Les Américaines chez Elles" with fidelity and grace; and Grille and Laborde tell of "Les Travaux publics aux États-Unis." Noteworthy publications in economics are Henry Michel's masterly critical essay upon "L'Idée de l'État" in France since the revolution; Paul Lafitte's "Le Parti Modéré, ce qu'il est, ce qu'il doit être": "Organisme et Société," by René Worms (author also of "La Science et l'Art en Économie politique"), attempting to "resuscitate the metaphysical conception of the state"; Count de Luçay's interesting historical account of "decentralization," with special reference to the transformation of the French provinces into *départements*; Charles Benoist's original and daring treatment of universal suffrage; M. de Marcère's proposed reformed municipal law; Colson's study of railways and the budget; "Les Chemins de Fer aux États-Unis," by L. Paul-Dubois; Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's quite monumental "Traité théorique et pratique d'Économie politique"; and "Les Tribulations de M. Faubert," by Yves Guyot (author also of "L'Économie de l'Effort"), a humorous and sensible criticism of the graduated income tax. The "Mécanisme de la Vie moderne" is dissected by G. d'Avenel; B. Malon discusses "La Morale sociale"; and Léon Bourgeois "Solidarité." Concerned with the ever-present question of socialism are Léon Say's "Contre le Socialisme" (posthumous, like his "Les Finances" in the "Vie Nationale" series); G. de Molinari's brilliantly polemical "Comment se résoudra la Question sociale"; "Demagogues et Socialistes," by Joseph Reinach (author also of "L'Histoire d'un Idéal"), in which "the Liberal principles of 1789 are contrasted with the collectivist doctrines of the school of Karl Marx"; Léon de Seilhac's discriminating "Le Monde socialiste: Groupes et Programmes"; and G. Deville's "Principes socialistes." Arthur Desjardin considers "P. J. Proudhon, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, sa Doctrine"; Georges Weill traces the development of the school of Saint-Simon, as does S. Charléty in "Histoire du Saint-Simonisme, 1825–'64"; Clémenceau makes his *début* as a philosopher in his idealistic "Le grand Pan," tedious in treatment and "declamatory and turgid" in style; M. de Freycinet has produced a graceful and lucid "Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences." Gustave Vapereau presents notes and impressions on "L'Homme et la Vie"; La Vtsse. d'Adhémar discourses on "Nouvelle Éducation de la Femme dans les Classes cultivées," G. Compayré on "L'Enseignement secondaire aux États-Unis" and "L'Enseignement supérieur aux États-Unis," and Jacques Parmentier on the "Histoire de l'Éducation en Angleterre." Ferdinand Brunetière's somewhat acrimonious "Éducation et Instruction" deals with the educational value of Latin. Sully-Prudhomme's "Que sais-je?" contains some exquisite passages. J. Grand-Carteret tells of "Les Almanachs français, publiés à Paris, 1600–1895." "La Critique littéraire: Étude philosophique" is by A. Ricardon. Contributions to literary history are a notable "Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature françaises des Origines à 1900," by various eminent writers, edited by Petit de Julleville; Raoul Rosières's valuable critical "Recherches sur la Poésie contemporaine"; G. L. Fonsegrive's "Les Livres et les Idées, 1894–'95," studied from the Christian standpoint; René Doumic's "Études sur la Littérature française" and the somewhat ephemeral "La Vie et les Mœurs au Jour le Jour"; Jusserand's excellent "Histoire abrégée de la Littérature anglaise"; Augustin Filon's "Le Théâtre anglais, hier, aujourd'hui, demain"; Amédée Roux's history of Italian literature (4 volumes); Charles Rabany's "Carlo Goldoni: le Théâtre et la Vie en Italie au 18e Siècle"; J. Kont's "La Hongroie littéraire et scientifique"; E. Combe's "Profils et Types de la Littérature russe"; and Arsène Houssaye's light and not very important "Souvenirs de Jeunesse, 1830–'50." Important monographs on individual writers are: Eug. Ritter's "La Famille et la Jeunesse de J. J. Rousseau," offering much new material; Léo Clarétie's "Jean Jacques Rousseau et ses Amies"; J. Texte's "Jean Jacques Rousseau et les Origines du Cosmopolitisme littéraire. Etude sur les Relations littéraires de la France et de l'Angleterre au 18e Siècle"; the interesting "Chateaubriand, sa Femme et ses Amis," by G. Pailhès; Paul Stapfer's "La Famille et les Amis de Montaigne: Causeries autour du Sujet"; Le Breton's lenient account of "Rivarol: sa Vie, ses Idées, son Talent"; Lafenestre's "Lafontaine" (in the series "Grands Écrivains français"); François Descostes's

enthusiastic account of "Joseph de Maistre, pendant la Révolution"; P. Régnier's "Le Tartuffe des Comédiens," an instructive edition from the actor's point of view; "Un Roman d'Amour," a contribution to Balzac literature by Spœlberch de Lovenjoul; "Souvenirs et Correspondances" of Mme. Octave Feuillet; André Theuriet's autobiographical "Années de Printemps"; Nourrisson's "Voltaire et le Voltairianisme"; Henri Lion's conscientious "Les Tragédies et les Théories dramatiques de Voltaire"; "L'Italie du XVI Siècle: L'Arétin," by Pierre Gauthiez; and Émile Grucker's "Lessing." Collective literary biography and criticism is supplied in T. de Wyzewa's "Écrivains étrangers"; "Penseurs et Poètes," by Gaston Paris; Vol. VI of Jules Lemaître's "Les Contemporains," composed principally of an appreciative article on Lamartine; and René Doumic's "Les Jeunes: Études et Portraits." Of the "Journal des Goncourt" (that curious document on the literary life of France in the latter half of this century) Vol. IX has appeared—the last, for Ed. de Goncourt is dead. Vol. IV of Coppées "Mon Franc-Parler" contains excellent reading on Bourget, Les Parnassiens, and Alexandre Dumas. The Vicomte Eugène Melchior de Vogüé's "Devant le Siècle" has noteworthy pages on Hérédia, Taine, Montégut, and Canrobert; the late Jules Simon's "Quatre Portraits" depicts Lamartine, Cardinal Lavigerie, Renan, and William II; James Darmesteter's valuable "Nouvelles Études anglaises" have been collected by his widow; the "Lettres intimes 1842–'45" of Ernest and Henriette Renan have seen the light. O. Uzanne studies the "Physiologie des Quais de Paris" Jules Martin writes interestingly of "Nos Académiciens" and Comte de Francqueville traces "Le premier Siècle de l'Institut de France." Noteworthy publications on art subjects are: G. Larroumet's "L'Art et l'État en France"; André Michel's "Notes sur l'Art moderne"; Edmond de Goncourt's monograph on the great Japanese painter "Hokousai"; Gruyer's "La Peinture au Château de Chantilly"; "La Peinture en Europe," a series on the galleries of Europe, begun by Lafenestre and Richtenberger. E. Maindron has brought out a new volume of "Les Affiches illustrées, 1885–'96." Of archæological interest are Hamdy Bey and Théodore Reinach's "Une Nécropole royale à Sidon" and G. Schlumberger's "Mélanges d'Archéologie byzantine." Gounod's "Mémoires d'un Artiste" and Camille Bellaigue's clever "Portraits et Silhouettes de Musiciens" are interesting contributions to musical biography; Adolphe Jullien has issued "Musique: Mélanges d'Histoire et de Critique musicale et dramatique."

Of the always considerable number of novels, many are ephemeral. Still, the noteworthy or even readable ones are numerous. Zola's "Rome" has naturally excited much varying criticism, the consensus of which seems to be that the book, with its commonplace historical and descriptive details, its pessimistic view of Roman ecclesiasticism, its various limitations and defects, yet shows a marvelous power of observation and word painting. Bourget lays bare his weak points in "Une Idylle tragique"; his power of analysis and description seems to wane and his style to deteriorate. The irresistible charm and beautiful language of Pierre Loüys's "Aphrodite" are offset by unwarranted license. The psychological method is exemplified in E. Estaunié's "L'Empreinte"; "L'Effort," by Paul Margueritte; and Jean Bertheroy's interesting "Le Roman d'une Ame." "Chemin fleuri," by Gaston Deschamps; Georges Ohnet's forcible and bright "La Fille du Deputé" and "L'inutile Richesse"; "Céphise," by Mme. Henry Gréville; "O mon Passé," by Hugues Le Roux; R. Dombre's delightful and witty "Tante Rabat-Joie," are proof that "there are still novels published in France which a young girl may read." Further works of fiction are: the brilliant "Le Roi Apépi" and "Après Fortune faite," by Victor Cherbuliez; "Dernier Refuge," by E. Rod (who has written also "Scènes de la Vie suisse"); Jean Aicard's "Notre Dame d'Amour" ("full of sunshine"); M. Prevost's "Le Mariage de Juliette" and "Le Jardin Sécret" (dealing with Parisian femininity in high life); P. Hervieu's "Le petit Duc"; J. Reibrach's "Par l'Amour" and "La Brise"; Jean Ricard's "Le Chemin de la Paix"; A. Daudet's "Soutien de Famille"; E. Daudet's "Don Rafael" (one of his "slightly heavy but valuable historical romances") and "Drapeaux ennemis"; H. Lavedan's "Petites Fêtes" and Les petites Visites"; P. Capual's "Un noble Cœur" ("healthy and clean"); "Miracle d'Amour" and its "suite et fin," "Le petit Charbonnier," by P. Sales; J. Rameau's charming and clean "Le Cœur de Régine"; "Une double Épreuve" (short stories), by Mme. Blanc (Th. Bentzon); Jean Kermohr's "Marcel Andrès" ("interesting, spirited, highly moral"); P. Mael's "Les derniers Hommes rouges: Roman d'Aventures" and "Petit Ange"; Ch. De Rouvre's realistic "A deux"; D. Lesueur's "A Force d'aimer"; R. Maizeroy's "En Volupté"; Roujon's "Miremonde" (a "spirited picture of Don Juan's remorse"); J. Richepin's "Flamboche" (scourging society) and "Les Étapes d'un Réfractaire"; J. H. Rosny's "Le Serment"; the prolific A. Theuriet's characteristic "Cœurs meurtris"; Paul Adam's "La Force du mal" (strong, though at times repulsively naturalistic); "Le Chemin du Cœur," "Gog," and "La Maison de la Vieille," by Catulle Mendès, whose facile style and insincere eroticism degrade his fine talent; Paul Arène's "Contes choisis" (some admirable, others commonplace); and "La Princesse sous Verre: Contes pour Catherine Pozzi," by the *décadent* Jean Lorrain, who has given also his "Sensations et Souvenirs." There is little new poetry to speak of. The late Paul Verlaine published "Confessions: Notes autobiographiques" (1844–'71), and of his poems a posthumous volume, "Invectives," has been issued. Verlaine, it appears, has also edited the poems of his friend Arthur Rimbaud, the "poète maudite." The Société de l'Histoire littéraire de France has published "Les dernières Poésies de Marguerite de Navarre," which had remained unpublished for over three centuries. In the dramatic field there is little of note: Meilhac's "Grosse Fortune"; Maurice Talmeyr's "Les Mufles" (substituting apparently unstudied pantomime for monologues and soliloquies); Pierre Valdagne's comely "La Blague" (interesting, but lacking in the national quality indicated by its title); and "Au Bonheur des Dames" (after Zola's novel), by Charles Hugot and Raoul de Saint Arroman. Josephin (Sar) Péladan's Romanesque drama "Prince de Byzane" has fine passages, but is full of vague mysticism. At Vittel, the folk-drama "Jeanne d'Arc" was given by peasants of Dombasie and Menie.

The Provençal success of the year was "Li Rouge doú Miejour ("The Reds of the Midi") a vivid recital of the doings of the Marseilles battalion during the French Revolution, by Félix Gras, the official head of the Félibrige, described in E. Lintilhac's "Les Félibres: a travers leur Monde et leur Poésie." Frédéric Mistral, whose play "La Reine Jeanne" was announced for performance, has completed "Lou Pouèmo dóu Rose" ("Le Poème du Rhone"), a 4,000-line poem which he holds to be the crowning effort of his life.

Germany.—The late Ludwig von Giesebrecht's thorough and readable "Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit" ("the best history of the German Em-

pire . . . of which our German literature can boast") has been brought to a premature end with the sixth volume, written by B. von Simson from fragments left by the author. Giesebrecht was a distinguished pupil of Leopold von Ranke, whose memory is worthily honored in Moritz Ritter's "Leopold von Ranke, seine Geistesentwickelung und seine Geschichtschreibung" and whose "History of the Popes" has found a rival in the equally impartial and objective "Geschichte der Päpste seit dem Ausgange des Mittelalters," by Ludwig Pastor, a Roman Catholic. Friedrich Reuter's "Die Erlanger Burschenschaft, 1816–'33: ein Beitrag zur innern Geschichte der Restaurationszeit"; J. v. Verdy du Vernois's "Im grossen Hauptquartier, 1870–'71: persönliche Erinnerungen"; Graf F. Frankenberg's "Kriegstagebücher aus 1866 und 1870–'71"; and Karl Bleibtreu's "Kritische Beiträge zur Geschichte des Krieges 1870'–'71," are devoted to special periods.

New publications in local history are Eugen Schneider's "Württembergische Geschichte"; Joseph Partsch's well-studied "Schlesien: eine Landeskunde für das deutsche Volk auf wissenschaftlicher Grundlage"; "Italienische Beiträge zur Geschichte der Provinz Ostpreussen," edited by Hm. Ehrenberg; and "Das Deutschthum in Elsass-Lothringen 1870–'95: Rückblicke und Betrachtungen von einem Deutschnationalen." Max Zimmermann's "Bosheit oder Unkenntniss? Eine Entgegnung auf die beiden Flugschriften des chemaligen bayrischen Premier-lieutenants Rudolf Krafft 'Glänzendes Elend' und 'Kasernen-Elend'" is an answer to the two pamphlets on the life of the German officers on starvation pay and of privates which caused such a stir last year. R. Fitzner's "Deutsches Kolonial-Handbuch" is a comprehensive and authoritative account of German colonial policy. Various phases of history are treated in Eduard Graf Wilczek's suggestive and instructive "Das Mittelmeer, seine Stellung in der Weltgeschichte und seine historische Rolle im Seewesen"; Georg Grupp's "Culturgeschichte des Mittelalters"; and A. Stauffer's "Zwölf Gestalten der Glanzzeit Athens im Zusammenhange der kulturentwicklung." Otto Simon's "Französische politische Mauer-Anschläge, 1870–'71" shows the extravagant tone of these political posters. In "Armenien und Europa" Dr. Lepsius arraigns both Turkey and the Christian powers. Part IV of Konrad Miller's noteworthy series of "Aelteste Weltkarten" is a monograph on the circular world map of the thirteenth century preserved in Hereford cathedral. Kiepert and Huelsen's excellent "Formæ Urbis Romæ antiquæ" is based upon the latest surveys and discoveries. New works on the "Dark Continent" are "Deutsch-Ost-Afrika: wissenschaftliche Forschungsresultate . . ."; Oskar Lenz's "Wanderungen in Afrika" (the "result of original observation and ripe experience"); Graf von Götzen's interesting "Durch Afrika von Ost nach West"; Passarge's "Adamana: Bericht über die Expedition des deutschen Kamerun-Komité's in den Jahren 1893–'94" (laying most stress on the scientific results of the expedition); "Nama und Damara" (a full account of "German Southwest Africa"), by H. von François; F. J. von Bülow's "Deutsch-Südwestafrika"; and L. Hevesi's "Wilhelm Junker: Lebensbild eines Afrikaforschers." Rudolf Slatin Pascha's "Feuer und Schwert im Sudan" was well received. Anton Tuma's "Serbien" (useful, not profound); Hm. Abich's "Aus kaukasischen Ländern: Reisebriefe" (posthumous); C. Hahn's "Kaukasische Reisen und Studien"; P. D. Fischer's well-written "Betrachtungen eines in Deutschland reisenden Deutschen"; "Bericht über eine im Auftrage der k. bay. Staatsregierung ausgeführten Reise nach Nordamerika und zur Columbischen Weltausstellung in Chicago" (chiefly a condensed account of the achievements of civil and mechanical engineering in the United States), by G. Ehrne v. Melchthal and V. Zehender; and Rudolf Lindau's "Aus China und Japan," are other works of description and travel. New biographies are Gen. v. Conrady's "Leben und Wirken des Generals . . . Carl v. Grolman: ein Beitrag zur Zeitgeschichte der Könige Friedrich Wilhelms III. und Friedrich Wilhelms IV."; Friedrich Meinecke's "Das Leben des Generalfeldmarschalls Hermann von Boyen" (Vol. I, 1771–1814); "Erzherzog Carl von Oesterreich als Feldherr und Heeresorganisator," by von Angeli; Otto Pflüf's "Cardinal v. Geissel," "one of the first and principal representatives of modern ultramontanism"; and Bruno Gebhardt's "Wilhelm v. Humboldt als Staatsmann." New Bismarckiana includes Karl Strecker's "Das Bismarck-Museum" (reproducing diplomas of honorary citizenship, addresses presented by societies, etc.), and "Bismarck's Briefe an den General Leopold von Gerlach," edited by Horst Kohl. "Gräfin Elise von Bernstorff, geborene Gräfin von Dernath: ein Bild aus der Zeit von 1789 bis 1835. Aus ihren Aufzeichnungen" is a fine addition to memoir literature. Graf Ernst von Münnich's "Memoiren" and "Aus meinem Leben: Erinnerungen und Rückblicke," by the late Carl Vogt, are further autobiographical works. Noteworthy volumes of correspondence are Theodor Billroth's delightful "Briefe"; "Ausgewählte Briefe" of David Friedrich Strauss, edited by E. Zeller; "Briefe Ferdinand Lassalle's an Georg Herwegh" and "Briefe von und an Georg Herwegh," both issued by the latter's son Marcel; three parts of Moltke's "Militärische Korrespondenz," forming the first division of his "Militärische Werke," issued by the "Grosse Generalstab"; the correspondence of Count von Roon with Clemens Theodor Perthes, published by Otto Perthes; "Nikolaus Lenau's Briefe an Emilie von Reinbeck und deren Gatten Georg von Reinbeck von 1832 bis 1844," edited by A. Schlossar; and Hans von Bülow's "Briefe und Schriften." The scattered and unfinished writings ("Schriften und Entwürfe") of F. Nietzsche are being collected by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Foerster. Georg Plechanow furnishes "Beiträge zur Geschichte des Materialismus." W. Wundt gives a "Grundriss der Psychologie." A fitting tribute to the memory of the late Georg von Gizycki, noted for his "scientific systematization of ethics," is paid by Paul von Gizycki in "Vom Baume der Erkenntniss: Fragmente zur Ethik und Psychologie aus der Weltliteratur." Gizycki's gifted widow founded "Die Frauenbewegung," a journal, covering a specialty contributed to also in Julius Duboc's "Fünfzig Jahre Frauenfrage in Deutschland: Geschichte und Kritik" and A. Albert's pamphlet "Die Frauen und das Studium der Medicin" and Dr. Em. Hannak's "Die Frauen und das Studium der Medicin kritisch beleuchtet," the first arguing against, the second for, the admission of women to the university for the study of medicine. "Die Judengemeinden des Mittelalters, insbesondere die Judengemeinde der Reichsstadt Ulm: ein Beitrag zur deutschen Städte- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte," is by E. Nübling. Theodor Herzl, in "Der Judenstaat: Versuch einer modernen Lösung der Judenfrage," proposes the reconstitution of the kingdom of Israel. Sigm. Riezler has an exceedingly valuable "Geschichte der Hexenprozesse in Bayern." In economics there are Münsterberg's "Japan's auswärtiger Handel, 1542–1854"; Rich. Ehrenberg's "Hamburg und England im Zeitalter der Koenigin Elisabeth," illustrating Germany's superiority to England in commerce and economic development during a period dealt with

by the same author in "Das Zeitalter der Fugger: Geldkapital und Creditverkehr im 16. Jahrhundert"; Eugen v. Bergmann's "Die Wirthschaftskrisen: die Geschichte der nationalökonomischen Krisentheorien"; L. Grossmann's "Die Mathematik im Dienste der Nationalökonomie"; and A. Schaeffle's "Die Steuern" (clear, if subjective). Adph. v. Wenckstern writes of "Marx." Vol. I of Georg Waitz's "Gesammelte Abhandlungen" is devoted to "Abhandlungen zur deutschen Verfassungs- und Rechtsgeschichte," and F. Keutgen's "Untersuchungen über den Ursprung der deutschen Stadtverfassung" is a brief, scholarly view of the whole voluminous discussion of this question. Sepp tells of "Neue hochwichtige Entdeckungen auf der zweiten Palästinafahrt. Erwerbung Kapharnaums für das katholische Deutschland und des Johanniterspitals für Preussen." Under the auspices of the Saxon Ministry of Worship and Public Instruction, Conrad Cichorius has undertaken an exhaustive account of "Die Reliefs der Traianssäule." Goethe literature is increased by C. Ruland's "Aus dem Goethe Nationalmuseum" (published by the Goethe Gesellschaft), dealing with the "great Olympian" as a draughtsman, and Albert Bielschowsky's masterly "Goethe, sein Leben und seine Werke." Shakespeare is considered from various standpoints in "Der Anekdotenschatz Bacon-Shakspere's," E. Bormann's new attempt to support the Bacon theory, which J. Schipper opposes in "Der Bacon-Bacillus: zur Beleuchtung des Shakspere-Bacon-Unsinnes"; Rch. Koppel's "Shakespeare-Studien"; E. W. Sievers's posthumous "Shakespeare's zweiter mittelalterlicher Dramen-Cyclus," characterized as profound; and Leop. Wurth's valuable "Das Wortspiel bei Shakespeare." Karl Rosner represents "Shakspere's Hamlet im Lichte der Neuropathologie" as the victim of nervous disease, indicating the poet's own psychical condition, a theory refuted in F. Rubenstein's "Hamlet als Neurastheniker." Fritz Reuter, that classic in Platt-Deutsch, is receiving increased attention, as witness G. Raatz's "Wahrheit und Dichtung in Fritz Reuter's Werken, Urbilder bekannter Reuter-Gestalten"; K. T. Gädertz's "Aus Fritz Reuter's jungen und alten Tagen," and "Fritz Reuter's Briefe an seinen Vater, . . . 1827–'41; hrsg. von Frz. Engel." In German literary history we have Eug. Wolff's excellent "Geschichte der deutschen Literatur" brought down to the present; Alfred Biese's "Lyrische Dichtung und neuere deutsche Lyriker"; Karl Borinski's suggestive "Geschichte der deutschen Literatur seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters," covering 1483–1832; Alfred Beetschen's "Literarische Begegnungen" with Karl Spitteler, Arnold Ott, Laura Marholm, Hermann Lingg, Joseph Joachim, Meinrad Lienert, Martin Greiff, Ola Hansson, and others; Hans Grasberger's "Naturgeschichte des Schnaderhüpfels"; Aug. Holder's useful "Geschichte der schwäbischen Dialektdichtung"; and Louis Waeles's monograph on Nikolaus Becker, the author of "Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien deutschen Rhein." Two useful handbooks are Kürschner's "Handbuch der deutschen Presse," giving information about every German periodical, and Dahm's "Das litterarische Berlin," giving data regarding all periodicals in that city. Georg Zimmermann introduces us to "Fürstliche Schriftsteller des 19. Jahrhunderts." Roman Woerner considers "Henrik Ibsen's Jugenddramen." Julius Stettenheim is witty as always in his quasi-autobiographical "Heitere Erinnerungen: keine Biographie." A series of "Künstler-Monographien," begun under the direction of H. Knackfuss, already includes volumes on Raphael, Rembrandt, Menzel, and Knaus. Rudolf Lehmann has published interesting "Erinnerungen eines Künstlers." "Die Bücherliebhaberei" is described by Otto Mühlbrecht. The custom of honoring persons by issuing memorial volumes has occasioned "Karl Immermann: eine Gedächtnisschrift zum 100. Geburtstage des Dichters, mit Beiträgen von R. Fellner, J. Geffcken, O. H. Geffcken, R. M. Meyer u. Fr. Schultess"; a volume in honor of the completion of twenty-five years of academic work by Eduard Sievers, edited by Prof. Kaufmann and John Meier; and "Adolf Bastian, als Festgruss zu seinem 70. Geburtstage, 26 Juni, 1896," containing essays on anthropology, etc., by "his friends and admirers."

Acuteness of psychological analysis distinguishes the writings of two female authors, Goswine von Berlepsch and *Emil Marriott* (Emilie Mataja) from the many products of purely narrative fiction. The first-named writer, in "Mutter," deals with the same problem as did Max Nordau in his play "Die Kugel," but "with far more delicacy and depth." Emilie Mataja, who "makes a special study of psychological problems such as can only originate in Romanist circles and orders," in "Seine Gottheit" illustrates the crass contrast between a highly refined spiritualism and an honest but almost brutal materialism. The usual ballast of historical or archæological learning is carried with varying degrees of grace in Felix Dahn's "Chlodovech"; "Kyparissos," by E. Eckstein; W. Jensen's "Der Hohenstaufer Ausgang"; K. Berkow's "Schuldlos geopfert;" and F. von Koeppen's "Das Opfer für das Vaterland" (introducing Bluecher and other celebrities of his time). New fiction furthermore includes F. Spielhagen's "Zum Zeitvertreib"; Paul Heyse's "Ueber allen Gipfeln"; A. Wilbrandt's "Vater und Sohn, und andere Geschichten"; W. Jensen's "Auf der Ganerbenburg: eine tragikomische Historie"; Hm. Heiberg's "Fluch der Schönheit"; A. Zapp's "Offizierstöchter: sozialer Roman aus dem Frauenleben"; Rdf. Elcho's "Petrus"; F. v. Zobeltitz's "An der Wende"; Emil Ertl's "Opfer der Zeit: zwei Novellen aus dem Wiener Leben"; Js. Cotta's "Verweibt: ein Cyklus moderner Novellen"; Heinz Tovote's "Heisses Blut" (short stories, including three excellent sketches—"Auf Vorposten," "Ein Sommerabend," and "In den Schütten"—the rest being either trifles or dismal attempts at naughtiness or pathological description); Paul Lindau's "Der kleine Finger"; Rhld. Ortmann's "Um eine Fürstenkrone"; Marie v. Ebner-Eschenbach's "Rittmeister Brand und Bertram Vogelweid: zwei Novellen" (not equal to her best work); S. Junghans's "Geschieden"; O. Schubin's "Con flocchi"; F. v. Kapff-Essenther's "Schulden"; Anna v. Gersdorff's "Am Arbeitsmarkt" (an interesting work by a promising writer); N. v. Eschstruth's "Der Stern des Glücks"; B. v. Suttner's "High Life"; "Die Erbin von Roseneck," a story for young girls by Agnes Willms-Wildermuth, the worthy daughter of the noted Ottilie Wildermuth; Bobertag's "Mit allen Waffen"; R. Lindau's "Erzählungen eines Effendi"; H. Wachenhusen's "Eine Frauenschuld"; Richard Voss's "Villa Taverna"; Th. Fontane's "Effi Briest"; E. v. Wolzogen's "Ecce ego. Erst komme ich"; E. Wichert's "Die Schwestern"; and L. Ganghofer's "Schloss Hubertus." The collected poems of the young Marie Eugenie delle Grazie, marked by lofty pathos and deep, tender feeling, hold high rank. Though issued as a third edition, the book is practically new, thanks to her ruthless self-criticism. Martin Greif, who occupies a foremost place as a lyric poet, has begun an issue of his poems and dramas, the latter hardly of lasting interest. The "naïve simplicity" of Greif is akin to the note struck by the *Naturpoeten* coming from the ranks of the people, such as Johanna Ambrosius, the peasant woman (whose poems have gone through the twenty-eighth edition), Bechert, a master furrier, and Katha-

rina Koch, a poor servant girl, who has become known by *vers d'occasion*. J. G. Fischer, a veteran of the Swabian school, shows remarkable intellectual freshness in "Gedichte eines Achtzigjährigen." "Herbstblätter," the posthumous poems of F. W. Weber, reveal goodness and amiability rather than sublimity. "In Freud und Leid: letzte Lieder" is a posthumous volume by Julius Sturm, noted for his religious poems, of whom A. Hepding has written "Julius Sturm ein Gedenkblatt." The prominent dramatic works of the year were: "Florian Geyer," by Gerhart Hauptmann (who here ventured for the first time into the historical field, while remaining faithful to his favorite subject and form) —which play, with all its flaws, was a literary and dramatic event, a "strangely monstrous and strangely fascinating picture of popular wrath and popular delusion"—and Ernst von Wildenbruch's tragedy "Heinrich und sein Geschlecht," introducing Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, and noted as a triumph of idealism. The latter author's "Jungfer Immergrün" (one act) and "Der Junge von Hennersdorf," Volksstücke of no account, were written for the "Alt Berlin" theater of the "Gewerbeausstellung," as were also E. v. Wolzogen's "Die schwere Noth" (one act), Karl Bleibtreu's "Wendentaufe," and Konrad Alberti's "Büsserin." Other plays are: A. Wilbrandt's "Die Eidgenossen" (dealing with the Burgundian wars and the inspired hermit monk Klaus von der Flühe); "Gräfin Fritzi," by O. Blumenthal; Felix Philippi's successful "Wer war's?"; the comedy "Lebenswende," disappointing to the admirers of Max Halbe (called in exaggerated terms "the most modern of Germans"); actress Clara Ziegler's "Flirten," a one-act comedy; Ludwig Fulda's dramatic *Märchen* "Der Sohn des Kalifen"; Paul Blumenthal's comedy "Einmaleins"; Schönthan and Koppel-Ellfeld's comedy "Comtesse Guckerl"; Paul Lindau's "Die Erste" and "Der Abend," which made a strong impression, as did also his dramatization of his novel "Die Brüder"; "Die Offizielle Frau" Hans Olden's dramatization of R. H. Savage's novel, sensationally effective; the inexhaustible Gust. v. Moser's "Moralische Menschen"; Natalie von Eschstruth's *Lieutenants-Komödie* "Sie wird geküsst": Hans Hochfeldt's "Der Kampf der Frau," a striking picture of the struggle for existence; "Fräulein Doktor," by Oskar Walther and Leo Stein, treating the woman question in an amusing manner; "Savonarola," by Rich. Voss; "Das Hungerloos," by Heinrich Vollrat Schumacher; Lubliner's "Die junge Frau Arneck," amusing and not at all deep; Viktor Leon's "Gebildete Menschen," a capital, healthy Volksstück; "Goldene Herzen," deservedly successful, by *E. Karlweis* (Karl Weiss); Arnold Ott's very promising one-act "Frangipani" and the first act of his "Karl der Kühne," performed at the Stadttheater of Basle (valuable to Swiss literature by its courageous support of talent); and Hermann Sudermann's much-discussed "Fritzchen," the first of a cycle of one-act dramas showing "how men behave some hours before going to certain death." Adolph L'Arronge has written "Deutsches Theater und deutsche Schauspielkunst"; a six-volume folio work on "Die Theater Wiens" is in course of publication (Vol. II, on "Das neue Hofburgtheater," by F. J. Bayer; Vol. III, on the "Burgtheater," by O. Teuber); Sittinger considers "Die dramatische Tradition in Oesterreich"; Ludwig Eisenberg writes interestingly of "Adolf Sonnenthal: eine Künstler-Laufbahn als Beitrag zur modernen Burgtheater-Geschichte"; Ferd. Struck tells of "Die ältesten Zeiten des Theaters zu Stralsund (1697–1834)"; and Eugen Guglia is sincerely enthusiastic about "Friedrich Mitterwurzer."

Greece.—The most important historical publication is the "History of Ali Pasha," by Spyridon Aravantinos, describing the tyrant of Epirus and his times with a full knowledge of the literature of the subject and the addition of much new material. "Memorabilia in Contemporary History," by Spyridon Malakis, contains much readable matter on the recent history of Greece; M. Gedeon, in "Proikonnesos," gives an interesting account of that island in the Sea of Marmora, and has also edited the first printed edition of the "Typicon" of the Auxentius Monastery in Bithynia; George Hatzidakis adduces strong proofs of "The Hellenism of the Ancient Macedonians," and in his "Downfall of the Idols," a reply to E. Rhoidis's "Idols," deals with the "much-disputed problem of the language which the modern Greeks should write"; Anton Vallindas contributes a useful "History of the Island of Cythnus:" Demetrios Philios, who directed the excavations at Eleusis during 1884–'94, has published in French a graceful account of "Éleusis, ses Mystères, ses Ruines, et son Musée"; Tryphon Evangelidis offers a monograph on Gennadios Scholarios, the first patriarch after the capture of Constantinople; the "Population of Ancient Attica" forms the theme of Aristides Panagiotidis; the Greeks of the Diaspora are described in Johannes Lambridis's "Greek Colonies"; and G. Paraskevopulos records somewhat superficial personal observations in "Journeys through Greece." The revival of the Olympic games has called into existence a literature of its own. Of "The Olympic Games, 776 B.C.–1896 A.D.," published in elegant form by Carl Beck in Greek, French, German, and English, the first portion, by S. P. Lambros and N. G. Politis, is devoted to "The Olympic Games in Antiquity," and Part II to the new Olympic games held in Athens in April, 1896. Another work on "The Olympic Games," published by G. Kasdonis, contains historico-archæological essays by G. Sotiriades, C. Tsundas ("Olympia" and "Greek Games"), E. Lykudis, Sp. Lambros ("Gymnastic Games among the Byzantines"), etc. "Greece during the Olympic Games," published at the office of the "Akropolis," handsomely illustrated, gives "a picture of the political, social, and educated life of Greece." "On the Spuriousness of 'The Laws' of Plato," by Miltiades Pantazis, and "Critical Emendations of Thucydides," by J. Argyriades, are noted among philological publications. The inscriptions of Eressos in Lesbos have been collected by Emmanuel David, who prefixes an introduction on the Æolian dialect. A. Papadopulos Kerameus has printed from a tenth-century manuscript of Jerusalem the treatise of Theodorete of Kyrros in answer to some questions put to him by certain of the bishops of Egypt; it appears that it had hitherto been incorrectly ascribed to Justin Martyr. In a collection of Greek tales issued by the publisher Kasdonis are represented the best story writers in Neo-Hellenic literature, which has sustained a loss in the death of G. Bizyenos. The ranks of novelists are increased by Alexandra Papadopulu, Arinoe Papadopulu, and Eugenie Zographu (author of some promising novelettes), the last two being included among the female authors scored in a witty though exaggerated criticism by E. Rhoidis, which stirred up a vigorous controversy. In poetry the most noteworthy publication is "Poems new and old," by A. Provelengios, who writes partly in the language of the educated classes ("the so-called *kathareuousa*"), partly in the popular dialect, and whose charm is said to be specially irresistible in his poems of the sea. "From the Rock of Phreattys," by the blind D. Sakellaropulos, "contains much verse, but little poetry." Not much can be said of the drama. Worthy of note are "Marcella," by B. Demetra-

kopulos, and "Pädomazoma," a prize play, by Demetrius Kamburoglos. The former author (with his tragedy "Irene the Athenian") and the latter (with the comedy "The Key of the Till") were successful in the dramatic competition of Lassanis, for which, it is said, 13 comedies and 31 other plays were sent in, most of them not worthy of note, the comedies being remarkably coarse and commonplace.

Holland.—(For Flemish authors, see Belgium.) Various phases of national history are treated in Bussemaker's discussion of the "separation of North and South Netherland in 1579"; H. Brugmans's "Verslag van een Onderzoek in Engeland naar Archivalia," relating to Holland; E. W. Moes's meritorious "Iconographia Batavia"; A. J. M. Brouwer-Ancher's book on "De Gilden" of Amsterdam; and F. van Rijsens's "Geschiedenis van ons Vaderland." New works on the Dutch East Indies include G. B. Hooijer's important "Krijgsgeschiedenis van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1811–'94" and J. W. Youngs's "Uit de Indo-Chineesche Samenleving"; a new weekly, "Insulinde," has appeared, and new letters of Multatuli and his wife, as well as the correspondence of W. K. Baron van Dedem, have been published. The Chinese form the subject of Henri Borel's "Wijsheid en Schoonheid" (modern, philosophical, and artistic) and the unassuming, matter-of-fact, and humorous "Chineesche Karaktertrekken" of Meischke Smith. Ch. Boissevain's volume of lively and interesting newspaper letters from Palestine and Egypt, J. Th. de Visser's account of a similar trip, F. J. v. Uildriks's "Bij Turken en Arabieren," W. van Geer's "Opkomst van het nederlandsch Gezag over Ceilon," C. B. Spruyt's "Afrikaners en Nederlanders" are also noted. G. Kalff writes of the literature of Amsterdam in the seventeenth century in his exceedingly clever "Literatuur en Tooneel"; W. Kloos of "Vertien Jaar Literatuur-Geschiedenis, 1880–'93"; and Henri Viotta of "Onze hedendaagsche Toonkunstenaars." Roosegaarde Bisschop traces "De Opkomst der Lond. Geldmarkt van 1640–1826." "Jos. Alberdingk Thijm in Zijne Brieven geschetzt als Christen, Mensch, Kunstenaar" is issued by C. Alberdingk Thijm. Among the many philosophical works are K. O. Meinsma's excellent "Spinoza en Zijn Kring"; translations of Spinoza's "Ethica," by Meyer and Gorter; an introduction to the study of modern philosophy, "Opmerkingen over de Vorming en den Aard onzer Kennis," by R. P. Mees; D. G. Jelgersma's "De Ontkenning der Moral" (defending "the conventional conception of morality against revolutionists like Ibsen and Nietzsche"); Prof. Hoekstra's somewhat dogmatic "Wijsgeerige Godsdienstleer" and his "Geschiedenis van de Zedenleer"; and philosophical studies by Dr. van Deventer (on Plato) in the "Tweemaandelijksch Tijdschrift" and Bieren de Haan in the weekly "De Kroniek," the two principal organs of the younger men. The year's prose fiction includes Aletrino's pessimistic and dreary "Martha" (showing, however, his "marvelous descriptive talent"); Mme. Snijder van Wissenkerke's "Zwarte Vlinders" (extremely grave stories); W. G. van Nouhuys's "Zijn Kind"; C. P. Brandt van Doorne's "Huiselik Leed" and Miss A. de Savornin Lohman's "Miserere," both insisting on the burden of life; Frits Lapidoth's "Ironisch en Tragisch"; "De vreemde Plant," a graceful little tale by Phocius; "Anarchisten," by Louise Stratenus; Vosmeer de Spie's "Felicia Beveridge" (a "woman who did"); T. Hoven's "Vóór alles Vrouw"; S. La Chapelle-Roobol's "Hesje's Engagement. Strijd"; Vc. Loosjes's "Rinske Sonnema;" "Marathon" ("a collection of antiquities held together by the tie of a tale"), in which G. H. Betz has "endeavored to complete Herodotus with the aid of Zola and Tolstoi"; Ten Brink's "Paris tijdens de Roode Terreur" and "Augustin Robespierre" (glorifying that character); and Miss M. W. Maclaine Pont's "Het Huis aan de Haven" and "De Eer gewroken." Frederik van Eden again shows his philosophical tendency in "Lied van Schijn en Wezen," and wins the approbation of Van Deyssel, once an ardent devotee of naturalism, who, in "Prozastukken" announced his conversion to the theories which he had formerly so vehemently opposed; Verwey's "Johan van Oldenbarneveld" is somewhat disappointing; H. J. Boeken, a new man, shows a love for classical beauty in his poems "Goden en Menschen"; Henriette van der Schalk's "Verzen en Sonnetten" and Ed. Brom's "Opgang" are too often philosophically prosy. Verwey has edited a reprint of the works of the old Dutch poet Jan van der Noot; and a good translation of Shakespeare is offered by Ed. B. Koster (author of "Natuurindrukken en Stemmingen"). Mrs. Snijder van Wissenkerke's drama "Sirokko" is not very remarkable.

Hungary.—The literary outcome of the Hungarian millennial celebration includes a mass of printed matter, notably the voluminous "History of the Magyar Nation" (noticed last year), Gyula Laurencic's topographic "Millennial Hungary" (in four languages), and the "Millennial Album" (with contributions by popular writers). The University of Buda-Pesth is issuing the "Opera omnia" of Cardinal Pt. Pázmány. István Ambius writes of "Socialism." Hungary's modern literature—comprising Herczeg, Bródy, Toldy, Csiky, Kozma, Justh, Dóczi, Agai, Mikszáth, etc.—is characterized by "a popular spirit approximating to general European forms, subjects, and styles." In prose fiction "Young Hungary" is represented this year by Kálmán Mikszáth's "The Lubló-Ghost, and other Stories" (finely descriptive, like all his work); Odön Gerö's "Individualities" (sketches, decidedly promising, presented with realism and psychological analysis); Janka Horváth's novel of Transylvanian life, "Fatum"; and Sarolta Geöcze's "True Stories." Some good plays have been produced: Ede Kabos's witty and spirited one-act play "The Raven"; Ferencz Herczeg's "Honthy's House"; and Sándor Somló's comedy "Royal Family Life," which gained the prize offered by the new Court Theater (founded and conducted by the noted literary critic Adolf Silberstein). A recent writer informs us that the annual product of the Magyar press is 1,500 volumes, and that 676 periodicals in the Magyar language are issued in addition to 187 in other tongues.

Italy.—Contributions to national history, such as Pesci's "Come siamo entrati in Roma," A. G. Barrili's "Con Garibaldi alle Porte di Roma," and the last volume of Bersezio's highly important "Il Regno di Vittorio Emanuele," remind us of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome. Carto Tivaroni's voluminous "Storia critica del Risorgimento italiano," Gen. Corsi's "Italia," Vayra's "Carlo Alberto e le perfidie Austriache," and Faldella's "I Fratelli Ruffini" throw much light on the period of the *risorgimento*, to which the "Rivista storica del Risorgimento italiano" (recently begun by publisher Roux, of Turin) is also devoted. Other phases of Italian history are depicted in Vol. III of Gabotto's "Lo Stato Sabaudo da Amedeo VIII a Emanuele Filiberto; V. Cian's "Italia e Spagna nel Secolo XVIII: Giovambattista Conti e alcune Relazioni letterarie fra l'Italia e la Spagna nella seconda Metà del Settecento"; Raulich's "Storia di Carlo Emanuele I, Duca di Savoia"; Guido Biagi's curious little work on "The Private Life of the Renais-

sance Florentines"; the unfinished "Storia di Roma," by the late Ruggero Bonghi, a learned and sympathetic writer; Molmenti's "Banditi della Repubblica Veneta"; Bruto Amante's "Giulia Gonzaga, Contessa di Fondi, e il Movimento religioso femminile nel Secolo XVI"; Michele Rossi's valuable "La Riforma religiosa in Liguria"; Spinazzola's "Gli Augures," a noteworthy contribution to the history of the Roman clergy; and Vittorio Cian's "L'Immigrazione dei Gesuiti spagnoli in Italia." In "La Elezione del Papa: Storia e Documenti" Giovanni Berthelet traces the development of the laws governing papal conclaves. "L'Italia degli Italiani" is by C. Tivaroni. A. Milani's "Le Armi italiane in Abissinia" and V. Mantegazza's "Gl'Italiani in Africa" and "La Guerra in Africa" deal with recent affairs. The papers of Giacomo Dina have been edited by Luigi Chiala. Tebaldi, in "Napoleone: una Pagina storico-psicologica del Genio," strives to show the neurotic nature of his subject. Robecchi-Bricchetti's "Harrar" (dealing with Abyssinia), Leonardo Fea's "Quattro Anni fra i Birmani," Bottego's "Le Sorgenti del Giuba," and Guido Boggiani's "I Caduvei" are books of travel. Socialism, spreading rapidly throughout Italy, is the theme of "Società, Socialismo e Anarchia," by Augias, who suggests the anticipation of the movement by the adoption of some socialist measures; Pancera's "Il Socialismo e la Scuola" (proposing to arrest social evolution through the schools); Gius. Biraghi's "Socialismo"; Villari's "La Sicilia e il Socialismo"; and Ed. Soderini's "Socialismo e Cattolicismo." The Sardinian problem is attacked, though hardly disposed of, in Paolo Orano's "Psicologia della Sardegna" and De Stefani's "Le Condizioni economiche e sociali della Sardegna." Vol. IV of Caverni's exhaustive "La Storia del Metodo sperimentale in Italia" has appeared. Franceso Edelman has written a not very important volume on "Relazioni dell' Italia col Papato in Caso di Guerra." Morselli impartially examines "L'Eredità materiale, morale e intelletuale del XIX Secolo." F. Cavazza's "Le Scuole dell'antico Studio Bolognese" and G. B. Gerini's "Gli Scrittori pedagogici italiani del Secolo Decimoquinto" (filling a gap by its attention to the earlier Italian humanists) are contributions to the history of education. In this connection, one is reminded of the rapid progress in public instruction, including a reform in method which finds expression also in books for children, such as Luigi Bertelli (Vamba) and Fernanindo Martini have issued. Art matters are treated of in Angelo Lupatelli's "Storia della Pittura in Perugia," Antonio Dondi's "Il Duomo di Modena: Notizie storiche ed artistiche," and Le. Beltrami's "Storia documentata della Certosa di Pavia." An important "Dizionario dei Comici italiani" is by Luigi Rasi. In literary history and criticism we have "Vita e Poesie di Sordello di Goito," by De Lollis, giving a new view of Sordello's character; Mme. Zampini Salazar's appreciative essay on "Roberto ed Elisabeth Browning"; Gius. Chiarini's "Studi Shakespeariani"; Ugo Ojetti's "Alla Scoperta dei Litterati" and "L'Avvenire della Letteratura in Italia"; and studies in psychopathy, such as "Sullo Stato mentale di Lord Byron," by Giovanni Mingazzini, and M. L. Patrizi's "Saggio psico-antropologico su G. Leopardi e la sua Famiglia." G. A. Scartazzini has produced "a monument of painstaking devotion" in "Enciclopedia Dantesca: Dizionario critico e ragionato di quanto concerne la Vita e le Opere di Dante Alighieri." Vol. XIX of G. Pitrè's great undertaking, the "Biblioteca delle Tradizioni popolari siciliane," deals with "Medicina popolare siciliana." The study of Italian dialects has resulted in a number of creditable works, a recent one being "Il 'Gelindo,' Drama sacra piemontese della Natività di Cristo," rescued from oblivion by Rodolfo Renier.

Noteworthy in prose fiction is Ant. Fogazzaro's "Piccolo Mondo antico," pronounced a masterpiece. Girolamo Rovetta shows progress in "Il Tenente dei Lancieri"; Matilde Serao's "L'Indifferente" is not equal to her former efforts; "Sulle due Rive," by the vigorous and profound *Bruno Sperani* (Beatrice Speraz) and "Anima Sola," by *Neera*, are worthy of praise; and Gemma's "Il Fascino" was very successful. Further productions in this field are Castelnuovo's "La Bottega del Cambiovalute" (pleasant reading); Farina's "Il Numero 13" (with a curious preface on the art of novel writing); Marco Praga's mediocre stories of the stage; F. de Roberto's "L'Amore" ("dallying midway between science and romance"); Adolfo Albertazzi's "L'Ave" and "Vecchie Storie d'Amore"; Dino Mantovani's "Passioni illustri"; O. Grandi's "Il Destino"; G. A. Cagna's "Quando Amore spira"; C. A. Levi's "Le Trasfigurazioni"; and A. G. Barrili's "Il Prato maledetto." In poetry the book of the year was Ada Negri's "Tempeste," which appears to show all the defects of her earlier volume, "Fatalità," lessening the hopes concerning this author, who attained success so quickly. Further poetical productions are Arturo Colautti's original and vivacious "Canti virili"; Antonio dalla Porta's curiosities in ancient meters; Mario Rapisardi's "Nel XX. Settembre" and "Africa Orrenda," both not remarkable; works by Diego Angeli ("La Città della Vita"), C. Giorgeri-Contri ("Convegno dei Cipressi"), and F. Pastonchi, all three disciples of D'Annunzio; F. Galanti's "Spirito e Cose"; Dominico Oliva's "Il Ritorno"; G. A. Cesareo's "Gli Inni" (delightful in thought and form); Marino Marin's "I Sonetti Secolari," with a eulogistic preface by Panzacchi; and Alberto Cioci's "Myosotis."

Norway.—There is not much historical or scientific literature to record. Miss Clara Tschudi has issued the third and last volume of her life of Marie Antoinette. W. Coucheron Aamot, in "Gjennem de Gules Land og Krigen i Ostasien," gives a picturesque account of personal experiences in China. W. C. Brögger and Nordahl Rolfsen write enthusiastically of "Fridtjof Nansen, 1861–'93," and the late Eivind Astrup describes Peary's journey "Among the Neighbors of the Pole" in Greenland. With Vol. V, Part II, the valuable collection of "Norges gamle Love intil 1387," edited by Gustav Storm and Ebbe Hertzberg, has been completed. Fritzner's "Dictionary of Old Norwegian" and Hans Ross's "Dictionary of Norwegian Dialects" have both met with approval. Worthy of note in literary history are Vilhelm Olsvig's incisive and somewhat dictatorial essay on Ludwig Holberg, the "Northern Molière," and the influence exerted on him by his English contemporaries (calling forth much adverse criticism, notably a sharp reply from Christian Bruun); Hjalmar Christensen's excellent character studies of "Nordiske Kunstnere," such as Arne Garborg, the late Kristian Elster, and Ola Hansson; and the brilliant and masterly essays of Nils Kjær on Blaise Pascal, Edgar Poe, etc. Björnstjerne Björnson's article on "Modern Norwegian Literature," in the "Forum" for May and June, 1896, attracted much attention in Norway, but aroused contradiction also by its attitude toward dialect literature.

The chief literary production has been fiction. Jonas Lie's "Naar Sol gaar ned," though not in his best style, was very successful; "Life" and "The Lowland" are two finished and refined stories by Sigbjörn Obstfelder, well known as a poet; T. P. Krag reveals his artistic disposition in "Kobberslangen"; and poetical feeling marks Vilhelm

Krag's "Homesickness" and Miss Alvilde Prydz's "Bellis" (collection of stories), as well as the strange "A Dreamer's Book," by Mons Lie, who is psychological in "The Confession of a Criminal." Others in the list of fiction are Bernt Lie's "Nye Kraefter"; Amalie Skram's "Paa Sankt Jörgen" (a vivid picture of life in lunatic asylums); her son Jacob Worm Müller's well-written and spirited stories, "Stormen" and "Four Days"; Gabriel Finne's "Emmanuel Daah"; Miss Nanna Thrane's novelette "A Peasant House"; O. Hansson's "En Uppfostrare"; Sven Nilssen's "The Dwarfs"; Mrs. Anna Munch's "Roses and Thistles"; and K. Janson's "Ægteskal og Skilsmisse" and "De Fredlöse." Peasant life finds masterly delineators in Jens Tvedt, Hans Aanrud, Rasmus Loeland, and is depicted also by Sylfest Muldal, Hans Seland, Vetle Vislie, and Per Sivle. One may name also Peter Egge (sketches of middle-class life in small towns), Jacob Hilditch ("Vandreliv"), Constantinus Flood ("Sommerliv i Fjorden"), Jacob Bull, Oscar Aagaard, Johan Bojer, Thoralv Klavenæs, Ole Bang, Dikken Zwilgmeyer, and Rosenkrantz Johnsen. The artist Otto Sinding displays both feeling and humor in his "Day of Judgment" (poetry). The important literary event of the year was the publication of the second part of Björnson's powerful and effective "Over Aevne" (Part I published 1883), dealing with the labor problem, and characterized as "the psychology of anarchism." Other plays are Knut Hamsun's wildly paradoxical "Livets Spil"; Hans Aanrud's witty "The Stork"; Gabriel Finne's drama "Konny"; and two short, refined plays by Vilhelm Krag.

Poland.—In history and description we note O. Balzer's "Genealogy of the Piasti" (the first royal dynasty of Poland); a controversial and historical account of "The Year 1863 in Poland," by K. Bartoszewicz; Count K. Lanckoronski's "The Cities of Pisidia and Pamphylia"; Count P. Potocki's "Sketches of a Sportsman in the Far East" (India and Ceylon); and A. Reman's "The Carpathians." P. Chmielowski's "Outlines of the History of the most Recent Polish Literature"; a monograph on the old Polish poet M. Rej, by S. Windakiewicz; a comprehensive "Study of Hamlet," by the late W. Matlakowski; and "Literary Essays," by S. Krzemienski, a talented and conscientious critic, form noteworthy contributions to literary history. In his brilliant "Quo Vadis?" H. Sienkiewicz returns to historical romance, taking his subject from the persecutions of the Christians at Rome, and combining plastic descriptions with psychological truth. Mme. Orzeszko's remarkable talent seems to be still developing, to judge by "An Australian" and "Melancholy Beings." Other additions to prose fiction are: "Sewer's "Biedronie" (a story of peasant life); K. Junosza's novelettes "The Notary's Villa," "With the Hero," and "Country Photographs" (describing so well the life among the minor nobility and in the small towns); A. Krechowiecki's historical novelette "The Daughter of Master Tarlo"; "On the Steppes" (historical), by F. Rawita, who in "Dreams" attacks pedantry among women; K. Glinski's "The Founders of Fortune" and "The Tarantula" (both showing want of observation); "She is alone" (characterized by freshness of observation), by T. T. Jez; M. Gawalewicz's "Ivy: The Story of a Marriage"; Madame Marrenné's somber and pessimistic "Against the Stream"; "On the Heights" and "The Rose of Jericho," by Mlle. Rodziewicz, who is not always true to nature; Hajota's "Like a Shadow" (describing social conditions on the island of Fernando Po); the works of the talented A. Dygasinski and of promising beginners, such as J. Lada ("Pastels"), S. Zeromski ("Tales"), W. Berent, and M. Zych. New poetry has been published by Mme. M. Konopnicka ("pessimistic"), W. Gomulicki ("an optimist"), and A. Asnyk, the three leading modern poets, as also by younger and rising writers, such as A. Lange, W. Rapacki, Jr., and J. Zulawski (who made a promising *début*). In dramatic literature there has been much activity. E. Lubowski's "The Prince" (introducing the type of a sympathetic ne'er-do-well who reforms); Z. Sarnecki's fairy play "The Mountain of Glass"; Z. Krzywdzic's "Reawakened Love"; A. Konar's "The Butterflies"; K. Zalewski's "The Son" (showing excellent character studies); Sewer's peasant play "Marcin Luba"; and the comedies "The Woman's Question," by M. Balucki, "Hedwig the Widow," by R. Ruszkowski, and "The Wolf and the Lamb," by Jordan, have all attained success on the stage. K. Glinski's historical drama "King Boleslav the Bold," W. Lebinski's "Ambitious," and W. Rabski's "The Vanquished" are also noted.

Russia.—There is not much to be said of the historical literature of the year. Vol. I of the "Russian Biographical Dictionary," the fine monumental undertaking of the Imperial Historical Society, has appeared. Russian political and juridical history are contributed to in the second and materially altered edition of V. Stchegloff's "The Council of State during the Reign of the Emperor Alexander I," the late Dityatin's essays on the history of Russian law, and Serguéevitch's "Russian Juridical Antiquities" (Vol. II); while "The Correspondence of Ivan Aksakoff" (Vol. IV) and the "Notes" of Olga Smirnova, who had a brilliant *salon*, are interesting as illustrating the history of Russian social movements. Derioujinski writes of "The Habeas Corpus Act and its Suspension by English Law"; Kamenski describes "Six Years of Tory Administration in England (1887–'88—1892–'93)"; A. P. Tverskoy, a Russo-American, author of "Sketches from the United States of North America," has been enthusiastically called "the Russian Bryce." The economic discussions between the "Populists" and the "Marxites" appear to have shifted from theory to politics and actuality. Karéev, keeping within the domain of pure theory, met little sympathy with his indictment of "economic materialism" in "Old and New Studies of Economic Materialism," while the success of the day was won by Volguin (pseudonym), who followed up the criticism on Mikhailovski and Karéev in Beltov's "Monistic View of History" with an attack on the practical programme of the Populists formulated in the numerous works of Vorontzov. The latter's latest book is "The Artel System as the Basis of Russian Society," *artels* being the peculiar co-operative collectivist labor organizations in this country. We are told that the remnant of the Populist party has deserted the "Russian Treasury" and founded a journal of its own, the "New World." However much opinions may differ regarding the Populist idea that the village commune and the home industries may form the basis of a new collectivism, yet the moderate element of society shows solicitude for the future of the village commune. Thus the Liberal Th. Turner advocates state protection in his "The State and Land Tenure; Vol. I: Peasant Proprietorship," while the Conservative K. Golovin is indefinite in "Peasant and no Progress or Progress but no Peasant." Alexis Vesselovski's "The Influence of Western Europe on Modern Russian Literature" has been entirely revised; Vol. II of "The Handsel," the publication of the Moscow Society of the Lovers of Russian Literature, contains very interesting historical and literary material; and an important collection of "Great Russian Popular Songs" is well edited by Sobolevski.

In *belles-lettres* there is no production of real

note. The prolific Boboruikin's usual timeliness is lacking in "The Princess"; happier in its theme, but coarse in literary workmanship, is Nemirovitch-Dantchenko's "A Wolf's Prey"; the veteran Grigorovitch's "Folle-Journée" is a slight affair; the posthumous "Unfinished Novel" of the poet Apoukhin, depicting the old cultivated aristocracy during the period of serfdom, surprised the public by its elegant prose; Potapenko has published "Sins"; Tchekhoff is not particularly happy in his short stories "Murder," "Ariadne," and "The House with the Maisonnette"; Vol. II of Garin's melancholy "Tales" gives a disagreeable picture of peasant life; "Youssilavo Farfara" and "The Enemy" are two short tales by D. Mamin; and a newcomer, Melshin (a pseudonym), has been very successful with "From the World of Castaways," sketches of convict life. D. S. Merejkoffski's "The Apostate," an extremely and disagreeably realistic picture of society in the days of the Emperor Julian, is wanting in plot and coherence; while the short stories "New People" and the novel "The Chrysanthemum," both by Madame Hippius (pseudonym Merejkoffskaya) have been characterized as "hideous" expressions of the "new æstheticism" of the group of "new poets" whose decadence and symbolism have been championed by the review "Severny Viestnik" and its chief critic, Volynski, who has written a volume directed against veteran "Russian Critics." One Russian critic in America, speaking of the close connection between politics and letters in Russia, says (January, 1896): "The confusion, uncertainty, and haziness of the political situation is fully reflected in the life of the country. The land . . . is now without a single definite literary school or movement." Another tells us that "To-day in the field of *belles-lettres* there is not practically a single noted name except Korolenko."

Spain.—There is an increased interest in national history, and the unearthing and publication of documentary authorities goes steadily on. Thus we have the hitherto-unpublished memoirs of the Marquis de Ayerbe: "Documentos históricos del Archivo municipal de San Sebastian" (1200–1813); "Documentos ineditos del Arxiu municipal de Barcelona": the "Diario de Jovellanos"; "Indice de los Privilegios y Franquicias de Mallorca" and "Informaciones judiciales sobre los Adictes á la Germania," both brought out by Quadrado; "Monumenta Historica Societatis Jesu" (eighteenth part); the "Antigüedades de Valencia" of Padre Teixidor, issued by Chabás: Vol. X of the important "Bibliotheca Arábico-Hispana"; Padre Cobo's valuable "História del Nuevo Mundo," annotated and published for the first time by Jimenez de la Espada; "Refutación de D. Jerónimo Valdés al Manifiesto de D. Joaquín de la Pezuela, 1821," edited by Count de Torata; "Notícia de las Fiéstas en Honor de la Marquesa de Denia" (given in Seville in 1599) and other documents, published by Tenorio; "Cancionéro Catalán de la Universidad de Zaragossa," issued by Baselga; the "Testamento de Raimundo Lulio"; and three autograph letters of Antonio Tallander, printed by Bofarull. New original works of historical research are: J. Costa's "Estúdios ibéricos," C. Fernandez Duro's "Armáda española desde la Unión de . . . Castilla y Léon," both important; Barado's "Sítio de Amberes"; "La Separación de Guipuzcoa y la Paz de Basilea," by the Duke of Mandas; Alcazar's history of the Spanish possessions in Oceania; Padre Castellanos's "Apostoládo seráfico en Marruecos ó sea História de las Misiónes franciscánas en aquel Imperio"; "Jansenismo y Regalismo en España" (interesting but polemical), by Padre Miguelez; Concas's curious narrative of the "Combate Naval del Papudo;" and, of publications relating to America, Padre Cappa's "Estúdios críticos" (Vol. XV). Sanchez Moguel's "España y América," and "La Compañía de Jesús en Colombia y Centro-América," by Padre Perez. The assiduous study of local history is not always accompanied by sufficient historiographic knowledge. Important new works in this field are a history of Vigo by Santiago y Gomez; L. Ferreiro's "Fueros municipales de Santiago y de su Tierra" (throwing light on the social history of the Middle Ages); Montsalvatje's "Notícias históricas" (Vol. VI, relating to the district of Camprodón); C. de Echegaray's "Provincias vascas á Fines de la Edad Media"; Diaz Cassou's list of the bishops of Cartagena; "Los Benedictinos de Monforte," by L. Pelaez; Salvá's "Burgos en las Comunidades de Castilla"; Grahit's account of the sieges of Gerona, 1808–'9; and Balari's "História de la Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona." There are some biographies: Arigita's "El Doctor Navarro D. Martin de Azpilcueta y sus Obras": Labayru's "Vida del illmo y venerable Vizcaino D. Fr. Juan de Zumarraga": Padre Cornejo's "Santa Isabel de Aragón, Reina de Portugal" (second edition, revised and enlarged by Padre Coll); Vicente Orbi y Brull's costly life of Doña Maria Manuela de Aragon y Pignatelli, Duquesa de Villahermosa (supplying interesting details regarding French and Spanish society in the eighteenth century); Mitjana's "Juan del Encina, Músico y Poéta" (giving new facts); and Araujo's sympathetic "Goya." R. Guerrero supplies a "Crónica de la Guerra de Cuba." "Bocetos ingleses" is of interest among books of travel. The ex-Jesuit Padre Mir's "Los Jesuítas de Puertas adentro, ó un Barrido hácia fuera en la Compañía de Jesus," an attack on the Jesuits, provoked a reply, "Los Jesuítas y el Padre Mir," signed "El Bachiller Francisco de Estepa." Antiquarian research has again resulted in noteworthy works, such as Almagro's three volumes on the museum of Arabian antiquities at Granada; "Las Ruinas del Monasterio de San Pedro de Arlanzo," by A. de los Rios; Villaamil's "San Francisco de Lugo;" Bassegoda's "La Real Capilla de Santa Agueda del Palacio de los Reyes de Aragon en Barcelona"; Montsalvatje's "Monasterios del antiguo Condado de Besalú"; Gispert's "Indumentaria en los Crucifixos"; D. de los Rios's Cathedral of Leon; Botet y Sisó's work on the sculptured sarcophagi of Romano-Christian times extant in Catalonia; La Torre and Aznar's "San Juan de los Reyes" (in their "Biblioteca artistica"); Rodriguez Marin's curious "Los Refranes del Almanaque"; Garcia Llansó's "Armas y Armaduras"; and Sagarra's description of the seals of Don Pedro IV of Aragon. In philology there are an important volume on the peculiar jargon of Spanish criminals by Salillas, Arana's etymological treatise on Basque names, and two tracts on Catalan grammar and phonology by Balari and Padre Nonell. Bibliographical studies of interest are: P. Pastor's voluminous catalogue, "La Imprenta en Medina del Campo"; "Bibliografía crítica de las Obras de M. Cervantes Saavedra," by Rius; a monograph on the Catalan manuscripts in the National Library, by Massó Torrents; Retana's "Archivo del Bibliófilo filipino"; F. Duro's "Algunas Obras desconocidas de Cosmografía y Navegación"; Churat's "Apuntes para escribir una Bibliografía eucaristica valenciana"; and Rada's notes to the "Monumentos arquitectónicos de España." Literary and artistic criticism is supplied by Balart's "Prosaismo en el Arte"; a volume of essays by Victor Balaguer; the "Obras catalanas de José Ixart"; Palau's "Acontecimientos literarios," a kind of literary annual, apparently rich in facts and poor in criticism; and Cascales's "Sevilla intelectual," indiscriminately laudatory biographies of artists

and writers. Hazañas has edited the "Obras de Gutierre de Cetina," and Foulché-Delbosc has unearthed some poems of Yglesias é Yriarte. Padre B. Garcia's "Literatura española en el Siglo XIX," Part III, deals, not very adequately, with local and Spanish-American literature, to which latter P. M. Poncelis's "Literatura hispano-americana" is also devoted, and Diaz Cassou presents a curious volume on the popular literature of Murcia. Colmeiro writes of the plants and animals mentioned in "Don Quixote," and Carreras of "Lo Cervantisme en Barcelona."

The fiction of the year includes Galdós's interesting "Nazarin"; Valera's "Juanita la larga," admirable in language and description; Pereda's "Pachin Gonzalez," a short story, pure and bright in style; "Los Majos de Cadiz," by P. Valdés, inferior to his former work; "Cuentos morales," by Alas (Clarin) and "Cuentos de mi Tiempo," by Picón, both collections of short stories of real merit; "Novelas ejemplares," "Por la España pintoresca," "Vida contemporánea," and "Arco Iris," four volumes in which Señora Pardo Bazán has collected short stories, sketches of travel, etc., by herself; and "Arroz y Tartana" and "Flor de Mayo," two Valencian stories by Blasco Ibañez, a new writer, promising despite his crudities, showing "intensity of observation and color and beauty of description." Poetry still languishes. Nothing original or powerful in the verse produced, except, perhaps, the sonnets, madrigals, and tender love poems of Rodriguez Marin and the verse of Maragall. Nor is there much to say of the drama. Dicenta's "Juan José" proved the greatest success of the season—a realistic drama of passion and low life. Echegaray's "El Estigma" made only a moderate hit, and "La Mujer de Loth," by Sellés, and Gaspar's "La eterna Cuestión," were both unsuccessful, as was also "Voluntad," by P. Galdós, a dramatization of whose novel, "Doña Perfecta," has been well received. Feliu y Codina's drama "Maria del Carmen" is inferior to the play ("La Dolores") which made his reputation. It is reported that an independent theater (Catalan) has been founded at Barcelona, where modern authors like Ibsen and Maeterlinck are given a hearing.

Sweden.—New historical works include L. Stavenow's "Den store engelska Revolutionen i det sjuttonde Århundradets Midt" and "Studier i Ståndsriksdagens senare Historia"; H. H. van Schwerin's "Helgoland: historisk-geografisk Undersökning" and R. v. Koch's "Statsministern. II. Hans Exc. Friherre Krabbe." Oscar Montelius is the author of "La civilisation primitive en Italie depuis l'Introduction des Métaux." "I Gog og Magogs Land: Skildringer och Studier från en Resa i Kaukasien" is by M. Anholm. A. Ahlström writes "Om Folksagorna." H. Schück and K. Warburg are issuing an "Illustrerad svensk Litteraturhistoria," similar in general treatment to Koenig's German and P. Hansen's Danish work, and promising to be a real contribution to Swedish thought. C. E. A. Söderström, in "Carmina selecta," consisting mostly of translations from Swedish into Latin, shows fluency in the latter tongue. Contributions to prose fiction are: V. Lindhé's "Ragnhild"; A. Lundegård's "Fru Hedwigs Dagbok"; I. Fitinghoff's "Gamla Näset"; and "Fideikommissarien till Halleborg," by Sigurd (pseudonym of A. Hedenstierna). The reaction in the direction of idealism, referred to last year, is dealt with in an interesting paper on "Le Roman Suédois," by O. G. de Heidenstam, in the "Revue des deux Mondes" of June 1 and 15, 1896, "though," we are told, "it is necessary to add that as yet there are not in Sweden schools or systems of literature, but simply individual writers."

LOUISIANA, a Southern State, admitted to the Union April 30, 1812; area, 48,720 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 152,923 in 1820; 215,739 in 1830; 352,411 in 1840; 517,726 in 1850; 708,002 in 1860; 726,915 in 1870; 939,946 in 1880; and 1,118,587 in 1890. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Government.—The new State Government was inaugurated May 18. Three of the State officers were elected for the next term: The Governor, Murphy J. Foster; the Auditor, W. W. Heard; and the Attorney-General, M. J. Cunningham. Robert H. Snyder is the present Lieutenant Governor, Alex. V. Fournet succeeded John Pickett as Treasurer, John T. Michel succeeded T. S. Adams as Secretary of State, and Joseph V. Calhoun took the place of A. D. Lafargue as Superintendent of Education—all Democrats. Other State officers were: Adjutant General, Allen Jumel, succeeding T. E. Bell; Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Jordan G. Lee, succeeding A. V. Carter; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Francis T. Nicholls; Associate Justices, Samuel D. McEnery, Lynn B. Watkins, Joseph A. Breaux, Henry C. Miller—all Democrats.

Finances.—The Governor's message says: "Every current obligation of the State has been met and promptly paid in cash when due. There have been paid and canceled: Warrants outstanding for 1885–'86, $318,116; interest coupons 1 to 11, $483,183.91; total, $801,299.91, at a total cost to the State of $413,858.97; consolidated constitutional bonds, $712,000, at a cost of $690,731.57; and baby bonds, $359,510, at a cost of $148,834.84. Without increasing assessments to any appreciable extent, and after providing for all the current expenses and all lawful demands, there have been paid out of the surplus of the treasury $1,872,809.91 at a cost of $1,253,425.38, and when the taxes for 1895 are collected and every current obligation met, there will be a surplus to the credit of the two funds of about $300,000. The consolidated bonds retired, amounting to $712,000, bore interest at 4 per cent., which will result in an annual saving in interest of $28,480. At the close of business April 30, 1896, there had been collected 97 per cent. of the collectible taxes for 1892, 96·9 for 1893, and 96·3 for 1894."

From the direct tax fund of $314,500.84, received from the national Treasury, claims amounting to $210,761.71 have been paid.

Education.—Since the last report to the General Assembly the number of public schools has increased 249, the number of teachers 298, while the aggregate increase of revenues devoted to public education for the same period is $239,273.24. The following figures will give some idea of the present condition of the public-school system: Number of schools in 1895, 2,894, of which 825 were for negroes; number of teachers in 1895, 3,537; number of pupils in 1895, 164,817; amount devoted to school purposes, $1,321,392.95. This includes the ¼ of 1 mill of State tax taken from the interest fund and added to the school fund; the disbursements were $1,256,595. For 1895 the school term for whites was 164 days, and for negroes 129 days.

The number of private schools reported in 49 parishes is 546, and of these 170 are denominational. In many of the parishes, notably in Caddo and Calcasieu, modern and handsome school edifices have been erected, and large sums have been devoted to public education by the police juries in almost all the parishes.

The State Normal School, at Natchitoches, had 359 students at the beginning of the year, and 15 professors and instructors. In the ten years of its existence it has graduated 170.

The Industrial Institute and College of Louisi-

ana, established in 1895 at Ruston in Lincoln Parish, had, at its first session, 221 students, and in 1895, 250. The pupils were taught practical blacksmithing, carpentry and mechanical engineering, printing, telegraphy, typewriting, bookkeeping, drawing, shorthand writing, surveying, civil engineering, analytical chemistry, agricultural chemistry, biology, geology, etc.

The Southern University, a State institution for colored youth, gives instruction in agriculture and mechanical trades, and in academic subjects. A farm has been bought for it. There are 332 pupils.

Tulane University has 69 professors and instructors, and 923 students. Three hundred and seventy-four young men, representing many States, were engaged in the study of the science and practice of medicine and surgery, while 63 were in the department of law. There were 139 free scholarships, of which 54 were filled by members of the Legislature. The medical department has been moved to new quarters in the building erected as a memorial to Dr. T. G. Richardson, who was for many years dean of the department.

The Sophie Newcomb College, which was liberally endowed, has 233 pupils enrolled.

Charities.—During the biennial period 1,230 persons were under treatment at the insane asylum, with a daily average of 809. Of those admitted, 39 per cent. have recovered and 9 per cent. have died. Two large three-story brick buildings have been added, and one enlarged.

The report of the board of control of the Leper Home shows that progress has been made, and gives promise of great usefulness.

The number of patients at the Shreveport Charity Hospital, which two years ago admitted 90 to 125 patients monthly, had during the last biennial period from 175 to 350.

At the New Orleans Charity Hospital the number of admissions in 1895 exceeded those of the preceding year by 748, and the outdoor clinics by 1,614. A half million cases have been treated in the hospital in the sixty years of its existence.

Militia.—A naval-reserve battalion has been organized as a part of the National Guard. The strength of the militia is reported at 2,033 officers and enlisted men.

Banks.—There were 3 bank suspensions in New Orleans, Sept. 9–11—of the Union National, the Mutual National, and the Bank of Commerce. The American National had failed before. Two of the individual bookkeepers of the Union National were arrested, charged with falsifying accounts. One gave bonds, but the other died from morphine administered by himself. The amount of the defalcations was about $500,000. The president and the cashier of the Bank of Commerce were arrested, charged with having accepted a deposit the day before the failure, when they knew the bank was insolvent.

Products.—The season of 1895 was a prosperous one. The crops of sugar and cotton were short, but good prices prevailed. The cotton crop was estimated at 360,000 bales—about 57 per cent. of the amount in 1894. The sugar crop was estimated at about 80 per cent. of the previous year's. The corn crop was 28,000,000 bushels, the oat crop about 714,000, and that of sweet potatoes about 3,500,000. The rice crop was very large.

In 1896 there was great suffering and loss in the northern part of the State from a long drought in the spring and summer. The yield of rice was very short, especially in the prairie district. On the river, the absence of rain was in some measure made up by irrigation.

"The Mineral Collector" says of the sulphur in Calcasieu Parish: "The Standard Oil Company has finally solved the great problem, on which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in vain, of getting at the immense mass of sulphur which lies hundreds of feet below the surface. For thirty-five years, company after company has experimented with this deposit of sulphur, which is probably the largest in the country, and is valued at $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. There was no doubt about the sulphur being there, but between it and the surface lay an immense quicksand. Within the last few weeks the Standard Oil Company has got control of the property. Instead of using freezing as the means of getting at the sulphur, it is trying heat. Superheated water is forced through a 10-inch pipe on the sulphur, melting it, and the liquid sulphur water is then pumped up. A little exposure to the air, to evaporate the water, leaves almost pure sulphur."

Commerce.—The growth of the foreign trade of New Orleans is indicated by the report of the Bureau of Statistics for November. New Orleans was first, not only in cotton exports, as usual, but also in corn, having exported 3,044,932 bushels. Baltimore came next, with 2,636,632 bushels. Compared with 1895, New Orleans has nearly doubled. In wheat, flour, and lard the shipments have increased, the exports of the last amounting to 23,500,000 pounds during eleven months, while in 1895 the total for the same period was 673,000 pounds.

Public Works.—The Governor, in his message, says: "For the last two years our State has been free from overflow. The system, inaugurated by the National Government, of continuing provisions for river protection and improvement, the organization of the State into separate levee districts, and the method adopted in the State system, have all aided in giving us immunity from the floods. Since the last reports the levee districts have built 4,868,812 cubic yards of earth, at a cost of $686,283.22. The State has built 2,777,806 cubic yards, at a cost of $293,008.27, while the National Government has added 12,018,289 cubic yards, at a cost of $1,419,245.46.

The navigation of Red river was much improved by work done in October and November. The entire dangerous reach of the river, a distance of 140 miles, was gone over. The report of work done is suggestive: "Snags pulled, 315; stumps pulled, 1,007; logs removed from the channel, 253; stumps blown from the channel, 69; shore snags cut, 4,572; stumps cut out, 4,506; leaning trees cut down, 42,515; trees girdled, 260; yards of brush cut, 390."

An appropriation of $100,000 for the Algiers Dry Dock was incorporated in the naval appropriation bill in March. It is to be made of timber instead of concrete, which will reduce the cost from $1,200,000 to $800,000.

The Government has begun the work of remodeling and renovating the fortifications guarding the approaches to New Orleans and to the Mississippi valley. Work is in progress on a battery at Fort St. Philip, on the east bank of the river.

Decisions.—The constitutionality of the State law under which juries are formed was brought into question on account of alleged informalities in its enactment, but it was declared valid in March by the judges of the criminal district court.

The United States Supreme Court, in May, sustained the constitutionality of the Louisiana law requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for white and colored passengers.

The Supreme Court gave the following decision in July in regard to insane criminals: "Where a party has been indicted, and his counsel suggests his insanity before trial, and a commission is appointed to inquire into his mental condition and reports him to be insane, and the jury returns a

verdict accordingly, and the judge of the criminal district court remands him to the parish prison without a commitment to the insane asylum, the judge of the civil district court has authority—if, in his opinion, he is dangerous to the citizens and the peace of the State—to commit him to the insane asylum of the State."

Mob Violence.—A man and a woman of vicious, but apparently not criminal habits, living in a house boat in Jefferson Parish, were murdered by a mob in January, and the house was burned above them. Two men charged with assault upon a woman were taken from a jail in St. James Parish in February and lynched. One had confessed.

For an attempted assault upon two girls a negro was lynched at Emporia in March.

Three Italians charged with murder were taken from a jail at Hahnville, in August, and lynched. The Italian ambassador at Washington asked an explanation from the State Department, and the Governor was called upon for a report in reference to the crime.

Legislative Session.—The Legislature met on May 11 and adjourned on July 8. There were 28 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 1 Populist in the Senate, and 60 Democrats, 24 Republicans, and 14 Populists in the House. Albert Estopinal was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Samuel P. Henry Speaker of the House. The returns of the election were considered on May 14 in joint session, and by a vote of 86 to 48 it was decided not to go behind the returns. The election of a United States Senator to succeed N. C. Blanchard was next in order. The candidates were Mr. Blanchard, Walter D. Denegre, Mr. Price. Judge Blackman, and Judge S. D. McEnery. Mr. Denegre was the candidate of the Citizens' League, and was supported also by Republicans and Populists. Judge McEnery was his strongest opponent, and was elected by a majority of 3 after a long contest, at the end of which the other candidates withdrew, leaving only Mr. Denegre opposed to him.

The Governor sent a special message, June 24, urging the Legislature to pass a resolution in favor of calling a constitutional convention, and to amend the election laws. He recommended that a special election be held for passing upon the question of holding a convention, and at the same time electing delegates to serve in case the vote should be in favor of it.

The Legislature passed the resolution providing for a constitutional convention. The Republicans favored a convention unlimited as to the subjects on which it might change the present provisions of the Constitution, and the Democrats were in favor of limiting. When the question of prescribing the subjects to which action should be limited came up, it was found difficult, and the decision was that the convention should be prohibited from action that would disturb existing conditions in certain departments of the government. The date for the election is fixed for the second Tuesday in January, 1898, and the opening of the convention for the second Tuesday in February, 1898.

A new election law was passed, to go into effect immediately. The Australian ballot law is prescribed for New Orleans, while the State at large has a modified form of the same system. A new registration law was also made to go into effect Jan. 1, 1897. It provides for entire new registration all over the State.

A new charter was provided for New Orleans, completely reorganizing the system of municipal government, as demanded by the Citizens' League. Other measures for the city were: An Act providing for the establishment of a port commission to take charge of the wharves; a drainage act; and amendments to the police-board act.

Other acts were:

Amending the act concerning forgery or altering of railroad or steamboat tickets or passes.

To establish a State naval battalion.

Providing for a jury commission in each parish except Orleans.

Fixing the age of consent at sixteen years.

Prohibiting the sale of liquors, except for medicinal uses, etc., within certain distances (3 to 8 miles) of certain colleges and high schools.

Providing for an additional building at the Blind Institute.

Making it a misdemeanor to gamble with dice for money or any representative of money.

Authorizing any married woman to deposit money or other funds in any banks in Louisiana, whether national or State banks, and to withdraw same from said banks without the authorization, assistance, or intervention of her husband.

Making it a misdemeanor for any owner, lessee, proprietor, or manager of any theater, hall, etc., where an admission fee is charged, to permit any person or persons to wear during the performance a hat sufficiently high to obstruct the view of the persons sitting behind.

Appropriating $30,000 for an additional building at the State University.

To encourage and develop the oyster industry.

Making April 6 a legal holiday.

Protecting lessees of public ferry privileges on the Mississippi river and other streams in the enjoyment of their rights; to prohibit the crossing of persons in skiffs or other craft over said streams, except by ferry lessees, within two miles of any established public ferry landing.

Among the concurrent resolutions were these: Authorizing the Bureau of Agriculture to make an exhibit at the Omaha Exposition: congratulating Tennessee on its one hundredth anniversary and recommending private exhibits by Louisiana citizens at the exposition; memorializing Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans; requesting Senators and Representatives of the State to urge the appropriation by Congress of $20,000 to remove obstructions from Bayou Vermillion.

Political.—The State election took place on April 21. There were two tickets in the field—the Democratic and the combination ticket of Republicans, National Republicans, and Populists.

There were 20 amendments to the Constitution to be voted upon. These were prepared by a commission appointed by the Governor and Legislature, and were intended to give a practically new Constitution to the State without the intervention of a constitutional convention. For a list of the proposed amendments, see the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1894, page 443. The one on qualification for the suffrage, requiring that every citizen who is to have the right to vote shall be able to read and write in his mother tongue, or to own $200 worth of taxable property, and to have paid his poll tax, was one of the important issues in the campaign. The Democrats generally were in favor of it, though some of their local organizations declared against it; the Republicans and Populists opposed it.

The Democratic ticket was placed in the field Dec. 18, 1895. The Governor, Auditor, and Attorney-General were renominated. The other candidates were: For Lieutenant Governor, Robert H. Snyder, Jr.; Secretary, John T. Michel; Treasurer, A. V. Fournet; Superintendent of Education, J. V. Calhoun.

The convention refused to give any expression on the currency question, leaving that for the later one for choosing delegates to the national conven-

tion. The resolutions suggested that the State Central Committee, in issuing its call for the next State convention, should fix the representation; approved the action of the Legislature on the suffrage question; commended the action of the Federal Government in respect to the Mississippi; and approved the appropriations for improving the river.

The National Republicans are composed of the sugar planters and those in their interest who went over to the Republican party in 1894 on the tariff issue. They refused to admit negroes to their conventions as the regular Republicans do. They held a State convention on Jan. 4. The resolutions dwelt particularly on the question of protection. They made State nominations, headed by E. N. Pugh for Governor, and later in the month, Jan. 29, they combined with the Populists on the following ticket: For Governor, J. N. Pharr; Lieutenant Governor, J. B. Kleinpeter; Secretary of State, J. W. McFarland; Treasurer, John Pickett; Attorney-General, Lucien D. Suthon; Auditor, H. P. Kernochan; Superintendent of Education, G. A. M. Cook.

The Populists met at Alexandria Jan. 8 and named the following candidates: For Governor, A. B. Booth; Lieutenant Governor, S. Whitehead; Secretary of State, J. W. McFarland; Treasurer, H. E. Nelson; Auditor, John B. Kleinpeter; Superintendent of Education, G. A. M. Cook; Attorney-General, left for Executive Committee to fill.

A movement to combine with the Republicans and sugar planters and accept their candidates for Governor and other officers was not successful, but a motion was carried to empower the State Central Committee to fill the vacancies that might occur by resignation or otherwise.

The resolutions demanded free coinage of silver and free and fair elections, and denounced the proposed suffrage amendment as a vicious fraud. They declared against ring rule, bossism, and machine politics, which they asserted to be prevalent in Louisiana.

The committee authorized to complete the State ticket met at Alexandria, Jan. 23, and agreed upon the fusion ticket headed by J. N. Pharr.

The Republican State Convention met at New Orleans on Jan. 29. There was a lively contest between the delegates favorable to Mr. McKinley and those in favor of Mr. Reed. The result of the voting was a moderate victory for the Reed men. The resolutions were as follow:

"*Whereas*, The defeat of the suffrage amendment and securing of free and honest elections in this State is of paramount importance to the Republican party;

"*Whereas*, The convention of the People's party and the convention of the National Republican party have in their platforms declared against the adoption of said suffrage amendment and in favor of honest elections;

"*Whereas*, Both conventions have declared in favor of protection to American industries and American labor; be it

"*Resolved*, By this convention, representing the Republican party of this State with its 100,000 votes, that it does hereby indorse and recommend to all Republicans to support by their suffrage the ticket nominated by the People's party at Alexandria on the 23d of this month and by the National Republicans on the 27th of this month."

Trouble arose between the parties in some of the parishes, the most serious in St. Landry. At Palmetto, the center of the negro section of that parish, are about 400 negroes who usually register and vote. When the registration office was opened the supervisor of registration appeared accompanied by 200 white "regulators," representing the "white supremacy" faction, armed with Winchester rifles. These men gave notice that no negro should register or vote there, and laid down the following as their platform:

"The white men of St. Landry claim that, as the negro is a purchasable political commodity, who will sell out without regard to principle, they are determined that the only way to prevent themselves from being included in the sale is to take the manly plan and prevent the consummation of an infamy that no brave people can stand. They do not believe in ballot-box stuffing, and are therefore compelled to take this course to free themselves, and are prepared to take all consequences."

Several negroes who had declared their intention to vote were flogged by the regulators, and in a shooting affray 2 negroes and 2 white men were killed. On April 7 there was another riot in the parish. A party of 100 negroes left Grand Prairie for Opelousas, but were intercepted about halfway by a band of regulators and told they would not be allowed to register. They attempted to pass, when they were fired upon and 2 were killed and 6 or 7 wounded. The others were given 50 lashes each and returned home.

On April 20, the day before the election, 200 armed and mounted men surrounded Opelousas in St. Landry Parish, and as many others were armed to oppose them. There was a skirmish 3 miles from the town, in which some blood was shed, and a desperate fight was expected on election day; but the regulators dispersed in the morning, having, it was asserted, forced many negroes to surrender their registration papers and pledged others not to vote. There were disturbances also before or after election in St. John Baptist and Natchitoches parishes, and militia was ordered to both places.

The face of the returns gave the election to the Democrats; but their opponents charged fraud, and claimed that their candidates had been elected. They claimed that they had sworn evidence that the vote in the black parishes was not one fourth as large as the majorities returned for Foster by the election commissioners, and that about 50,000 votes were counted for Foster in the black belt.

The election result remained unsettled until May 14, when the tellers of the General Assembly made two reports. The majority report was as follows: "We have examined the returns as furnished by the Secretary of State, and find the result to be as tabulated on the accompanying statement. We recommend that the presiding officers declare the result so ascertained—M. J. Foster to be elected Governor, and R. H. Snyder Lieutenant Governor." The vote was: Foster, 116,216; Pharr, 90,188; Snyder, 118,477; Kleinpeter, 86,487.

The minority report was as follows: "The undersigned beg leave to report that they have not been able to examine and correct the vote as provided by Article LIX of the Constitution, because what purport to be the returns of election are mere tabulated statements from the board of supervisors of the several parishes, and no legal returns were presented to your committee. The undersigned beg further to report that they are informed that the legal returns are now in the office of the Secretary of State, whose office is in this building, and we therefore pray that the Secretary of State be ordered to produce *instanter* and lay before the General Assembly said legal returns, consisting of the original tally sheets, compiled statements of voters and lists of voters, in order that this honorable body may examine and count the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State as provided by Article LIX of the Constitution."

The Legislature refused to go behind the returns

by a vote of 48 to 86, and the majority report was adopted.

The constitutional amendments were defeated.

In New Orleans the regular Democratic ticket was opposed by the Citizens' League, an independent organization, aiming at the reform of alleged gross abuses in the city government. It included members from all parties. The interest in the result was intense, and the success of the League ticket by a large majority was the signal for a display of great enthusiasm.

The Democratic State Convention, June 15, declared for free coinage, and instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote for it and to vote as a unit on all important matters.

The regular Republicans and the National Republicans (Planters) each named a set of electors. The latter body dropped the word "National" from their party name.

The Populists, at Alexandria, Aug. 4, named a full set of presidential electors, having refused all propositions to combine with the Democrats. But on Sept. 25 an agreement was reached by which four electors from the Populist ticket and four from the Democratic were placed on a fusion ticket. All were pledged to vote for Bryan, and each was left to vote for Sewall or Watson, as he pleased.

The National Democrats, at their convention in New Orleans, Aug. 28, denounced the action of the Chicago convention, declared for the gold standard and the retirement of the Government "from the banking business," elected delegates to the Indianapolis convention, and provided for the organization of a State central committee, which should have power to name electors.

The State gave Bryan 77,175 votes, McKinley 22,037, of which 3,717 were polled by the Planters' party, and Palmer 1,834. All the members of Congress elected are Democrats.

LUTHERANS. The statistics of the Church in the United States and Canada, based on the reports of 1896, and published in the "Church Almanac," present the following totals: Four general bodies and 14 independent synods, embracing 60 synodical organizations. All accept the Augsburg Confession as the standard of faith, and nearly all synods and general bodies accept all the parts of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church as they are contained in the Book of Concord of 1580. The 60 synods number 5,958 ministers, 9,734 congregations, and 1,441,486 communicant members, with a total population of more than 6,000,000. They maintain 4,125 parochial schools, and they employ 2,643 teachers, who have under their care 203,340 pupils, mostly of German and Scandinavian families. The parochial-school system is maintained chiefly among the congregations and synods composed of those who have emigrated from countries where the system is universally maintained by the state, and they try to perpetuate it in this country, but with the anglicising of their descendants less stress is laid on the maintenance of the parochial school. The Sunday schools number 5,842, with 51,969 officers and teachers and 508,010 pupils. These are found to exist chiefly in congregations composed of American-born Lutherans, though in many of the German and Scandinavian congregations flourishing Sunday schools are also maintained. The benevolent contributions for the year, reported through the regular synodical boards, amounted to $1,000,467.60; but this does not include contributions by individuals and congregations for the educational work of the Church in this country, nor the contributions from similar sources toward benevolent operations not under synodical control, nor the large amount of money sent directly to missionary and other benevolent societies in other countries.

The educational institutions of the Church in this country, or under denominational control, number 122, of which 26 are theological seminaries, 42 colleges, 41 academies, and 13 ladies' seminaries, aggregating property valued at $4,620,889, and endowment amounting to $1,478,541, employing 747 professors and instructors, and having 11,350 students, of whom 2,738 are in course of preparation for the office of the ministry. There are 92 benevolent institutions, which report property valued at $2,667,525, endowment amounting to $200,562, and 34,875 inmates. There are 156 periodicals published in English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Finnish, French, and Slavonian. The Gospel is preached to Lutherans in this country in 14 languages.

Since the census of 1890 the Church in this country has gained very largely in numerical strength. The census presented the following statistics: 4,591 ministers, 8,595 congregations, and 1,231,075 communicant members. The net increase since that time is 1,367 ministers, 1,141 congregations, and 210,411 communicant members. But the Church has gained also in other respects, especially in the matter of having its history, principles of faith, and worship brought to the attention of the American people by means of numerous publications in English. Dr. Jacobs's history in the "American Church History Series" and "The Lutheran Commentary," not to mention others, have largely been instrumental in making known the nature and position of this Church, whose literature has hitherto been confined almost entirely to languages other than the English.

The following tabular statement shows the numerical strength of the four general bodies and the independent synods:

NAME.	Organized.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Communicant members.
General Synod.....	1821	1,155	1,467	180,587
General Council.....	1867	1,153	1,900	328,622
Synodical Conference	1872	1,672	2,008	492,560
United Synod.....	1886	211	437	41,304
Independent Synods.....	....	1,746	3,912	397,469

Of the four general bodies, only the Synodical Conference held a convention during the year.

Synodical Conference.—The sixteenth biennial convention of this body, composed almost entirely of German synods and congregations, was held at Evansville, Ind., Aug. 12–17, 1896. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Carl Gausewitz, of the Minnesota Synod. The convention was formally organized by the election of the following officers: The Rev. John Bading, Milwaukee, Wis., president; the Rev. P. Brand, Pittsburg, Pa., vice-president; Prof. John Schaller, New Ulm, Minn., secretary; and Mr. H. A. Christiansen, Detroit, Mich., treasurer. Prof. Lauritz Larsen, Decorah, Iowa, was received as delegate of the Norwegian Synod and advisory member of the convention. This general body is composed of the large synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, with its 13 district synods, embracing nearly all the States and Territories of the United States, and portions of Canada; the general synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan; and the English synod of Missouri and other States, representing more than 2,000 congregations and nearly 500,000 communicant members. The district synods in connection with this general body maintain 1,747 parochial schools, with 854 teachers and 97,310 pupils. The benevolent contributions of the congregations during 1896 amounted to $281,020.85. Within the bounds of this general body and under its control are 3 theo-

logical seminaries, 10 colleges, 7 academies, 10 orphanages, and 9 institutions of mercy.

The morning sessions of the convention were devoted to the discussion of a thesis on "Church Practices," prepared and presented by Prof. August L. Graebner, of the St. Louis theological faculty. Business matters occupied the attention of the convention in the afternoon sessions. The mission among the freedmen of the South, carried on by the conference, received a large amount of attention. Thirty-two missionaries are supported, who have under their care 52 congregations, and 35 schools have been established and are supported in the Southern States. The congregations have a membership of 10,000. Seven new chapels were reported to be a necessity for the prosecution of this work, and the Board of Missions was authorized to secure means and build the chapels as soon as possible. Missionary operations are also carried on among the Indians, including the maintenance of schools for the training of the young. The work of inner or home missions occupied much of the time of the convention. These missionary operations are carried on among the Germans in many of the States and Territories, notably in the Eastern and the extreme Western States. The statistics for 1896 are not yet at hand; but in 1895 the amount expended for this work aggregated $48,011.04. The amount expended in 1896 for the same work is rather more, as the work is constantly advancing. The next convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1898.

General Council.—Although this general body held no convention during the year, yet numerous events that deserve to be noticed took place. The Ministerium of Pennsylvania, the oldest and largest of its synods, is preparing for the celebration of its sesquicentennial in 1898, and is at the same time pushing the missionary, educational, and benevolent operations on its territory. The General Council itself has assumed the publication of an official organ and its own Sunday-school literature in the English language. Its home-missionary operations —English, German, and Swedish—extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and up into Manitoba and Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada. Its educational and benevolent operations are widening out and becoming stronger from year to year. The present year has witnessed great progress in these interests all along the line. There are under the control of synods connected with this general body 3 theological seminaries, 7 colleges, 4 academies, 12 orphanages, and 26 other benevolent institutions. The benevolent contributions for the year that have gone through the regular Church channels amount to $265,214.35.

The 14 independent synods have a membership of nearly 400,000 communicants; they support 1,890 parochial schools, 1,169 teachers, and 81,769 pupils; 2,079 Sunday schools, with 5,881 officers and teachers, and 95,466 scholars. The benevolent contributions of the congregations amounted to $197,546.25. These synods carry on their own educational, missionary, and benevolent operations. Of these, the Joint Synod of Ohio, which has a membership of 85,000 communicants, held its thirty-first biennial convention at Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 1-10, 1896. The opening sermon was delivered by the president, the Rev. Conrad H. L. Schuette, of Columbus, Ohio. Reports were received and acted on from the 8 district synods, from the various boards, and from the 4 educational institutions supported by this body. A proposition was made to consolidate the 4 theological seminaries—at Columbus, Ohio; St. Paul, Minn.; Woodville, Ohio; and Hickory, N. C.—and establish one strong and well-equipped institution, but a large majority maintained that the time had not yet come for this. The synod supports 53 missionaries in 20 States at an annual expense of $10,000. The benevolent contributions of the congregations amounted to $46,380.28.

Deaconess Conference.—The first general Conference of Lutheran Deaconess Mother Houses in America was held, Sept. 16-18, 1896, in the Mary J. Drexel Home for Deaconesses, Philadelphia, the Rev. Carl Goedel, pastor. Wednesday evening, Sept. 16, divine service was held, when the address of welcome was delivered by the pastor, and the Rev. Prof. Adolph Spaeth, D. D., LL. D., delivered the opening sermon. On the following morning the first business session was held. The Rev. Dr. Spaeth, professor in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, was elected president, and the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah F. Ohl, director of the Deaconess Home in Milwaukee, Wis., English secretary, and the Rev. Carl Goedel German secretary. Four of the 6 existing mother houses united in the organization of this general conference, and were represented by delegates, to wit: Mary J. Drexel Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; Milwaukee Deaconess Mother House, Milwaukee, Wis.; Immanuel Deaconess Institute, Omaha, Neb.; and the mother house of the General Synod, Baltimore, Md. The convention was called for the purpose of establishing a permanent bond of union among the deaconess institutions of this country in connection with the Lutheran Church, and formulating the fundamental principles of the female diaconate in the Church. To this end the following theses, presented by Dr. Spaeth and setting forth the fundamental principles of this office, were discussed:

"I. As evangelical Christians, we look to the Word of God for a sound basis of the female diaconate. We believe that this ministry of the Church of Christ rests on a sure and indisputable Scripture foundation. But at the same time, we freely admit that the present form of this ministry can not be traced in all its details to certain clearly defined rules or precepts of the New Testament. In its present organization the female diaconate is the result of a growth and development in which we recognize the sound Lutheran principle that nothing can be tolerated in the Church of Christ that would in any wise be in conflict with the Word of God, but that there may be a great deal in the details of the present character and *modus operandi* of the female diaconate which can not be found directly in certain Scripture passages.

"II. The Scripture passages which speak directly of women as recognized office bearers of the Church —as female διάκονοι—are very few indeed. With Rom. xvi, 1, 2 and 1 Tim. iii, 11 their whole number is completed.

"III. The office or ministry (διακονία) for the building up and governing of the Church of Christ is originally one, and only one—the ministry of the Word, committed to the apostles, bishops, presbyters, or pastors.

"IV. At a very early time in the history of the apostolic Church this ministry of the Word called to its assistance certain helpers, with other gifts, functions, and ministrations. These were appointed for the support of the ministry of the Word, as the circumstances might require for the 'daily ministrations.'

"V. To this ministry of love during the apostolic times women also were called, who, like Phœbe of Cenchrea, served the congregation as female *diakonoi*, thus becoming a succorer of many and even of the apostle himself.

"VI. The female diaconate is not a ministry of the Word. We do not recognize or train deaconesses as preachers or evangelists. The New Testament nowhere makes provision for the ordinary

preaching of the Word by women, but rather forbids it in direct words (1 Cor. xiv, 34, 35; 1 Tim. ii, 11, 12). This we maintain, notwithstanding the exceptional cases mentioned in the Old and New Testament of prophetesses who by a direct and special divine call and inspiration were privileged to speak the Word. Nor is this position in conflict with the fact that we train and employ teaching sisters for the instruction and education of our female youth.

"VII. The deaconess, then, is one who accepts and performs the ministry of charity as the calling of her life, discharging her duties in the name and to the honor of the Lord, as a member and helper of the Church of Christ.

"VIII. While in the ancient Church the sphere of the deaconess was confined to the congregation, the present organization of the female diaconate has most successfully adopted the idea of the mother house as a training school of deaconesses, both for the religious and the technical side of her calling; as an association of those that are united in the same faith and for the same life work; and as a guarantee for the protection and support of the deaconess in time of infirmity and old age.

"IX. While this idea of the association in a sisterhood of a mother house has been adopted after the model of certain organizations established by Vincent de Paula in the Roman Church of the seventeenth century, the female diaconate of our Lutheran Church preserves its truly evangelical character over against Rome in the following points: There is (1) no special vow in distinction from the baptismal vow; (2) no binding obligation to a life of celibacy; (3) no 'religious life' as distinguished from the life and calling of any other Christian; (4) no special 'order' in the sense of the mediæval Church; (5) no merit or expectation of special reward for a work of supererogation.

"X. As the indispensable condition of true unity and a sound development, we demand for a deaconess mother house the unity in the faith which finds its expression in a clear confession and gives to the institution an unmistakably churchly character. In every aspect the life of the mother house must reflect the life of the Church whose faith it professes. And as a small community, based upon the voluntary union of its members, it is able to unfold the life of the Church in even greater purity, richness, and consistency than larger congregations. To insure this churchly character of the mother house, the ministry of the Word, as represented by one or more pastors, must have a permanent and leading position in its organization."

The discussion of this subject was followed by a discussion of theses on "The Organization of the more Important Mother Houses in Germany," presented by Pastor Goedel. Papers were read and discussed, among which was "The Female Diaconate in America outside of the Lutheran Church," by the Rev. Dr. Ohl. Other matters of importance were considered with reference to the successful prosecution of the work in this country. The convention closed on Thursday evening, with an earnest appeal by President Spaeth for complete harmony in principles and methods of work among all the institutions. He referred briefly to the history of this work in the Lutheran Church of America, dating from 1846, when the Rev. Dr. William A. Passavant made the beginning by bringing the first deaconesses to this country from Fliedner's celebrated institution at Kaiserswerth, which is the first institution of its kind in the world. In closing, he set forth the principles according to which all institutions of this kind should be established and maintained. The 7 Lutheran mother houses in the United States, with 143 sisters, have property valued at $700,000, whose annual expenses amount to $70,000. The sisters are employed as nurses in hospitals, as superintendents of orphanages and homes for the aged, as teachers in Church schools and attendants in benevolent institutions, and are engaged in parish work.

Luther League.—The second national convention of the Luther League of America was held in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17-20, 1896. The convention was opened with devotional service and an address of welcome by the Hon. George B. Swift, Mayor of Chicago. He spoke of his interest in the league and in the work it is doing, and in closing said: "I, as Mayor of Chicago, the greatest city of America, the wonder of all continents, representing people from every civilized spot on the globe, welcome you as you have a right to be welcomed. I voice the sentiments of the great majority of the people of Chicago, when I welcome you, because that great majority believes in fostering and developing that which is good for their fellow-men." Mr. E. F. Eilert, of New York city, President of the National League, responded to the welcome. The convention consisted of 232 delegates, who represented 16 States and a membership of 50,000. The officers elected are: E. F. Eilert, New York, president; M. C. Olsen, Chicago, general secretary; William C. Stoever, Philadelphia, recording secretary; Miss Katherine Meister, Lancaster, Pa., assistant secretary; and Cornelius Eckhardt, Washington, D. C., treasurer. The business of the convention consisted in the consideration of reports from the State and central leagues, acting on matters of general interest for the work of the organization, and the discussion of subjects presented in addresses delivered and papers read. The Committee on Literature presented a list of books to be read by the members in pursuing the literary course of the Luther League. The "Luther League Review," published in New York city, the official organ of the general organization, received the hearty approval and support of the body. The proper observance by all local leagues of the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Philip Melanchthon, Preceptor of Germany and author of the Augsburg Confession and of the Apology, was recommended to be held on Feb. 16, 1897. A resolution was passed proposing the holding of a convention at Wittenberg, Germany, in 1900, for the purpose of organizing a "World's Luther League" among the 50,000,000 Lutherans in the world. The following papers were discussed: "Literature," by the Rev. H. Frank Scheele, of Staunton, Va.; "The Official Organ of the Luther League," by the Rev. Gustavus A. Bierdeman, of Utica, N. Y.; "Organization," by E. Augustus Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.; "The Luther League and Church Music," by Prof. F. Muench, Ph. D., of Charleston, S. C.; and "Sociability and its Position in League Work," by the Rev. John A. W. Haas, of New York city. On Wednesday evening three meetings were held simultaneously in three of the largest Lutheran churches of Chicago—English, Swedish, and Norwegian, at which addresses were delivered, of which only the titles can be given here: "Twentieth-Century Christianity," by the Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, of Omaha, Neb.; "The Luther League as an Inner Mission Agency in Large Cities," by the Rev. Frederick A. Kaehler, of Buffalo, N. Y.; "Our Young People and the Reformation," by the Rev. H. Louis Baugher, D. D., of Gettysburg, Pa.; "The Value of Trained Christians," by the Rev. John Telleen, of Rock Island, Ill.; "The Relation of our Church to the Future of our Country," by the Rev. Hugh M. Bannen, of Rockford, Ill.; "Our Church and her Mission in the World," by the Rev. Prof. Samuel A. Ort, D. D., LL. D., President of Wittenberg College and

Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ohio; "The Rising Generation of the Lutheran Church," by the Rev. Prof. Edmund G. Lund, of Minneapolis, Minn.; and "The Mission of the Lutheran Church in America," by the Rev. Ferdinand W. E. Peschau, D. D., of Greensburg, Pa. The convention closed with a mass meeting in the Auditorium, at which addresses were delivered by the Hon. Isaac S. Motter, of Ohio, on "The Growing Appreciation of the Lutheran Church's Power"; by the Hon. Cyrus R. Lantz, of Pennsylvania, on "Our Church: Her Spirit, Duty and Destiny"; and by Judge P. S. Grosscup, of Chicago, on "The Influence of Christianity on American Institutions." The next national convention will be held in New York city in 1898.

The history of this movement among the young people of the Lutheran Church, whose second national convention closed amid the enthusiasm of thousands gathered in Chicago's largest auditorium is very brief. The first local league was org in one of the congregations in New York c more than a dozen years ago, whence it gr worked its way into other New York ch then into central leagues, embracing nu local organizations; then into State leag which there are now 16; and finally into a n organization, the first convention of which w at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1895. The movement tended to bring together the members of the congregations and synods throughout the c in order to become acquainted with each o discuss doctrinal and practical subjects, to the youth of the Church with loyalty t Church and zeal for the active prosecution great mission in this country, and to cult spirit of churchliness in worship and among all the members of the Lutheran Ch America.

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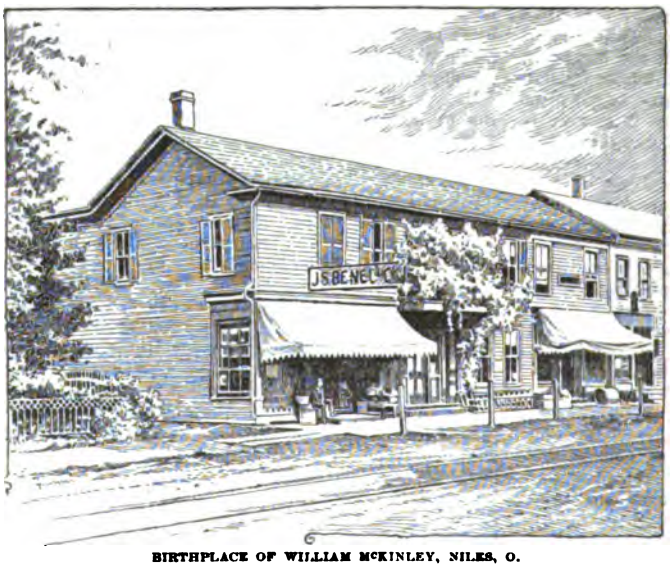
McKINLEY, WILLIAM, twenty-fifth President of the United States, elected for the twenty-eighth quadrennial term, born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843. The long low two-story frame building in which he was born served the double purpose of a country store and dwelling. His birthplace stood until late in 1895, when it was removed from the old site and torn down, and the hard woods of the mantels and baseboards were made into canes and sold throughout the country among his admirers. On his father's side his ancestry is Scotch-Irish; his forefathers came to America one hundred and fifty years ago. Authentic records trace the McKinlays in Scotland back to 1547, and it is claimed by students that James McKinlay, "the trooper," was one of William's ancestors. The crest of the McKinlay clan was a mailed hand holding an olive branch, and its motto "Not too much." The tartan was a somber plaid of green and blue, with a larger plaid of red stripes. The Rev. James McKinlay—mentioned by Burns in his poems "The Ordination" and "Tam Samson's Elegy"—was a kinsman, contemporary w McKinleys of the Revolution in this countr change in spelling the final syllable from explained by the reply that Major McKinl self made at a meeting of the descendant clan, an association embracing 200 or 300 from six or eight States, at the Columbian tion in Chicago, in 1893, to a lady of the san but spelled in the old way. "Your ance the McKinlay clan," said he, "came to thi try directly from Scotland, while mine can the north of Ireland; but we are probabl same original Covenanter stock." About 1 of the Scotch-Irish McKinleys settled in ford Township, York County, Pa., where David (the McKinley of th lution, great-grandfather President) was born in Ma The records of the Pens reau show that he served vate in the Pennsylvania about two years, and that ticipated in the capture of Hook and in the engagen Amboy and Chester Hill. the Revolution he resided i moreland and Chester C Pennsylvania, until 1814, went to Ohio, where he 1840, at the age of eigl James McKinley, son of moved to Columbiana Ohio, in 1809, when Will ther of the President, was two years old; and in th the family has since ma sided, although James wife, who died on the sa are buried in the same South Bend, Ind. The mother of the Presiden Rose, came from a Purita that fled from England land and emigrated to vania with William Penn. Her father, Rose, Jr., was also a patriot of the Revolut ticipating in the battle of Monmouth and ing good service at his trade as a mold manufacture of ammunition for the A army. William McKinley, Sr., father of th dent, born in Pine Township, Mercer Cou



BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM McKINLEY, NILES, O.

in 1807, married in 1829 Nancy Campbell Allison, of Columbiana County, Ohio, whose father, Abner Allison, was of English extraction, and her mother, Ann Campbell, of Scotch-German. The union was blessed with nine children, of whom four are now living, William being the seventh child. Both the grandfather and the father of the President were iron manufacturers, or furnace men. His father was identified with that business all his active life, superintending both the erection and operation of furnaces, and gaining thereby a fair competency. At an early age he became manager of a furnace near New Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pa., and filled the place for twenty-one years. During this extended period he drove every Saturday to his home in Poland, Ohio, and returned on Monday to his duties at the furnace. He was a devout Methodist, a staunch Whig and Republican, and an ardent advocate of a protective tariff. He was a man of strong common sense, intelligence, probity, and force of character: industrious, temperate, frugal, successful—respected and esteemed wherever known. He lived to see his son and namesake rise to a post of national prominence as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the popular branch of Congress, and to hear his name heralded around the globe either in terms of endearment or execration, but died during William's first term as Governor of Ohio, in November, 1892. The mother of the President, Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, commonly and lovingly known as "Mother McKinley," is still living at the age of eighty-eight. It may be observed of them, as Mr. Winthrop said of Washington and his widowed mother: "Few sons ever had a more lovely and devoted mother, and no mother a more dutiful or affectionate son." She declares with tender pride, "William was always a good boy," while he ascribes to mother and home those traits and habits which have made him the model of the American household.

William received his first education in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years old the family removed to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, a village noted for its educational facilities, where he was at once admitted into Union Seminary and pursued his studies until he was seventeen. He excelled in mathematics and the languages, and was the best equipped of all the students in debating the exciting public questions of the day, in which he was encouraged by his preceptors. In 1860 he was sent to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he was easily admitted to the junior class, and would have been graduated in the following year but for the failure of his health. Intense application to his studies had so weakened his system that he was obliged to return home for rest and recuperation, but even then he did not escape severe illness. As soon as he was able, he sought a change by engaging as a teacher in the public schools, and for a term or two he taught in the Kerr district, near Poland. A friend says of him at this time: "He was always studying, studying—studying all the time." He was fond of athletic sports, and was a good horseman. At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poland, and was noted for his diligent study of the Bible and his interest in the discussions that took place in the Bible class. When the civil war broke out, in the spring of 1861, he was a clerk in the Poland post office. Here, in the Sparrow tavern, a war meeting was held, and the principal speaker closed his address with this appeal: "Our country's flag has been shot at. It has been trailed in the dust by those who should defend it, dishonored by those who should have cherished and loved it. And for what? That this free Government may keep a race in the bondage of slavery. Who will be the first to defend it?" "Presently," says one writer, "a space was cleared in front of the eloquent speaker. One by one some of the choicest of the young men of Poland stepped forward. Among them was a slight, gray-eyed, boyish figure, too much impressed with the seriousness of the situation to put himself in evidence, who went up with the rest." This was William McKinley. He went with the recruits to Columbus, and was there enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861. This regiment is one of the most famous in the history of the Ohio organizations. It numbered among its field and staff such officers and civilians as Gen. William S. Rosecrans, Gen. E. Parker Scammon, Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, Gen. James M. Comly, minister to Hawaii, Col. Stanley Matthews, United States Senator and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Gen. Russell Hastings, Dr. Joseph T. Webb, a noted surgeon, Robert P. Kennedy and William C. Lyon, Lieutenant Governors of Ohio, and several other State officers and congressmen. From the date of its organization, June 1, 1861, to the time it was mustered out at Cumberland, Md., July 26, 1865, its rank and file included 2,095 men, of whom 169 were killed in battle and 107 died of wounds and disease. It is estimated (in 1897) that about 500 of its members are still living. It was engaged in 19 battles, marched hundreds of miles, endured great privation, and encountered all the perils and hardships of war with a bravery and fidelity, which, while perhaps not exceptional, did it great credit and honor. Its career, like that possibly of no other Ohio regiment, verifies the words of President Lincoln in his first message to Congress in speaking of the high character of the volunteer soldiers. "There are many single regiments," said Lincoln, "whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known to the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court abundantly competent to administer the Government itself."

Young McKinley found the drill, discipline, and out-of-door life of the soldier beneficial to his health, and emerged from his four years' arduous service stronger than when he entered the army. Concerning this period of his life, he said to a visitor in the executive office at Columbus, when serving as Governor: "I always look back with pleasure upon the fourteen months I served in the ranks. They taught me a great deal. I was but a schoolboy when I went into the army, and that first year was a formative period in my life, during which I learned much of men and facts. I have always been glad that I entered the service as a private and served those months in that capacity." He participated in all the early engagements in West Virginia. The first of these was at Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, and its effects were of much consequence to the regiment. "It gave the boys confidence in themselves," he once said, "and faith in their commander. We learned that we could fight and whip the enemy on their own ground." In the winter's camp at Fayetteville he earned and received his first promotion, commissary sergeant, April 15, 1862. He was never a corporal and does not fancy the title of "Little Corporal" or his much-talked-of resemblance to Napoleon. "Young as McKinley was," said ex-President Hayes at Lakeside in 1891, "we soon found that in business and executive ability he was of rare capacity, of unusual and surpassing capacity, for a boy of his age. When battles were fought or a service to be per-

formed in warlike things, he always took his place. The night was never too dark, the weather was never too cold, there was no sleet or hail or snow that was in the way of his prompt and efficient performance of every duty. When I became commander of the regiment, he soon came to be on my staff, and he remained on my staff for one or two years, so that I did literally and in fact know him like a book and love him like a brother." He participated in the engagements at Clark's Hollow, May 1, and Princeton, May 15, 1862. This point was abandoned and a camp established on Flat Top mountain in July, whence the regiment subsequently marched to Parkersburg, 104 miles, in three days to Camp Piatt, on the Great Kanawha. Here they took the cars for Washington, D. C. (which McKinley now saw for the first time), and a few days after their arrival joined McClellan's forces and drove the enemy out of Frederick, Md., and on Sept. 14 and 17 participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The Twenty-third made three successful charges in the first of these battles, and lost heavily in both. "During the day (at South Mountain) the Twenty-third," says Whitelaw Reid in "Ohio in the War," "lost nearly 200 men, of whom almost one fourth were killed on the field or afterward died of their wounds. Only seven men were unaccounted for at the roll call after the action. The colors of the regiment were riddled, and the blue field almost completely carried away by shells and bullets." At Antietam the regiment bravely held its position in the hottest of the fight. It was engaged from dawn until nearly night without breakfast or dinner, food or refreshment of any sort, save that brought them by one of the youngest of the comrades. Sergeant McKinley was in charge of the commissary department of his brigade, and necessarily his post of duty was with the supplies, about two miles from where his famished and exhausted comrades were fighting to hold their advanced position and for their lives and probably for the fate of the army. As is the case in all hot fights, there were some stragglers who found their way back to the supplies, and these McKinley saw he could utilize to get together provisions and coffee and carry them to the front. This was at the time when the fortunes of the battle were swaying to and fro, and it was doubtful whether Antietam would be a victory or a defeat. It was nearly dark when suddenly there was heard tremendous cheering along the front of the Twenty-third Ohio. Gen. Scammon sent an aid to ascertain the cause of the Union cheering, and he galloped off to find that the cheers were for McKinley and his coffee. He had filled two wagons, and in the midst of the desperate fight, with shells and bullets flying in all directions, had hurried the cans of coffee and other supplies to his dispirited comrades, who took fresh courage after the refreshment. The mules of one wagon became disabled under the terrific fire, but this plucky boy of nineteen pushed on and got the other wagon safely through to the regiment. Col. Hayes was badly wounded at South Mountain, and when he went home to Ohio to recover he told Gov. Tod the story. "Let McKinley be promoted from sergeant to lieutenant," said the war Governor, and it was accordingly done, his commission dating from Sept. 24, 1862. In his speech at the Lakeside Chautauqua, in 1891, to which reference has been made, Gen. Hayes described this incident most effectively. "From Sergeant McKinley's hand," said he, "every man in the regiment was served with hot coffee and warm meats, a thing which had never occurred under similar circumstances in any other army in the world. He passed under fire and delivered with his own hands these things so essential for the men for whom he was laboring." Col. Hayes kept a diary during the war, and when he went to Lakeside he hunted up the old notebook and in it found this entry: "Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862. Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, returned to-day—an exceedingly bright, intelligent, and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best." And under later date: "He has kept the promise in every sense of the word."

The regiment returned to its winter quarters near Parkersburg. During the year it had marched over 600 miles—a service cheerfully borne by young McKinley, although he was often footsore and weary—and it is said that in its entire service the regiment marched more than double that distance. It intercepted the Confederate raider John Morgan at Buffington's Ford, July 19, 1863, and assisted in the capture of that bold leader and his command. In May, 1864, it took part in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, from whose summit the enemy was finally driven, after a long march by what was supposed to be an impassable route. "It was a rough and trying march over mountains and through deep ravines and dense woods," McKinley once described it, "with snows and rains that would have checked the advance of any but the most determined. Daily we were brought in contact with the enemy. We penetrated a country where guerrillas were abundant, where it was not an unusual thing for our men to be shot from the underbrush—murdered in cold blood."

While at Camp Piatt he had been promoted to first lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1863, and under his leadership his company was first to scramble over the enemy's fortifications and silence their guns. His only reference to the achievement is to be found in his address upon President Hayes, at Delaware, Ohio, after his death, in 1893. "The advance across the meadow, in full sight of the enemy," said McKinley, "and in range of their guns, through the creek, and up over the ridge, was magnificently executed, and the hand-to-hand combat in the fort was as desperate as any witnessed during the war. Still another charge was made, and the enemy again driven back. On we hurried to Dublin depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, burning the bridges there, tearing up the track, and rendering the railroad useless for the transportation of soldiers or supplies. There the New river bridge was destroyed, and then, with frequent encounters, we went on to Staunton, Va." They again advanced until within two miles of Lynchburg, where, after a successful encounter with the enemy, the regiment camped so near them that men of both sides took rails for their fires from the same fence. Four days later they were attacked by a superior force, which they at first repelled, but were compelled to retire. Then began one of the remarkable retreats of the war. "All our commissary supplies were consumed," says McKinley; "but almost without food we marched and fought our way back, closely pursued by the enemy." It began on June 19, near Lynchburg, and continued until June 27, when a supply train was reached on Big Sewell Mountain, and there, to quote Col. Hayes's diary again, "we stopped and ate, marched and ate, camped about dark, and ate all night." In these nine days the Twenty-third marched 180 miles, fighting nearly all the time, with scarcely any rest or food, and very little chance for either. They had crossed three ranges of the Alleghanies four times, the ranges of the Blue Ridge twice, and marched several times all day and all night without sleep. In this memorable expedition the Twenty-third participated in engagements at Cloyd's Mountain, New River Bridge, Buffalo Gap, Lexington, Buchanan, Otter Creek, Lynchburg, and Buford's Gap, but finally got safely back to camp and fought under

Gen. Crook in the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, July 24, 1864. Lieut. McKinley had conducted himself with gallantry in every emergency, and at Winchester won additional honors. Crook's army was attacked by the whole of Early's, the National forces being 6,000 strong, and the Confederate 20,000. Hayes had charge of the first brigade on the extreme right, and was soon attacked with such fury that he was obliged to fall back toward Winchester. The movement was successfully executed, except that the Thirteenth West Virginia Regiment (Col. Willliam Brown commanding) failed to retire and was in imminent danger of capture. McKinley was directed to go and bring it away, if it had not already fallen, and, putting spurs to his horse, he started in a fierce gallop, obliquely toward the advancing enemy. Russell Hastings, then major of the Twenty-third, gives a graphic description of the incident: "Hayes loved McKinley as a father loves a son, and only imagine what must have been his feelings when the necessities of the moment demanded that he should order this boy to do this dangerous work! None of us expected to see him again as we watched him push his horse through the open fields, over fences and across ditches, while the fire from the enemy poured upon him, with shells exploding around and over him. Once he was completely enveloped in the smoke of an exploding shell, and we thought he had gone down; but no, out of this smoke emerged his wiry little brown horse, with McKinley still firmly seated and erect as a hussar. Now he had passed under cover from the enemy's fire, and a sense of relief came to us all. Thus far he was all right, but we knew his danger was just beginning, for the enemy was still coming on. McKinley gave the colonel the orders from Hayes to fall back, and added, 'I supposed you would go to the rear without orders.' The colonel replied: 'I was about concluding I would retire, and am now ready to go wherever you lead; but, lieutenant, I p'intedly believe I will give them fellows a volley or two before I go.' McKinley commanded, 'Then up and at them as quickly as possible,' and as the regiment arose to its feet the enemy came into full view. Col. Brown's boys gave them a crushing volley, and, following it with a rattling fire, retreated toward some woods directly in their rear. At this they halted along Brown's front, and for some distance to the right and left, feeling for the secondary line, during which hesitancy McKinley led the regiment through the woods toward Winchester. As Crook and Hayes saw the regiment safely off, they turned, and following the column, with it moved slowly to the rear, down the Winchester pike. At a point near Winchester, McKinley brought the regiment to the column and its place in the brigade. He was greeted by a cheer, for all of us felt and knew one of the most gallant acts of the war had been performed. As he drew up to the side of Hayes to make his verbal report, I heard Hayes say, 'Lieutenant, I feared I would never see you alive again.'" The retreat continued until after midnight: the men were very weary, after their hard fight and forced march, and without food, for none could be provided, owing to the stampede of the wagon train in the afternoon. In this plight they came upon a battery of artillery of four guns and their caissons, which had been left in the way, an easy capture for the enemy. McKinley asked permission to bring it off, but his superior officers thought it impossible, owing to the exhausted condition of the men. "The Twenty-third will do it," said McKinley, and calling for volunteers, every man of his company stepped out, and the guns were hauled off to a place of safety. The next day, July 25, 1864, at the age of twenty-one, and with a reputation for bravery in which every comrade took pride, McKinley was promoted to captain.

On the retreat through Winchester many of the inhabitants were seen at their doors, making demonstrations of joy or sorrow according as their sympathies were Union or Confederate. One old Quaker lady stood at her gate with the tears running down her face when Capt. McKinley reined in his horse and said in a low tone: "Don't worry, my dear madam, we are not hurt as much as it seems, and we shall be back here again in a few days."

The brigade continued its fighting up and down the Shenandoah valley, skirmishes occurring almost daily. A fierce engagement took place at Berryville, Sept. 3, 1864, in which Capt. McKinley's horse was shot under him, and the fighting between Crook's and Longstreet's forces continued until nightfall, when both commanders wanted to withdraw their men. Hayes dispatched McKinley for this purpose with the proper orders, but he encountered a strange situation, which is best described in his own words: "This engagement," he once said, "will not soon be forgotten. It was a brilliant scene; the heavens were illuminated by the flashes of our own and the enemy's guns. Later, when both armies determined to retire, it became my duty to direct a regiment at some distance from the others to move. A stranger, and in the darkness, I knew nothing of the country. When I started on my mission some one on the other side was doing just what I was, as I could tell from what I could hear. I had not gone far when I was halted by a sentinel with 'Who comes thar?' The distinct Southern brogue was warning enough, and I hastened the other way. Very soon I was stopped by a voice with a shrill Western accent demanding, 'Who comes there?' and recognized friends. I gave the countersign, and soon had the regiment moving."

At Opequan and Fisher's Hill McKinley again distinguished himself. In the former battle occurred an incident that showed both firmness and readiness of mind. As an aide on Gen. Crook's staff, he was sent with an order to Gen. Isaac H. Duval to move his command quickly to a position on the right of the Sixth Corps, but Duval, not knowing the topography of the country, asked the young aide, "By what route shall I move my command?" Capt. McKinley was without definite orders or knowledge of the country, but having a general idea of the direction of the water courses and location of the troops, replied, "I would move up this creek." Duval then said, "I shall not move without definite orders." McKinley knew that any delay was hazardous, and so, acting on his own view of the position of the armies, at once replied: "This is a case of great emergency, general, and so I order you, by command of Gen. Crook, to move your command on the road up this ravine to a position on the right of the army." The movement proved exactly right, and Duval's command was soon in position to do effective work. It drove the enemy in confusion from their works and contributed to the victory of the day. Still, it is not hard to conjecture what would have been the young aide's fate if the order had been a mistake.

In describing the fight at Fisher's Hill, Gov. McKinley called it "one of the most brilliant of the many brilliant achievements of Gen. George Crook. It was a flank movement through the mountains and woods to the enemy's right. Never did troops advance with greater difficulty, on what appeared to be an impassable route, over the mountain side, where it seemed the foot of man had never trod. Hayes led the charge down the gorge and up the hill. He led repeated charges. I can see him now, encouraging his men to make another and still another charge—until we had captured the whole of

the enemy's works and every piece of their artillery. Nothing was more brilliant or decisive during the entire war, considering the numbers in the affair."

Soon after this battle the regiment was detailed as train guard to Martinsburg and marched to Winchester, where a brigade of the enemy's cavalry was reported to be. On the march (Oct. 11) the men voted in the election that decided whether the war should be continued to success or abandoned and acknowledged a failure. Capt. McKinley's first ballot was cast for Lincoln. He voted in an old cracker box, which served for a ballot box, in company with Gens. Sheridan, Crook, and Hayes, the latter of whom was chosen to Congress at this election. The other two generals never had voted, and considerable amusement was afforded the clerks of the election by their efforts to decide in what townships in Perry and Montgomery Counties, Ohio, their votes ought to be recorded.

On the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, the National forces at Cedar Creek were surprised by Early's army and for a time were thrown into confusion and routed. Gen. Sheridan had been at Winchester, "20 miles away," but, hearing the roar of the artillery down the valley, mounted his horse and rode rapidly to the scene of action. On working to the front, he met Capt. McKinley, who, with other officers, had been striving to keep the men in line and establish a position. He had just returned from planting a battery of Col. Henry A. Dupont, of the Fifth United States Artillery, part of Gen. Crook's corps, by his orders. "Where's Crook?" asked Sheridan. Capt. McKinley turned, and together they rode off to find the general, and as Sheridan dashed down the line he yelled to the troops, amid their enthusiastic cheers: "Never mind, boys, we'll whip them yet. We'll sleep in our quarters to-night." Evidently "the wave of retreat checked its course then because the sight of the master compelled it to pause." Gens. Crook and Wright soon came up and briefly described the events of the morning to Sheridan, and under his leadership the National forces eagerly attacked and badly defeated the confident enemy. It was suggested to Sheridan during the fight that he take off his great coat, which was covered with dust, and ride down the line, and he did so. Capt. McKinley helped him remove it, when it was seen that Sheridan had on a bright new major general's uniform, which he had just obtained on his trip to Washington. "He looked every inch a soldier," said McKinley, in a speech before the Grand Army of the Republic Ohio State Encampment of 1894, "and proved the hero that day we had all along believed him to be."

A short time after this battle a successful cavalry raid by the enemy on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at New Creek, caused Gen. Crook to move one of his divisions to that place. He admired Capt. McKinley and took him along. Here Gens. Crook and Kelley were captured, and Gen. Hancock took charge of the department. He retained McKinley on his staff for several months. McKinley was then assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington, where he remained through that exciting period which included the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox and the assassination of Lincoln. Just a month before this tragedy, or on March 14, 1865, he had received from the President the document he most values of any of his papers. It is a commission as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill," signed "A. Lincoln." He participated in the last great act of the war, the final grand review in Washington, where the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were united in May, 1865, with the same modest deportment that had characterized his entrance into the service in 1861. He was urged to remain in the army, but, wisely deferring to the judgment of his father, he availed himself of the opportunity to return home, and was mustered out with his regiment July 26, 1865, and returned to Poland, where the family was again reunited, his younger brother, Abner, having, like him, been a volunteer in the National army. He never was absent a day from his command on sick leave; he had only one short furlough in his four years of service; he never asked or sought promotion; he was present and active in every engagement in which his regiment participated; and he performed bravely and well every duty assigned him. His career as a soldier was in the highest degree creditable and gained for him the lifelong respect, confidence, and good will both of his superior officers and of his comrades in the ranks. On his return to Poland with his old company, a complimentary dinner was given them, and he was selected to respond to the welcoming address, which he did in a speech of rare eloquence and beauty.

He at once began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Charles E. Glidden and his partner, David M. Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio, applying himself diligently during the week at Poland, and going to their office on Mondays for review and examination. After a year of such drill, during which he made astonishing progress, he completed his course at the law school in Albany, N. Y., and in March, 1867, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio. On the advice of his elder sister, Anna, to whom he frequently and tenderly acknowledges his obligations, he settled in Canton, Ohio, where she was then and for many years after a beloved teacher in the public schools. Here he soon attracted attention, and by his exemplary life and devotion to his profession achieved success at the bar and great popularity. He was already an ardent Republican, and did not forsake his party because he was now a resident of an opposition county. On the contrary, in the autumn of 1867 he made his first political speeches in favor of negro suffrage, a most unpopular doctrine throughout the State. Nominations on the Republican ticket in Stark County were considered empty honors; but when, in 1869, he was placed on the ticket for prosecuting attorney he made so energetic a canvass that he was elected. He discharged the duties of this trust with fidelity and fearlessness, but in 1871 he failed of re-election by 45 votes. He thereupon resumed his increasing private practice, and during the next five years made rapid strides at the bar. As an advocate and in the studious preparation of cases he had few superiors, and he was remarkably successful.

He would undoubtedly have attained eminence and affluence in his profession but for the pressing demands of his party and the general public, whose appeals he felt he could not deny. Consequently his voice was heard in every campaign, and his services were so eagerly sought that he spoke more frequently in his county and district than even the principal candidates on the ticket. He was thoroughly informed on every issue; he presented his arguments with moderation and earnestness; and then, as in all his subsequent career, both restrained those of his own party who were wavering in their devotion to the cause and won men to it at every meeting. In the gubernatorial campaign between Hayes and Allen, in 1875, at the height of the greenback craze, he made numerous effective speeches in favor of honest money and the resumption of specie payments. Hon. Stewart L. Wood-

ford, of New York, spoke at Canton that autumn, and McKinley was prevailed upon, very reluctantly, to close the meeting. Animated by the eloquence of their visitor, McKinley captivated both the audience and the orator who had preceded him. So deep was the impression made upon him that on his return to Columbus, Mr. Woodford made it a point to see the State Committee and urge them to put McKinley upon their list of speakers. They had not heard of him before, but they put him on the list, and he has never been off it since. The next year, 1876, McKinley was nominated for Congress over several older competitors, on the first ballot, and was elected in October over Leslie L. Lanborn by 3,300 majority. During the progress of the canvass, while visiting the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, he was introduced by James G. Blaine to a great audience which Blaine had been addressing at the Union League Club, and scored so signal a success that he was at once in demand throughout the country. He has spoken hundreds of times since, and in almost every State and Territory, to more of his fellow-countrymen than ever were addressed by any other public man in the history of the republic; but it can be safely said that he never has failed to meet expectation or benefit the cause he advocated. He is more like Webster in personal appearance, style, and delivery than any other American orator. The simplicity of his addresses and their lofty and disinterested patriotism afford other points of similarity. They are always logical, forcible, and convincing. They appeal to Americans everywhere, not simply to citizens of one State or party, but all who love their country and seek its highest good.

Entering Congress on the day when his old colonel assumed the presidency, and in high favor with him, McKinley was not without influence even during his first term. He delivered a notable address this year at the dedication of a soldiers' monument at the President's home, Fremont, Ohio. But he devoted himself strictly to his congressional duties, and on April 15, 1878, made a speech in opposition to what was known as "the Wood tariff bill," from its author, Fernando Wood, of New York, the first of the measures designed (according to its opponents) to cripple our protective system. To this McKinley was unalterably opposed, and he not only exposed the incongruities and absurdities of the proposed law, but the impolicy and recklessness of such legislation. His views were evidently entertained by the majority of his colleagues, for, although the House was Democratic, the pending measure was postponed until the short session, and then was abandoned altogether. His speech was published and widely circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee, and otherwise attracted much attention. Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," says, in reviewing the Forty-fifth Congress: "William McKinley, Jr., entered from the Canton district. He enlisted in an Ohio regiment when but eighteen years old, and won the rank of major by meritorious services. The interests of his constituency and his own bent of mind led him to the study of industrial questions, and he was soon recognized in the House as one of the most thorough statisticians and one of the ablest defenders of the doctrine of protection."

In 1877 Ohio went strongly Democratic, and the Legislature gerrymandered the State, so that McKinley found himself confronted by 2,580 adverse majority in a new district. His opponent was Gen. Aquila Wiley, who had lost a leg in the National army, and was competent and worthy. Not deterred, McKinley entered the canvass with great energy, and after a thorough discussion of the issues in every part of the district, was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress by 1,234 majority. No measures of greater importance than the attempted repeal of the Federal election laws then occupied public attention. Against their repeal McKinley was firmly committed both by personal conviction and party affiliation, and he spoke with much eloquence in opposition to the pending bill at the extra session, April 18, 1879. His speech abounds with historical and legal citations of such value that it was issued as a campaign document by the Republican National Committees of that and the following year. As chairman of the Republican State Convention of Ohio of 1880, he made another address devoted principally to the same issue. Speaker Randall gave the rising young member a place on the Judiciary Committee, and in December, 1880, appointed him to succeed President Garfield as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, an honor much sought, but which came to McKinley unsolicited, and it was repeatedly tendered him until the termination of his congressional career, in March, 1891. The same Congress made him one of the House Committee of Visitors to West Point Military Academy, which duty he greatly enjoyed, as it brought him into contact with some of the bright young men of the country, for whom he has always manifested much interest and concern. He was also chairman of the committee having in charge the Garfield memorial exercises in the House in 1881.

The Ohio Legislature of 1880 restored his old congressional district, and he was unanimously nominated to the Forty-seventh Congress. His election was assured, but he made a vigorous canvass, and was chosen over Leroy D. Thoman, subsequently one of the Civil Service Commission, by 3,571 majority. He was chosen by the Chicago convention as the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee, and accompanied Gen. Garfield on his speaking tour through New York. He opened the State campaign at Portsmouth, Ohio, in July, and also spoke in Maine, Indiana, Illinois, and other States.

The Forty-seventh Congress was Republican, and, acting on the recommendation of President Arthur, it proceeded to revise the tariff. After much discussion it was agreed to constitute a commission, who should prepare such bill or bills as were necessary and report at the next session. In the debate on this project McKinley delivered an interesting speech, April 6, 1882, in which, while not giving his unqualified approval to the creation of a commission, he insisted that a protective policy should never for an instant be abandoned or impaired. "My own preference," said he, "would be that Congress should do this work, and delegate no part of it to commissions or committees unknown in this body. This, however, is a matter of personal judgment, about which men equally intelligent and honest, equally devoted to the principle of protection, may differ, and which from any point of view is in nowise essential or material. If we can get as good work, or better, from a commission of practical experts, all ought to be satisfied and all will be. . . . Free trade may be suitable to Great Britain and its peculiar social and political structure, but it has no place in this republic, where classes are unknown, and where caste has long since been banished; where equality is the rule; where labor is dignified and honorable; where education and improvement are the individual striving of every citizen, no matter what may be the accident of his birth or the poverty of his early surroundings. Here the mechanic of to-day is the manufacturer of a few years later. Under such conditions free trade can have no abiding place here. We are doing very well; no other nation has done better or

makes a better showing in the world's balance sheet. . . . We find ourselves in the beginning of the second century of the republic without a superior in the industrial arts, without an equal in commercial prosperity, with a sound financial system, with an overflowing treasury, blessed at home and at peace with all mankind. . . . The creation of a commission will give no alarm to business, it will menace no industry in the United States. Whatever of good it offers on the first Monday in December next we can accept, all else we can and will reject." During this speech occurred an amusing colloquy between Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, and McKinley, in which the latter showed that while Hewitt was now contending that "wages in this country are not regulated by the tariff," he had in his correspondence with Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway, some years before, declared that "free trade would simply reduce the wages of labor to the foreign standard," and that "the ability of the laborers to consume would be reduced, and a serious loss inflicted on commerce, general industry, and the business of railways especially."

The elections of 1882 occurred while the tariff commission was still holding its sessions, and the Republicans were everywhere most disastrously defeated. The Democracy carried Ohio by 19,000, and elected 13 of the 21 congressmen. McKinley had been nominated, after a sharp contest, for a fourth term, and was elected in October by the narrow margin of eight votes over his Democratic competitor, Jonathan H. Wallace. At the short session an exhaustive report by the tariff commission was submitted, and from this the Ways and Means Committee framed and promptly introduced a bill reducing existing duties, on the average, about 20 per cent. McKinley supported this measure in an explanatory and argumentative speech of some length, Jan. 27, 1883, but it was evident from the start that it could not become a law, and the Senate substitute was enacted instead. In contrasting the respective advantages of the two revenue systems, he said: "If labor was degraded on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, we might compete with the best manufacturers of the world in any market. No lover of his race, no friend of humanity, wants reduced wages. I do not speak for capital. Capital can take care of itself. Rob it of its profits in any of the so-called protected industries, and it will seek other avenues of investment and profit. I speak for the workingmen of my district, the workingmen of Ohio, and of the country." Here Mr. Springer, of Illinois, interjected: "They did not speak for you very largely at the last election." Quick as a flash, McKinley replied, amid great applause on both sides of the Chamber: "Ah, my friend, my fidelity to my constituents is not measured by the support they give me! I have convictions upon this subject which I would not surrender or refrain from advocating if 10,000 majority had been entered against me." Although his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress was contested, he continued to serve in the House until well toward the close of the long session. In this interval he delivered his great speech on the Morrison tariff bill, April 30, 1884, which was everywhere accepted as the strongest and most effective argument made against it. Speaking of the course of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, he said: "They have determined upon doing something, no matter how mischievous, that looks to the reduction of import duties, and doing it, too, in spite of the fact that not a single request has come here either from the great producing or the great consuming classes of the United States in the direction proposed. With the power in their hands, they have determined to put the knife in, no matter where it cuts nor how much blood it draws. It is the volunteer surgeon, unbidden, insisting upon using the knife on a body that is strong and healthy, needing only rest and release from the quack whose skill is limited to the horizontal amputation, and whose science is barren of either knowledge or discrimination. And then it is not to stop with one horizontal slash; it is to be followed by another and still another, until there is nothing left either of life or hope. And the *doctrinaires* will then have seen an exemplification of their pet science in the destruction of the great productive interests of the country, and the 'starving poor,' as denominated by the majority, will be found without work, shelter, or food. The sentiment of this country is against any such indiscriminate proposition." This seemed certainly the case, for at the conclusion of the general debate, May 6, 41 Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Randall, voted with the Republicans to defeat the bill.

At the Ohio Republican State Convention of that year, 1884, McKinley presided, and, despite his repeated declinations and protestations that he preferred the selection of others, he was unanimously elected a delegate at large to the national convention. He disliked to oppose Senator Sherman, but he was an avowed and well-known supporter of Mr. Blaine for the presidency, and did much to further his nomination. There were few more popular or prominent delegates. He served on the Committee on Platform, drafted its tariff planks, and read it to the convention with fine effect. At more than one critical moment he held the Blaine men in line in the movements on the floor, and, as one of the vice-presidents, had admirable control of the convention while in the chair. So great was the admiration for him that several of the delegates gave him their votes in the balloting for the presidential nomination. In the campaign he was equally active and prominent. The Democrats had carried the Ohio Legislature in 1883, and he was again gerrymandered into a district supposed to be strongly against him. He accepted a renomination, made a diligent canvass, and was again elected, defeating David R. Paige, then in Congress, by 2,000 majority. But his energies were by no means confined to his own district. He accompanied Mr. Blaine on his celebrated Western tour, speaking constantly with him from the same car or platform, and, after the October election in Ohio, devoted his time to the campaign in West Virginia and New York. Excepting the candidates themselves, there was hardly a more popular or successful speaker in the country.

In the Ohio gubernatorial canvas of 1885 Major McKinley was equally active, conspicuous, and popular. He also went to Virginia in October and spoke for Mahone and Wise at Petersburg, urging the people of the Old Dominion to declare for protection as the best promoter of their material prosperity. "Make it possible," said he, "to break down the prejudices of the past. Get out from under your ancestral tree. Recognize and give force to the Constitution, permit every man to vote for the party of his choice, and have his ballot honestly counted. Push to the front where you belong as a State and a people. Be assured that the Republicans of the North harbor no resentments—only ask for the results of the war. They wish you the highest prosperity and greatest development." His district had been restored in 1886, and he was again unanimously nominated for Congress from the old Eighteenth District for the sixth time, and elected by 2,550 majority over Wallace H. Phelps, the Democratic candidate.

In the State campaigns of 1881, 1883, and 1885,

and again in 1887, he was on the stump in all parts of Ohio, two of his strongest speeches being those at Ironton, Oct. 1, 1885, on equal suffrage, and at Dayton, Oct. 18, 1887, on the Cleveland administration. In the Forty-ninth Congress, April 2, 1886, he made a notable speech on arbitration as the best means of settling labor disputes. "I believe in arbitration as a principle," said he. "I believe it should prevail in the settlement of international differences. It represents a higher civilization than the arbitrament of war. I believe it is in close accord with the best thought and sentiment of mankind; I believe it is the true way of settling differences between labor and capital; I believe it will bring both to a better understanding, uniting them closer in interest and promoting better relations, avoiding force, avoiding unjust exactions and oppression, avoiding the loss of earnings to labor, avoiding disturbances to trade and transportation, and if this House can contribute in the smallest measure by legislative expression, or otherwise, to these ends, it will deserve and receive the gratitude of all men who love peace, good order, justice, and fair play." He also spoke at this session on the payment of pensions and the surplus in the Treasury, and both speeches merit attention as forcible statements of the position of his party on those questions.

The State of Ohio designated James A. Garfield as one of the two of her sons, "illustrious for their heroic renown or distinguished by civic or military services," whose statues should be placed in the Statuary Hall at the Capitol, and he delivered a memorial address on the occasion of its presentation to Congress, Jan. 19, 1886. "Great in dealing with all public questions," he said of Garfield, "dull and commonplace in none, to me he was the strongest, broadest, and bravest when he spoke for honest money, the fulfillment of the Nation's promises, the resumption of specie payments, and the maintenance of the public faith. He contributed his share, in full measure, to secure National honesty, and preserve inviolate our National honor. None did more, few, if any, so much to bring the Government back to a sound, stable, and constitutional money. He was a very giant in those memorable struggles." At the second session, Feb. 16, 1887, he delivered a memorial address on Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, much admired for its beauty and tenderness. "The old soldiers will miss him," said he; "the mighty oak around which their hearts were entwined, to which their hopes clung, has fallen. The veterans have lost their steady friend, Congress one of its able counselors, the Republican party one of its great leaders, the country one of its noble defenders." He advocated the passage of the dependent pension bill, Feb. 24, over President Cleveland's veto, as a "simple act of justice," and "the instinct of a decent humanity and our Christian civilization." It was the plea of a veteran for deserving comrades; the protest of a true soldier who revolted at the thought of any veteran dying of hunger or privation, or being driven to the unwilling and grudging shelter of an almshouse in the land which he would have died to save.

The attention not only of the Fiftieth Congress, but of the country was sharply arrested by Mr. Cleveland's third annual message, Dec. 6, 1887, for it was largely devoted to a harsh assault on our protective tariff laws, upon which he was previously thought to hold a conservative position. He denounced them as "the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation," which "ought to be at once revised and amended," because "their primary and plain effect is to raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties." A bill was immediately prepared and introduced in the House by Mr. Mills, embodying the President's views and policy, and the two parties were arrayed in support or opposition to it. Then occurred the most remarkable debate, under the inspiration and encouragement of the presidential canvass already pending, in the history of Congress. It may be classed as the opportunity of McKinley's congressional life, the very occasion for which, in the interests of his constituents, and according to his firm convictions from boyhood among the furnaces of the Mahoning valley, he had been unconsciously preparing himself, and never was such an opportunity more splendidly improved. Absenting himself from Congress a few days, he returned to Canton, Dec. 13, 1887, and delivered a masterly address before the Ohio State Grange on "The American Farmer." In this he declared against alien land holding and advised his hearers to remain true to their faith in protection. "We must avoid in this country," said he, "the holding of large tracts of lands by nonresident owners for speculative purposes, and set our faces against alien land holding in small or large tracts. Our public domain must be rededicated to our own people, and neither foreign syndicates nor domestic corporations must be permitted to divert it from the hallowed purpose of actual settlement and cultivation by real farmers. . . . Let us accept the advice of the fathers of the republic, heed their patriotic counsel, walk steadfastly in their faith, preserve the mutual helpfulness and harmony of the industries, and maintain our independence—National, industrial, and individual—against all the world, and thus advance to the high destiny in store for us and our posterity." He also went to Boston and discussed before the Home Market Club, Feb. 9, 1888, the question of "free raw material," upon which the majority in the House counted so confidently to divide their Republican opponents, with such breadth and force that the doctrine was abandoned in New England, where it was supposed to be strongest, as untenable and unworthy the support of any great interest or party. McKinley took the position from which he has never changed or retreated: "If protection, as a broad National policy, is not sound in principle and wholesome in practice, then it ought to be abandoned, provided something better is offered in its place. The real interest which the people of New England, as well as the people of other sections, have in this question is not narrow or sectional, but general and National. If any other system will better promote industrial growth, conserve National ends, reward individual efforts, and the just aspirations of the people, then it should be adopted, and adopted at once. . . . I warn you against false teachers who appeal to individual greed and narrow selfishness. They are sowing the seeds of destruction to a system that has produced results which are the wonder of the present century, and which, if continued, will be the marvel of the next."

On Feb. 29 he addressed the House on the bill to regulate the purchase of Government bonds, not so much in opposition to the measure, for he heartily favored their retirement as speedily as possible, but because of the wrong impression sought to be conveyed. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had always had abundant authority to buy bonds as fast as the revenues admitted and "their ulterior motive in piling up a surplus" of $60,000,000 in the Treasury, without retiring any of them, was evidently for the purpose of creating a condition of things in the country which would get up a scare and stampede against the protective system." He was willing to do anything to help "put in circulation the millions they had been hoarding, and pay off that

amount of Government debt, but he would first have the country understand why the Administration had not done this long ago."

On April 2 he presented to the House the views of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee on the Mills tariff bill, which he had himself mainly prepared, after careful investigation and study. In concluding this report, they said: "The minority regard this bill not as a revenue reduction measure, but as a direct attempt to fasten upon this country the British policy of free foreign trade. So viewing it, their sense of obligation to the people, and especially the working people employed in manufacturing and agriculture in all sections of our common country, impel them to resist it with all their power. They will assist the majority in every effort to reduce the redundant income of the Government in a direct and practicable way; but every effort of fiscal legislation which will destroy or enfeeble our industries, retard material development, or tend to reduce our labor to the standard of other countries will meet with their persistent and determined opposition." On May 18, the day the general debate was to close, McKinley delivered what was described at the time as "the most effective and eloquent tariff speech ever heard in Congress." The scenes attending its delivery were full of dramatic interest. The speaker who immediately preceded him was Samuel J. Randall, who had insisted on being brought from what proved his deathbed to protest against the passage of the proposed law. He spoke slowly and with great difficulty, and his time expired before his argument was concluded. There were cries of "Go on" and Randall asked permission to finish, but Mills walked to the front and shouted, "I object," and so the distinguished ex-Speaker was obliged to take his seat. The chair announced that "the gentleman from Ohio had the floor," and McKinley was instantly on his feet, and, as the tumult subsided, calmly but clearly spoke. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania out of my time all that he may need in which to finish his speech on this bill." The crowded galleries, including nearly every reporter in the hall, broke into a mighty cheer, members applauded, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and Randall again arose, thanked his "friend from Ohio" with deep feeling, and laboriously concluded his address. It was a graceful, characteristic act, true to the spirit and courtesy of the man who performed it, and the speech that followed fully justified the high expectations that the incident naturally aroused. It can not be given piecemeal, but will be read with interest as long as political orations have a permanent place in our literature. By arguments the most lucid and irrefutable, and illustrations the most pleasing and convincing, he showed that no single interest or individual anywhere was suffering either from high taxes or high prices, but that all who tried to be were busy and thrifty in the general prosperity of the times. In a well-turned illustration, at the expense of his colleague, Mr. Morse, of Boston, he showed by exhibiting to the House a suit of clothes purchased at the latter's store, that the claims of Mills as to the prices of woolens were absurd, and by equal tact he convinced his hearers of the bad policy of our Government importing foreign blankets for the army, at the expense of domestic manufacturers and home labor, for the sake of saving about 30 cents apiece on them. Many of his statements as to the bad effects of such legislation have proved prophetic, and some of his objections to the bill, as it was then before the House, were so cogent and conclusive that its authors felt constrained to amend it in the particulars enumerated. His statement of the false theories concerning "the world's markets" and the effect of protective laws upon trusts was timely and beneficial, and never has been controverted. He held that protection was from first to last a contention for labor, whether it should be well paid and independent, as befitted citizens of the republic, or poorly paid and degraded, as was conspicuously the case in governments where its opportunities and privileges were most contracted. "The hope of the country," said he, in conclusion, "is in the ballot. The future, and, as I conceive, the welfare and progress of the republic, the future condition of the wage-earners, depends upon the issue to be settled in November. Americans who love their country must be on guard on that day of supreme concern; it is their duty, their one great opportunity. Parties must be subordinated to the great interests of the masses. No party necessity is great enough to force its adherents against the country's best interests. I care not what in the future may be the party name which stands for this system, which stands for the people, I will follow its flag under whatever designation or leadership, because it is my country's flag and represents its greatness and its glory." Both Congress and the country heartily applauded this speech. The feeling among his colleagues may be shown by an incident of the day. Judge Kelley, the Republican leader of the House, had chosen McKinley to close the debate, but Mr. Haskell had begged that privilege, and McKinley, hearing of it, at once conceded it to him. When McKinley sat down, Haskell leaned over his desk, just back of McKinley's, and, clasping the latter's hand enthusiastically, declared: "Major, I shall speak last, but you have closed the debate." The press of the country gave it unusual attention, Republican committees scattered millions of copies of it, and it everywhere became a text-book of the campaign, the basis of more speeches, perhaps, than any single tariff speech yet made.

At the Ohio convention of 1888 McKinley was elected a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and took an active part in its proceedings. As chairman of the Committee on Resolutions he had a large share in the preparation of the platform, reported it to the convention, and secured its unanimous adoption. He was from the start the choice of many delegates for President, and when it was definitely ascertained that Mr. Blaine would not accept the nomination, a movement in his favor began that would doubtlessly have been successful had he permitted it to be encouraged. All the Republican congressmen then in Washington, considering his availability greater than that of any name presented, united in a telegram urging his selection. But he had gone to the convention committed to John Sherman, and viewed with abhorrence the idea of himself accepting an honor which he was earnestly seeking for another. The first day's balloting was indecisive, but on Saturday morning it was evident that sentiment was rapidly centering upon him, and this the next roll call soon developed. McKinley leaped upon his chair at the head of the Ohio delegation, and in the hush of the moment was heard by every man in the hall. "I am not insensible to the honor you would do me," he said, "but in the presence of the duty resting upon me I can not remain silent with honor. I can not consistently with the wish of the State whose credentials I bear and which has trusted me; I can not with honorable fidelity to John Sherman, who has trusted me in his cause and with his cause; I can not consistently with my own views of personal integrity, consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do, or per-

mit to be done, that which could even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice, and the chief of mine. I do not request, I demand, that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me." The effect on the convention was as he intended; no honorable man could fail to respect his demand; but the pressure from the country for his nomination was by no means abated. The convention adjourned until Monday, and Saturday and Sunday groups of delegates were constantly meeting and resolving to support him. The Connecticut and New Jersey delegations both determined to vote for him unanimously; but he went to their rooms and, in the words of a delegate, implored them "almost with tears in his eyes" not to do so. His labors for Sherman were incessant and effective, but while he could not accomplish his friend's nomination, he did preserve his own integrity and increase the general respect and confidence of the people in himself. He did not consider the matter in the light, as the newspapers stated it, of "casting aside a crown," but as the only course that true rectitude admitted. To one who suggested that he had done as noble a thing as was ever known in politics, he simply asked, "Is it such an honorable thing not to do a dishonorable act?" and from that standpoint only did he view it. Although Congress remained in session through most of the campaign, he nevertheless spoke throughout the country as widely and frequently as his official duties admitted. His best address, perhaps, was at Atlanta, Ga., where he spoke before the Piedmont Chautauqua Association, Aug. 21, on the benefits of protection to the South, ever a favorite topic with him. "The protective system must stand as a whole or fall as a whole," he declared. "As Burke said of liberty, it is the clear right of all or of none. It is only perfect when universal. It must be a protective tariff for all interests requiring the encouragement of the Government, or it must be free trade, or a revenue tariff, and rest alike upon all classes and all portions of the country. . . . Men of Georgia, upon this great industrial question there should be no North or South. To us of every section the interests of our homes are uppermost; we have not been intrusted with the care of other nations and other peoples. We will not interfere with them; we bid them not to interfere with us. In this conflict, influenced by patriotism, National interest, and National pride, let us be Americans."

He was for the seventh time nominated and elected to Congress in the following November, defeating George P. Ikert by 4,100 votes. The Mills bill passed the House, but a substitute was framed and adopted by the Senate, upon which, however, the House declined to accede to a committee of conference, and so, with seeming discourtesy, the matter dropped. Major McKinley protested against this action in a speech (Jan. 26, 1889), in which he pointed out that the revenues could be reduced from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 per annum, "without the majority surrendering one jot of their free-trade, or the minority of their protection principles, and still preserve for future settlement the general policy of taxation respectively adhered to by the two parties."

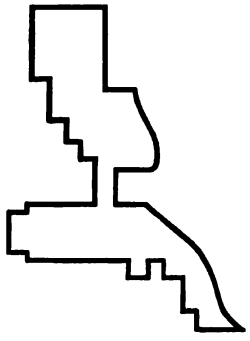
In the Ohio campaign of 1889 he took an active and prominent part, making about 60 speeches in half as many counties. One of the best of these was on "Protection and Revenue," before a great audience in Cleveland, Oct. 5. At the organization of the Fifty-first Congress he was a candidate for Speaker, but, although strongly supported, he was beaten on the third ballot in the Republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed. He resumed his place on the Ways and Means Committee, and on the death of Judge Kelley, soon afterward, became its chairman.

Thus devolved upon him, at a most critical juncture, the leadership of the House, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, his party having only a nominal majority, and it requiring always hearty concord and co-operation to pass any important measure. The minority had resolved upon a policy of obstruction and delay, declaring they would clog the wheels of legislation, and, by refusing to participate in business, prevent anything being done. They held to the extraordinary doctrine that, though actually present, they were constructively absent whenever they refused to respond to roll call, and could not then be counted to make up a quorum. The Speaker proceeded nevertheless to count them, and this brought about a bitter contest over the rules of procedure, upon which McKinley spoke (Jan. 30, 1890) with moderation, thoroughness, and strength, and with his usual effectiveness. His argument in favor of the Republican position was pronounced the ablest made, and has been characterized as "more like the brief of a great lawyer than a speech in a heated political controversy." The Republican side had wavered in the first attack of the opposition, but they now rallied solidly to McKinley's support, and the cause was won, the Speaker himself heartily thanking him for his great and timely assistance. On April 24, 1890, he spoke in favor of sustaining the civil-service law, to which there was decided opposition. "The Republican party," said he, "must take no step backward. The merit system is here, and it is here to stay. We may just as well understand and accept this now, and give our attention to correcting abuses, if any exist, and to improving the law, wherever it can be done, to the advantage of the public service."

On Dec. 17, 1889, he introduced the first important tariff measure of the session—a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue." Its object, as explained by him, was "to protect the honest importer in the United States against the unscrupulous and dishonest importer; to protect American producers and dealers from the undervaluations and frauds that had long been practiced upon them; to take the business of importing out of the hands of dishonest men and place it, as it once was, in the hands of honest agents, factors, and merchants." It looked strictly "to the faithful collection of the import duties justly due this country, for it was notorious that for years past, by an iniquitous system of consignments and undervaluations, and the establishment of foreign agencies on this side of the Atlantic, there had not been collected by from one fourth to one half of the tariff properly due the United States on the true valuation of the goods and products imported." The bill passed the House March 5, and the Senate, as amended, March 20, went to a conference committee, who agreed upon a report that was concurred in, and was approved June 10, 1890. It is known as the "customs administration bill," is similar in its provisions to a bill introduced in the Fiftieth Congress, as the outgrowth of a careful, nonpartisan investigation by the Senate Committee on Finance, and has proved a wise and salutary law. Meanwhile (April 16, 1890) he introduced the general tariff measure that has since borne his name, and that for four months had been under constant consideration by the Ways and Means Committee, during which time every interest in the country that had asked for it had been given a hearing. Manufacturers, laborers, merchants, farmers, importers, agents and factors, free traders and protectionists, all who presented themselves to the committee, were freely, fully, and patiently heard. The minority, equally with the majority, were given

every opportunity to present their views and testimony, and to hear those of the opposition. All this entailed a burden of work and trouble upon the chairman that it is impossible to conceive, but it was borne with a patience and consideration perfectly amazing. His speech in support of the measure, May 7, fully sustained his high reputation as an orator and dispassionate advocate, and, despite the many sharp differences of opinion as to the particular schedules or items, its reception by the House proved conclusively that the passage of the bill was assured. Seldom, if ever, in the annals of Congress, has such hearty applause been given to any leader as that which greeted him at the conclusion of this eloquent address. It seemed as if every Republican on the floor united in the demand for an immediate vote when with ringing tones he declared: "With me this position is a deep conviction, not a theory. I believe in it, and thus warmly advocate it, because enveloped in it are my country's highest development and greatest prosperity. Out of it comes the greatest gain to the people, the greatest comfort to the masses, the widest encouragement to manly aspirations—with the largest reward, dignifying and elevating our citizenship, upon which the safety, purity, and permanency of our political system depend." The bill was passed by the House on May 21, but was debated for months in the Senate, that body finally passing it, as amended, on Sept. 11. The amendments were numerous, but mostly verbal, or other slight changes, upon which the conference committee quickly agreed. The House accepted the reciprocity amendment, proposed by the Senate, which McKinley had unavailingly supported before the House Committee, and the Senate accepted the internal-revenue sections insisted upon by the House; and thereupon the bill became a law, subject to the approval of the President, which was given Oct. 6, 1890.

In the midst of the innumerable difficulties of this protracted struggle, Major McKinley had displayed qualities of leadership and self-control, of management and tact, and of patience and good nature, that were indeed remarkable, and without which the measure must inevitably have failed. A single rash or hasty move, an angry or bitter word in debate, a failure of proper recognition or respectful attention to any one of a dozen contentious members of his own party, as well as the united Democracy, would have lost the fight. But no such excuse for opposition was ever given, and so the bill received the support of all the Republicans in Congress who voted upon it, except three. Its passage was hardly effected, however, before the general election occurred, and in this the Republicans were, as anticipated, badly defeated. His own district had been gerrymandered again, so that he had 3,000 majority to overcome. Hardly a month elapsed from the adjournment of Congress before the election, but he accepted the nomination for Congress and entered the fight with the determination to deserve success, even though the odds against him were invincible. Never was a congressional campaign more fiercely fought, the contest immediately assuming a National phase, and attracting attention everywhere, similar to that given the noted Lincoln-Douglas debate in Illinois thirty-two years before. His competitor was Hon. John G. Warwick, recently Lieutenant Governor, a wealthy merchant and coal operator of his own county, who was ably supported by the strongest Democratic leaders of the country. Despite the fact that the tide of public sentiment was clearly against his party, and that the most outrageous imposition was practiced upon the people in the outcry about the prices of all kinds of goods being advanced by the new tariff, McKinley still ran largely ahead of his ticket and came within 300 of being elected. No Republican had ever received nearly so many votes in the counties composing the district, his vote exceeding by 1,250 that of Harrison in the previous presidential campaign. He returned to Congress for the short session, where but little general legislation was attempted, with the same confidence in the justice and ultimate triumph of the great principle he had so long advocated that always has animated him. Immediately after the election a popular movement began in Ohio for his nomination for Governor. It was evident before the winter was half over that he would be nominated, and the sentiment continued to increase so strongly that when it was learned that he would accept the State convention in June, 1891, made him its candidate by acclamation. Meanwhile he made speeches and addresses that added to his reputation as an eloquent and ready orator. In Congress he spoke and voted for the eight-hour law; he advocated efficient antitrust and antioption laws; he supported the direct-tax refunding law in an argument that abounds with pertinent information; and he presented and advised the adoption of a resolution declaring that nothing in the new tariff law should be held to invalidate our treaty with Hawaii. In December, 1890, he responded to the toast "New England and the Future," at the New England dinner in Philadelphia. On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Judge Thurman, at Columbus, in November, 1890, Mr. Cleveland spoke upon "American Citizenship," and "made cheapness the theme of his discourse, counting it one of the highest aspirations of American life." Major McKinley, replying to this address at the Lincoln banquet in Toledo, Feb. 12, 1891, to the contrary held that such a boon as "cheap coats" meant inevitably "cheap men," with all the evils of cheap and degraded labor. He spoke of the future most confidently, and, while not arrogating to himself undue credit, he in nowise shirked responsibility for the new tariff law, which was then condemned throughout the country by both the Democratic and independent parties and press, as well as by many wavering Republican leaders and prominent journals. "Time and experience have vindicated the protective system," he said, "and time and truth will vindicate the new law, which was founded upon it. False witnesses will be confounded by the unimpeachable testimony of trade and experience. Their portents have already been impeached; false prophecy must fall before good times and abounding prosperity. Campaign prices have already been convicted as campaign lies." He spoke at the jubilee of the "Tribune," New York, April 10, 1891, in the same hopeful vein: "The issue may be blinded by other considerations, it may be subordinated for a time to other questions, but when it is once clearly presented, the plain people, whose interests and industries are involved, whose wages and homes are affected, can not be induced to vote against themselves, against their families and fellow-citizens, and in opposition to the progress and glory of the republic. I have an abiding faith in the people."



THE GERRYMANDER OF THE 16TH OHIO DISTRICT, BY WHICH McKINLEY WAS DEFEATED IN 1890.

His popularity with the old soldiers is very great, and no speaker of his time has ever been more heartily greeted by them. He has spoken frequently at their National Encampments—at San Francisco, Indianapolis, Washington, and Pittsburg—and made many patriotic addresses by their special request, such as that on "The American Volunteer Soldier," Memorial Day, 1889, in New York, or on "Pensions and the Public Debt," Canton, Ohio, May 30, 1891. In his speech accepting his first nomination for Governor he declared: "The public credit and sound finances must be preserved, and every scheme to destroy them must be met with courage and intelligence and repelled by the mighty force of public opinion. Better risk defeat, which can only be temporary, than capitulate with the demagogue or surrender to dishonesty." He spoke at Mr. Bowen's Fourth-of-July celebration at Woodstock, Conn., and opened the Ohio campaign at Niles, Aug. 22. In this speech, as in every other of the 134 made by him in that wonderful campaign, during which he visited all the 88 counties in Ohio but three, and often spoke to three or four audiences at different points in a single day and night, he declared his unalterable opposition both to free trade and free silver. "My opponent, Gov. Campbell," said he, "declared in a recent newspaper interview that, while he had his doubts about it, he was 'willing to chance the free and unlimited coinage of silver.' I am not willing to 'chance it.' Under present conditions, the country can not afford to chance it. We can not gamble with anything so sacred as money, which is the standard and measure of all values. I can imagine nothing which would be more disturbing to our credit and more deranging to our financial affairs than to make this the dumping ground of the world's silver." The campaign was earnest and spirited; both candidates made a thorough canvass, and met once in joint debate at Ada, Hardin County, in September. Here, as in the State at large, McKinley made heavy gains over the usual Republican strength. He won a decisive victory, polling the largest vote so far cast for Governor in the history of Ohio and redeeming the Legislature by safe majorities in both houses. Campbell had been elected in 1889 by 11,000 plurality in a vote of 775,000; McKinley now defeated him by 21,500 in a total of 795,000. His inaugural address, Jan. 11, 1892, was devoted exclusively to State topics, except in its reference to congressional redistricting, in which he advised that "partisanship should be avoided." He declared that "free suffrage was of little service to the citizens if its force could be defeated by legislative machinations in the form of gerrymanders," and the "large majority in the Legislature should require from every member of the dominant party the exercise of the greatest conservatism."

Soon after his inauguration as Governor the presidential campaign began, and he was importuned by friends everywhere to allow the use of his name as a candidate, many newspapers and party workers declaring their intention to support him. To every such suggestion he promptly replied that he believed Gen. Harrison justly entitled to another term and heartily favored his renomination. He was again elected a delegate at large from Ohio to the national convention, and was by it selected permanent chairman. The opponents of the President persisted in urging his name, and the delegations from Kansas and West Virginia told him that they intended to vote for him. He asked them not to do so, but urged them to support Harrison, and made the same request of every individual delegate who approached him on the subject. His wishes were so well known that no delegate ventured to present his name, knowing he would immediately withdraw it; but when the ballot was taken many persisted in voting for him, the Ohio delegation responding 44 to 2 for him. He at once challenged this vote, from the chair, and put himself on record for Harrison, who on the entire roll call received 535 votes; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; and Lincoln, 1. Leaving the chair, he moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it prevailed without objection. For the second time he had been greatly embarrassed by the efforts of devoted friends to make him the presidental candidate of their party, and as he left Minneapolis expressed a hearty sense of relief that he would, at any rate, never be present to witness and endure such an experience personally again. He was chairman of the committee to notify the President of his renomination, June 20, and from that time until the campaign closed was more busily engaged than perhaps any other national leader of his party, speaking in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Ohio, and always to great and enthusiastic audiences. His principal political addresses of the year were those at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 17, to a national convention of college clubs; on "the triumph of protection," before the Nebraska Chautauqua at Beatrice, Aug. 2; and on "the issues of 1892" at Philadelphia, Sept. 23.

The fight was lost through no fault of his, but the people seemed to have repudiated protection, and, as in 1890, the law bearing his name, as well as he himself, was the subject of sneers and jests from every quarter. Members of his own party were everywhere complaining, timid, or openly hostile, and ready to turn their backs on the party's record. But he lost neither courage nor confidence. He had no apologies or excuses to offer. He had not sought credit for his efforts for protection, and he feared no criticism. In 1890, speaking of the Ohio campaign and his own defeat, while his friends were still in the gloom of despair, he declared: "Protection was never stronger than it is at this hour. And it will grow in strength and in the hearts of the people"; and he saw his prediction fully verified the next year. Again, in 1892, men of his own party gathering about him at his hotel in New York, distressed at defeat and disturbed for the future, had new faith when he said: "My friends, be firm. This is only a cross current, a choppy sea; the tide of truth flows surely on beneath;" and in a year longer they saw it was so. In responding to the toast "The Republican Party," at the Lincoln banquet in Columbus, in 1893, he again manifested the same high spirit. "The defeat of 1892 has not made Republican principles less true," said he, "nor our faith in their ultimate triumph less firm. The party accepts with true American spirit the popular verdict, and, challenging the interpretation put upon it by our political opponents, takes an appeal to the people, whose court is always open, and whose right of review is never questioned. . . . What our political enemies may do is no measure of our duty. Whatever they do or fail to do, our course is plain. Whether they keep faith or break it, let us keep ours unsullied and in honor. We must stand for Republican doctrines, and for every one of them. The best our opponents can do will be bad enough; little or much, it will unsettle business and force industrial changes. Even inaction will cause anxious suspense, which will shake confidence."

In his first annual message, Jan. 3, 1893, he called attention to the financial condition of the State, enjoined economy in appropriations, and the application of strict business principles in every part of the public service. His sympathy with laboring men is

apparent in his recommendation of additional protection to steam and electric railroad employees, and his interest in the problems of municipal government by his approval of what is called the "Federal plan" of administration. On the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant he delivered an address in Galena, Ill., and on June 20 a memorial address on Rutherford B. Hayes in Delaware, Ohio, both of which were greatly admired for their research and beauty. At the Republican convention in Ohio he was unanimously renominated for Governor, and he entered upon the campaign with a vigor and confidence that insured success from its very beginning. He made an exhaustive canvass and was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the war, for any candidate up to that time in the history of the State. His competitor was Lawrence T. Neal, who, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Democratic National Convention of 1892, had written the plank denouncing the new tariff law as a "fraud," as "unconstitutional," as a "sham," and as "the culminating atrocity of class legislation." The issues discussed were National, and McKinley's voice was again heard in every locality in the State in earnest condemnation of "those twin heresies, free trade and free silver." His election was predicted, but by none was it expected by so great a preponderance —his vote aggregating 433,000 and his plurality 80,995.

The country viewed this result as indicative of what would be recorded at the next National election, and he was everywhere hailed as the most prominent Republican aspirant for President. His second annual message ranks high among such papers. He recommended biennial sessions of the Legislature; a revision of the tax laws by a commission created for the purpose; condemned any increase of local taxation and indebtedness; called attention to the annual report of the State Board of Charities, a nonpartisan body, which declared that "the general condition of the benevolent and correctional institutions of the State was never better than at present"; enjoined the necessity for economy; and warned his party, which had elected three fourths of the Legislature, that the greater its power the vaster were its responsibilities, and the less excusable was needless or reckless legislation. The affairs of the State were never more prudently or capably administered, the only complaints being about details of official inattention that never had been given any notice whatever.

On Feb. 22, 1894, McKinley delivered an address on the life and public services of George Washington, under the auspices of the Union League Club in the Auditorium at Chicago, which gave much gratification to his friends and admirers. Nothing could have exceeded the interest and delight of the vast audience, and the address will always command attention among the many great lectures on this most familiar of American characters. He reluctantly consented to speak in Minneapolis on the tariff question March 28, fearing it would be impossible to procure a representative audience at so early a season. Every county and town in the State was represented, and the large exposition hall in which the national convention had been held was filled to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic audience. Contemplating the condition of the country and the effects of the agitation then going on, he said: "A revenue tariff is the sure precursor of national poverty and individual bankruptcy and distress. It is a forerunner of hard times. It is without a single worthy triumph. The years in which it has been tried in the United States excite neither our respect nor our pride. It has furnished no inspiring page in our history. Its record has been one of deficient revenue, greater bonded indebtedness, and universal want among the people." Beginning at Bangor, Me., Sept. 8, and continuing through the next two months, he was constantly on the platform, his tour from State to State being such an ovation as was never before given any public speaker. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law had just been enacted, and to this he devoted his chief attention, his arraignment of the measure being warmly applauded by the country as a deserved and proper rebuke of the party in power. "The Administration and Congress," he declared, "are without compass or rudder. They have at length passed a tariff law, such as it is; but if we credit Democratic testimony alone the people burn with impatience for an opportunity to repudiate both it and them. We could bear with resignation their party differences and demoralization, if the Democratic party was the sole sufferer; but when we contemplate the widespread ruin to business, enterprise, and employment, we appreciate the dreadful sacrifice which this Administration has entailed and the appalling mistake of 1892."

At Indianapolis, Sept. 26, Gen. Harrison introduced him to an audience such as had never before assembled in that city on the occasion of the opening of a State campaign, in the following felicitous words: "Major McKinley has endeared himself to all by his record as a gallant soldier, battling for the flag. He has honored himself, his State, and the country by his conspicuous services in high legislative and executive places. No man more than he is familiar with the questions that now engage public thought. No man is more able than he lucidly to set them before the people. I do not need to invoke your attention to what he shall say. He will command it." After returning to Ohio to open the State campaign at Findlay, Gov. McKinley set out for the West, and in a series of speeches through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and again in Ohio, was greeted apparently by the entire populace. He proved himself one of the most remarkable campaigners the country has ever known. Traveling in special trains, under the auspices of State committees, his meetings began at daybreak and continued until nightfall or later from his car, or from adjacent platforms, crowds greeting him at every station, and, whether stops had been arranged or not, blocking the track until he appeared and addressed them. He frequently spoke a dozen times a day, and two, three, or four times at night in the largest halls of the chief cities on his route. In his trip through Wisconsin he spoke twenty-three times in sixteen hours, and his itinerary in Iowa was so arranged that he visited every congressional district but two. Turning southward from Cincinnati on a Friday morning, he made the long trip to New Orleans to address a monster mass meeting there Saturday night, as well as smaller audiences in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi *en route*. The 2,000 miles were traveled, with all the intervening speeches and thousands of personal greetings, without a single appointment in West Virginia being missed on Monday, or an audience anywhere detained. Thence from Wheeling via Pittsburg and Erie to Buffalo, the tour was continued through northern and central New York, the last four meetings being at Philadelphia on Saturday night. From this city he was induced to travel directly to Olney, Ill., where he spoke Monday morning to 10,000 people before breakfast, and journeyed through the central and most populous district of the State, addressing great audiences at every station, over 200 miles, to speak at Chicago that night. Here the greatest political meeting in the history of the city greeted him; but at daylight

he was again speeding through Ohio, to conclude the campaign by a tour of his own State. On undertaking the journey he had agreed to make 46 speeches. He made them, and 325 more, in 300 different towns. For over eight weeks he averaged seven speeches a day, ranging in length from ten minutes to an hour: and in this time he traveled over 16,000 miles and addressed fully 2,000,000 people. Never were more effective speeches delivered, for at every point visited his party achieved phenomenal victories, carrying the popular branch of Congress, largely by the impetus he gave to the campaign, by more than a two-thirds majority.

During the ensuing winter his official duties as Governor were made the more arduous by the prevalence of great distress in the mining districts of the Hocking valley. Here at one time 7,000 people were without food, except that furnished by the public. Employment could not be had; but Gov. McKinley, by appeals to the generous people of the State, raised by voluntary contributions sufficient funds and provisions to meet every case of actual privation, through relief committees of his own selection, the bulk of the work being done under his personal direction at Columbus. Several serious outbreaks occurred during his administration, at one time requiring the presence of 3,000 of the National Guard in the field and entailing an outlay of more than $60,000, but this extraordinary expense was met by most advantageous arrangements with private capitalists without the expense and delay of an extra session of the Legislature. On three occasions prisoners were saved from mobs and safely incarcerated in the State Prison. His declaration that "lynchings must not be tolerated in Ohio" was literally made good for the first time in any State administration. In February, 1895, he delivered notable addresses at Albany, N. Y., before the Unconditional Republican Club, on Lincoln, and at Rochester, on "The Business Man in Politics." In the following April he visited Hartford, Conn., and spoke to a State club that bore his name, and on Memorial Day he delivered an oration on Grant at his tomb in Riverside Park, New York city. In the ensuing political canvass he confined his speaking to Ohio, where, under his magnetic leadership, a brilliant and decisive Republican victory was won, and his party, for the first time for thirty years, succeeded in the effort to elect both United States Senators.

On the expiration of his term as Governor he returned to his old home at Canton, at which he quietly remained during the next six months, except for a visit to Chicago to fill a deferred engagement of the previous year to address the Marquette Club on the life and public services of Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1896. The country was already ablaze with political excitement, and many friendly advisers urged him to break his promise and not give his rivals the advantage of any possible mistake on such an occasion. But, disdaining these suggestions, he spoke with his usual candor and sincerity, and not only delivered a splendid historical address, but, using Lincoln's views on the tariff as a text, boldly advanced his views upon what should constitute the Republican platform in the pending campaign. The people applauded his position, and simultaneously throughout the country began a movement in his favor that proved almost irresistible in every popular convention. State after State and district after district declared for him, until, when at length the national convention assembled, he was the choice of more than two thirds of the delegates for President, on the very platform that four months before he had so clearly outlined. In the presidential canvass this confidence and love were again signally manifested in a manner new to the zeal and enthusiasm of even these remarkable campaigns. Early in the contest he announced his determination not to engage in the speaking campaign, his only contribution to the cause to be his expected letter of acceptance. This proved to be one of the strongest papers of its kind in the annals of American politics, but the people were not content. Realizing that they could not induce him to set out on what he thought an undignified vote-seeking tour of the country, they immediately began to flock by the thousand to his modest home in Canton, and here from his doorstep he welcomed and spoke to them. In this manner more than 300 speeches were made from June 19 to Nov. 2, 1896, to the more than 750,000 strangers who came in special excursion trains from all parts of the country for that express purpose. Enthusiastic visitors from States as distant as Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Vermont, and New York came daily to mingle with the shouting thousands from all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. About 30 States sent such delegations, and more than thirty times as many political clubs and organizations were represented in them. Men of both old parties and both old sections, and equally enthusiastic women and children, with every species of music and decorations. More than 50,000 came at the formal opening of the speaking campaign, and nearly as large crowds on three other great days. They tore down and carried away the wooden fences piecemeal, but were always good natured and devoted to the leader, whose charming personality attracted them. His speeches were as remarkable for their good sense, originality, versatility, and effectiveness as these pilgrimages were unique and unprecedented. In spite of the enormous strain upon Major McKinley's mental resources, his physical powers were put to the sorest trial, yet no visitor was ever repelled or disappointed. Not only was every delegation satisfied, but the country each morning was given some new text for contemplation and conversation, always patriotic and encouraging to the cause he espoused. Nothing like it was ever before known. His only departure from home during the campaign was a hasty trip to Cleveland to speak at the centennial anniversary of that city, where he reviewed a procession said to number more than 250,000 people.

In the Republican National Convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896, he was nominated for President on the first ballot, and in the ensuing election he received a popular vote of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his principal opponent, William J. Bryan. In the electoral college McKinley received 271 votes, against 176 for Bryan. The prominent issues in the canvass were the questions of free coinage of silver and restoration of the protective tariff system. The States carried by Major McKinley were: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. For a further account of the election, platforms, etc., see the articles POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1896 and UNITED STATES in this volume.

He married, Jan. 25, 1871, Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. and Catherine Dewalt Saxton. Her grandparents were among the founders of Canton, nearly a century ago. Her father was a banker of large means, who, after giving Ida, his youngest daughter, many advantages of education and travel, began her business training as cashier in his bank, that she might be fitted for any change in fortune that could overtake her. Miss Saxton naturally had many admirers, but she preferred William McKinley from the moment their acquaint-

ance began. Tradition has it that they used to meet at first on the way to their respective churches, she to teach in the Presbyterian, and he to superintend the Methodist Sunday school. Similarity of tastes led to an acquaintance that soon became a mutual friendship, and before long the parents were induced to consent to their early marriage. The home life of President McKinley in its beauty and tenderness is both charming and ideal. The discipline of misfortune has developed the best in both these noble characters. Two daughters were born to them —Katie on Christmas, 1871, and Ida in 1873—but both were lost in early childhood. Mrs. McKinley's health, not robust at any time, never has rallied from the terrible blow of these two deaths in quick succession. Since then, more ardently than ever, her comfort, her wish, her happiness, under every conceivable circumstance, has been her husband's first thought and constant concern. At home no hour passes that he does not see her; and she rewards this homage with all the intensity of a proud, ardent, unselfish affection. Though not strong, Mrs. McKinley is a charming hostess, and has presided over their happy home with all the delight of a bride.

See "Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley," compiled by Joseph P. Smith (New York, 1893), and the campaign "Life of Major McKinley," by Robert P. Porter (Cleveland, 1896). For portrait, see frontispiece of this volume.

MADAGASCAR, a kingdom occupying the island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean. The French, after three years of military operations, concluded a treaty with the Queen of Madagascar on Dec. 12, 1885, by which she acknowledged the right of France to control the foreign policy of her Government. The treaty recognized the right of the Hova Queen to sovereignty over all the tribes of the island, and permitted the French Government to maintain a Resident General with a guard of soldiers at Antananarivo, the capital. Great Britain recognized the French protectorate by the Anglo-French convention of Aug. 5, 1890. The Hova Government still disputed the claim of France to exercise protectorate rights. After a long controversy the matter came to a crisis in 1895, and in May of that year a French expedition was landed on the western shore of the island. The French troops occupied the capital, and on Oct. 1 the Queen signed a new treaty recognizing the protectorate with all its consequences. Not only was the French Government to represent Madagascar in all its external relations, but the French Resident General was to treat directly with the representatives of foreign powers in Madagascar, decide all questions affecting foreigners, and have control over the internal administration of the island, which would be permanently occupied by a French military force. The Queen was interdicted from contracting any loans without the previous authorization of the French Government. Rainilairivony, the Prime Minister and Prince Consort, was deposed and deported to Algiers.

The Queen of Madagascar is Ranavalo Manjaka III, born in 1861, who succeeded Ranavalona II on July 13, 1883. The island has an estimated area of 228,500 square miles, and the population has been estimated at 3,500,000. Antananarivo, which was supposed to have over 100,000 inhabitants, was found by a census taken in 1896 to contain only 43,000, and the entire population of Imerina, the Hova kingdom in the center, to be only 600,000. Of the Hovas, the dominant race, about 40 per cent. have embraced Christianity, most of them following the Protestant ritual introduced by representatives of the London Missionary Society. The Protestants on the island are estimated at 450,000, the Roman Catholics at 50,000. In 1886 a loan of 15,000,000 francs was raised in France, of which 10,000,000 francs went to the French Government as a war indemnity. The revenue of the Malagasy Government is derived from customs duties, a poll tax, and royalties paid by gold-miners. The imports are cotton cloth from the United States, rum from Mauritius, and hardware and crockery from England and France. The exports are caoutchouc, hides, cattle, horns, coffee, lard, sugar, vanilla, wax, copal gum, rice, and seeds. The French 5-franc piece and the corresponding coins of Italy, Belgium, and Greece circulate as money. The chief port is Tamatave, on the east coast, and all merchandise is transported on the backs of native bearers, called *maromita*, who also carry passengers through the swamps and rivers and over the mountains to Antananarivo. Arab dhows carry on a trade with the Sakalavas of the west coast, and have brought great numbers of slaves to the island from Africa. There is a telegraph line, built by a French company and acquired by the Malagasy Government, running from Tamatave to the capital, a distance of 180 miles. The natives make cloth from the rafia palm fiber and from silk and cotton, and are expert in metal work. Gold and copper are mined, and the forests contain many valuable woods.

French Annexation.—On Jan. 18, 1896, the Queen signed an agreement brought by M. Laroche, the new Resident General. M. Hanotaux had determined to modify the treaty prepared for the Hova Queen because the resistance to the French troops had been prolonged, but his telegram did not reach Gen. Duchesne until after the treaty was signed. That officer considered that the treaty could not honorably be modified by a one-sided arrangement, but the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot, influenced by the annexationists, who feared that American, German, and English merchants would obtain the benefit of French sacrifices unless the commercial treaties were abolished and a protective tariff established, sent M. Laroche with the new treaty securing the advantages of annexation in respect to foreign relations and the regulation of tariff duties, but at the same time exempting France from the responsibilities of annexation in respect to the preservation of internal order. The Queen is maintained in her prerogatives and honors as a medium between the French Government and the natives, and all the elements and machinery of the native Government continue in operation, subject to the control of the French and any modifications that they may introduce.

As a natural consequence of the occupation of Madagascar the colonies of Diego Suarez, Nossi Bé, and Ste. Marie were placed under the authority of the French Resident. The powers were on Feb. 11 notified that France had taken possession of Madagascar *de facto*. The Resident was made subject to the directions of the French Ministry of the Colonies. The unilateral act signed by the Queen was as follows:

"Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, after taking cognizance of the declaration of assumption of possession of the island of Madagascar by the Government of the French Republic, declares that she accepts the following conditions:

"1. The Government of the French Republic shall be represented with her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar by a resident general.

"2. The Government of the French Republic shall represent Madagascar in all its foreign relations. The resident general shall have charge of the relations with the agents of foreign powers. Questions affecting foreigners in Madagascar shall be treated through him. The diplomatic agents and consuls of France in foreign countries shall have charge of the protection of Malagasy subjects and interests.

"3. The Government of the French Republic reserves the right of maintaining in Madagascar the military forces necessary for the exercise of its authority.

"4. The resident general shall control the internal administration of the island. Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar undertakes to proceed to the reforms which the French Government shall judge desirable for the economic development of the island and the progress of civilization.

"5. The Government of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar debars itself from contracting any loan without the sanction of the Government of the French Republic."

While the other governments represented by diplomatic and consular agents at Antananarivo and Tamatave accepted the French view of the consequences of the act described as a "taking of possession recognized by the Queen," including the abolition of extraterritorial consular jurisdiction, the governments of the United States and Great Britain asked for enlightenment regarding the international and legal status of Madagascar and the exact effect which France desired to give to the conversion of the protectorate into a French possession without annexation. The United States Government declined to accept the notification as equivalent to the annulment of the commercial treaties made with the Hova Queen, and was prepared to demand equal treatment under the favored-nation clause if French products were admitted duty free. The process of establishing French rule in Madagascar proceeded in rapid progression. When M. Laroche first came he announced that gold-seekers of all nationalities would be allowed to locate claims on payment of a license fee of 25 francs. Soon after American and British miners arrived he rescinded the order and refused to grant prospecting permits to any except French citizens. French officials arrived by every steamer. Roads, of which the island was totally deficient, were built on a large scale, the Hovas and Betsileo engaging willingly in the work. A new telegraph line was erected, connecting Antananarivo with Mojanga, on the west coast. The French officials watched over the *corvée* and the collection of taxes to see that no abuses were committed by the Hova governors. When M. Hanotaux returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he decided that complete annexation was necessary in order to abrogate the commercial treaties and secure for French traders and settlers an exceptional position. On May 30 he introduced in the French Chamber a bill declaring Madagascar and dependent islands a French colony. French laws were to be extended to Madagascar according to the common-law system in colonial matters, but only by degrees, as they are made the object of special promulgation. Meanwhile the individual status of the inhabitants of the island and the laws, customs, and local institutions would be preserved. Queen Ranavalo would preserve her title, with the advantages and honors that it confers, and the native chiefs with whom the French officials could cooperate, would continue to govern the populations not subject to the Hovas. The Chamber agreed to the bill by a vote of 312 to 73 on June 20. The United States Government had conceded that the old treaties lapsed upon the island becoming a French colony, having previously, on April 16, received an assurance that France would extend to American citizens all the rights enjoyed under the conventions in France and French possessions. On the insistence of the Socialists, but against the wish of the Colonial Minister, who pleaded for time and for compensation to owners, the Prime Minister accepted and the Chamber passed by a unanimous vote a resolution declaring that, slavery having been abolished by the fact of Madagascar being declared a French colony, the Government will take measures to insure immediate emancipation. The demand of M. Jaurès and his followers admitted no postponement, because slavery was declared by an act nearly half a century old to be entirely abolished in all French colonies. The bill passed the Senate on July 1.

The spread of the rebellion in the central plateau and the Mojanga valley gave an opportunity to the Radicals, the Clericals, and others to attack the administration of the Protestant Resident General, M. Laroche, and to bring charges of political intrigue against the English Methodists. When the French troops that formed the army of occupation returned home in May and June the anarchy on the island increased, as the Haussas and Hova forces that replaced them were insufficient to cope with the growing rebellion. Hence the French Government decided to replace M. Laroche with Gen. Gallieni, in whom were united the functions of governor general and commander-in-chief. M. Laroche was not recalled till November, lest the Malagasy should think the French inconstant.

When Gen. Gallieni arrived, in September, he declined to call on the Queen until she had made the first call on the representative of France, and when she finally presented herself, on Sept. 28, he made it plain to her that Madagascar had another ruler, telling her that it was now French territory and its native inhabitants French subjects, who would be treated with paternal mildness, severity being reserved for rebels. On Sept. 27 the proclamation was issued declaring that all the inhabitants of Madagascar were free. The military authorities published a notice saying that slaves could remain with their masters. The liberation of upward of 1,000,000 slaves was not attended with the disturbances that many apprehended, although some proportion of the slaves went to recruit the lawless elements. The Hova flag was abolished, and the tricolor substituted as the only emblem of sovereignty by Gen. Gallieni.

Rebellion.—The disarmament of the Hovas by the French and the supplanting of their power encouraged various tribes whom they had held in cruel subjection to take vengeance upon their former masters or to break out in lawless disorders and depredations. The Ambodirano tribes, west of the capital, formed a league which conspired to kill all the Europeans and Christians in the country. They planned an attempt to capture the capital on Nov. 29, 1895, but fell to murdering and plundering missionaries a week before that day. A French force of 300 men marched out to suppress the disorders. The tribes gathered in great numbers and attacked the French with fanatical fury, and continued their assaults when mowed down with bullets until the French had to fall back upon the capital as their ammunition became exhausted. A considerable French force being stationed in their country, and Rainihanjalahy, the commander-in-chief of the Hova forces against the French, being placed as governor over them, they attempted no further uprising. Later the Betsimisaraka, a timid people whom the Hovas have wantonly oppressed, rose against their oppressors, burned Anosibe, captured other towns, and drove the Hova Governor and his soldiers and all the Hova traders and teachers back to Imerina. The Mavrongo, a turbulent tribe that joined the rebellion, continued plundering merchandise on the road between Tamatave and Antananarivo, on which all traffic was suspended in consequence. Other bands of robbers and insurgents gathered in the south of Imerina, menacing the lives and property of all Europeans.

In March the brigand tribes all over the island renewed their activity and committed deeds of violence, now against the Hovas, who no longer held them in check, and now against white men and Christians. Gradually all the elements of heathen opposition to foreigners and Christianity and savage revolt against all law and civilization united in a patriotic campaign of massacre and pillage. The French occupation reawakened the old hatred of all white men and foreigners and united all factions, tribes, and races against the French conquerors. Riotous insurgent bands roved through the forests, surrounding Christian villages without warning, putting the inhabitants to death if they resisted, and, if they submitted, seizing and carrying off their chattels. Before the middle of summer between 300 or 400 churches were burned, and white missionaries as well as hundreds of native teachers and converts were slain. In the south the rebel chieftain, Rainibetsimisaraka, made himself master of the Betsileo province and cut off all communications with the capital. In May he raided the stations of the Norwegian Lutheran missionaries and burned 50 of their churches. He attacked and destroyed the town of Antsirabe, where about 60 white women and children and invalids were defended valiantly by the French garrison of 27 men against 1,500 assailants until, when ammunition, food, and water were about exhausted, a relieving party of 250 soldiers under the Malagasy governor arrived and put the besieging force to flight. The Sakalavas became the most determined and fanatical of the rebellious peoples, closing all communications between Antananarivo and Mojanga. The road on the other side of the island to Tamatave was rendered unsafe by brigands. The rebellion spread through Imerina till it embraced the whole of the western and southern districts and was rife also in the north. Attacks were made upon the capital and upon the French forts. Provision trains and the mails were constantly stopped and plundered. The disbanded soldiers of the Queen's army joined the rebels for the sake of pillage, and, although the Hovas were the most loyal of the tribes except the Betsileo, it became apparent after Gen. Gallieni came that the organizers and ringleaders of the rebellion were courtiers of the Queen and men in authority in Antananarivo. Under the system of civil administration M. Laroche and Gen. Duchesne, with their garrison of 3,000 men, could do little to repress the Fahavalo brigandage and rebellion carried on by 20,000 insurgent guerrillas in all parts of the island. The flying columns that they sent out only aggravated the condition of the peaceful and Christian population; for after a village had been relieved or protected by a French force, the Fahavalos invariably returned to punish the villagers for receiving the foreigners or Hovas. Gen. Gallieni adopted sterner military measures. The French troops were as unable as ever to come upon the rebel bands that were familiar with all the nooks of the island, and marched without baggage four times as fast as their pursuers could move. But the chiefs of the anti-French party at the capital were made to feel the power of their conquerors, and when the prime movers of the revolt were out of the way the disturbances were quickly brought within bounds. The Queen's Minister of the Interior, Rainandrianampandry, was tried by court-martial at Antananarivo in October, found guilty of complicity in the rebellion, and put to death. Prince Ratsimanga, an uncle of the Queen, was executed for the same offense. The Prime Minister, Rainitsincazafy, was dismissed in disgrace, and no one was appointed to succeed him. Princess Ramasindrazana, the Queen's aunt, was accused of being an English agent and exiled to Ste. Marie with her secretary, Capt. Fitz James. With considerable forces the French commanders cleared the country immediately surrounding the capital of rebels. Col. Gonard surrounded a large band in the north, and killed 163. Capt. Thevenin was alike successful south of Antananarivo. Military operations were carried on also in the outlying districts. At Imerimandroso Col. le Camus rescued the English prospector, Hutchinson, who had been held a prisoner four months. After the execution of the leaders Gen. Gallieni issued a proclamation in which he said that the people of the lower classes who had been betrayed by those high in authority into becoming Fahavalos or rebels should not suffer alone, but that all persons, great and small, would be compelled to return to duty or experience French justice, which is equal for all, of which the Government of the republic had just given proof by abolishing slavery. In December he informed the Minister of the Colonies that he was almost complete master of the insurrection in Imerina, having driven the last bands back into the forests, where arrangements were completed to harass them and track them down.

MAINE, a New England State, admitted to the Union March 15, 1820; area, 33,040 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 298,269 in 1820; 399,455 in 1830; 501,793 in 1840; 583,169 in 1850; 628,279 in 1860; 626,915 in 1870; 648,936 in 1880; and 661,086 in 1890. Capital, Augusta.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Henry B. Cleaves; Secretary of State, Nicholas Fessenden; Treasurer, F. M. Simpson; Attorney-General, F. A. Powers; Superintendent of Schools, W. W. Stetson; Adjutant General, Selden Connor; Commissioner of Labor, S. W. Matthews; Insurance Commissioner, S. W. Carr; Forest Commissioner, Charles E. Oak; Bank Examiner, F. E. Timberlake; Liquor Commissioner, J. W. Wakefield; State Librarian, L. D. Carver; Superintendent of Public Buildings, E. C. Stevens; Inspector of Prisons, Augustus W. Gilman; Railroad Commissioners, J. B. Peaks, B. F. Chadbourne, Frederick Danforth; Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, O. B. Whitten; Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, L. T. Carleton, C. E. Oak, H. O. Stanley; Cattle Commissioners, G. W. H. Bailey, T. O. Beal, J. M. Deering; State Assessors, Otis Hayford, George Pottle, W. C. Marshall; Commissioner of Wrecks, W. F. Walker; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, B. W. McKeen; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John A. Peters; Associate Justices, Charles W. Walton, Andrew P. Wiswell, Lucilius A. Emery, Enoch Foster, W. P. Whitehouse, Thomas H. Haskell, and Sewall C. Strout—all Republicans except Justice Strout.

Finances.—The report of the State assessors, rendered in January, 1897, shows the number of polls returned to be 180,176, an increase for the past two years of 3,491. This indicates an increase in population of about 15,000.

The total valuation of the State is $328,500,994. The increase over two years ago thus indicated is $4,022,628. The wild lands and timber rights are valued at $17,529,865. Live stock shows a reduction approximately of $700,000 from 1894. The number of horses is 132,334, an increase of 7,150 over 1894. The number of cows is 146,044, an increase of 4,782 above 1894. The number of sheep returned was 276,386, a loss of 48,164 from 1894. The report says: "We have to meet the depreciated condition of values of all classes of property, both real and personal. We find that the late act relative to shipping places the present value at $2,531,693, against the value in 1894 of $6,346,228. While real-estate

property has more generally been returned at nearly its former value, personal-property valuations have largely fallen off. We have a total State valuation of $328,500,949, against $324,478,321 in 1894."

The amount of State taxes assessed for 1896 was $731,941.70, against $813,072.30 for 1895. The largest assessment on any county is on Cumberland, which paid for 1896 $155,634.87, of which $92,-128.92 was on Portland; Bangor paid $31,520.85; Lewiston, $30,972.68; Augusta, $17,368.63; Bath, $15,590.07; and Auburn, $15,556.34.

The balance in the treasury at the beginning of 1895 was $458,195.85; at the end of 1896 it was, in round numbers, $200,000. The expenditures during the two years exceeded the receipts by more than $250,000.

The bonded debt has been paid for several years at the rate of about $50,000 a year, and is now, in round numbers, $2,303,000.

Education.—The number of persons between the ages of four and twenty-one in the State is 209,798; increase, 1,756. Average registered attendance per term for the year, 114,584; decrease, 218.

There were 6,786 teachers employed in 1896; 6,636 in 1895. The average monthly wages of male teachers for 1895 is $35.11, and $34.39 for 1896; for female teachers in 1895, $20.04; 1896, $22.44.

There are 4,391 schools for 1896, 5 more than for 1895. There are 46 fewer schoolhouses in the State, with present number 4,196. The estimated value of school property is $3,738,506 for 1896, against $3,677,715 for 1895. The total expenditures were $1,638,598 for 1896.

The attendance at the 3 normal schools was 397 for 1895, and 474 for 1896.

The State College registered for the full term 102 regular students, 16 in the two-year pharmacy course, and 8 specials, making a total of 126 in the entering class. The attendance at the college has doubled in the past three years, being now about 300. The college has an endowment of $231,000.

The school fund apportioned in 1896 was $509,-983. In 1895 it was $518,185.

The State Librarian reported that a larger amount than before was appropriated in 1896 for the support of free libraries, 4 cities having been added to the list. The State adds 10 per cent. to the amount appropriated by the town or city. The 20 communities in the list gave for the purpose in all $14,218.

Military.—The strength of the National Guard was reported in April as follows: Officers of the staff of the commander in chief, 11; First Regiment, 43 officers, 564 enlisted men; Second Regiment, 44 officers, 565 enlisted men; Ambulance Corps, 1 officer, 4 noncommissioned officers, 17 privates; Signal Corps, 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 15 privates; total, 100 officers, 1,168 enlisted men. The Signal Corps has been provided with 2 sets of telegraph and telephone instruments, 500 yards of cable, a heliograph, a compass, and signal flags.

The Maine Relief Corps Home, at Newport, which now has about 7 residents, is to be provided with a new building with accommodations for about 60, that number of applications being now on file.

State Institutions.—The report for 1895 of the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Association, rendered in February, states that the whole number of children that have been inmates of the home during the year is 61. There are at present 39. The average age is ten years and a half. The home has accommodations for 75. Grandchildren of veterans are admitted, and the children of soldiers and sailors that have served in the quota of other States, but now reside in Maine.

The corner stone of the insane hospital for the eastern part of the State, at Bangor, was laid July 15, and the buildings were inclosed at the beginning of winter. The total length of the buildings is 235 feet, and the total width 110 feet. The hospital at Augusta is overcrowded.

The State Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, received 24 new inmates during the year, making a total of 463 since the opening in 1875. The average number in 1896 was 76. The number now in homes is 27: married before reaching majority, 92: reached majority while unmarried, 130; returned to friends, 56; dismissed as incorrigible, 7; deceased, 23; escaped and not recovered, 5.

In May there were 173 convicts in the State Prison, of whom 5 were women and 19 in the insane department.

At the Reform School for Boys 34 were received during the year. The whole number committed since the establishment of the institution is 2,181.

Banks.—The bank examiner reports that the banks have been unexpectedly prosperous amid the trying circumstances of the past two years. The increase in the assets of the State's banking institutions during the past official year is nearly $2,000,-000. The number of depositors in the savings banks increased almost 3,000, while the deposits increased over $1,000,000, the average for each depositor rising from $85.22 in 1895, to $86.94 in 1896.

There are 52 savings banks, 34 loan and building associations, and 18 trust companies. The American Banking and Trust Company, at Auburn, closed its doors Dec. 23. It holds mortgages on farm and city property in Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota, and the lateness of the wheat crop, together with the holding by the farmers of their wheat for higher prices, caused the stringency of money.

Insurance.—The returns from all the fire and marine insurance companies (except domestic mutual companies) transacting business in Maine during 1895 show that the premiums received amounted to $1,576,489, the largest amount ever collected in this State in a single year, while the losses paid were the smallest since 1891 ($795,533).

Returns from all life insurance companies doing business in the State, except one, show that, excluding the industrial business, there was an increase over 1894 of $186,264 in the amount of insurance written, and an increase of $95,264 in the premium receipts of the companies. There was also an increase of $2,845,129 in the insurance in force.

The returns of the stock casualty and surety companies doing business in Maine for 1895 show that they wrote business to the amount of $21,755,393, the premiums on which amounted to $110,208. This shows an increase of $13,877 in the receipts for 1895 over those of 1894.

Railroads.—The mileage of steam railroads was increased in 1896 by 91·78 miles, of which 43·35 was on the Bangor and Aroostook, and 30·88 on the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes. The total mileage is 1,718·53.

The returns to June 30, 1896, show an increase in earnings in Maine over those of 1895 being $8,111,-507.26, against $7,611,127.22.

The large increase of passengers on steam railroads shown by the Boston and Maine Railroad is largely due to the fact that 423·57 miles was added to the mileage of that road by the lease of the Concord and Montreal system.

For the year ending June 30, 1896, there were carried on the street railways 12,302,326 persons, one being injured to 1,118,393 carried.

The tax on railroads, including horse and electric roads, for 1895 was $144,962.91, and for 1896 $152,-869.72. Of the latter $67,066.22 was on the Maine Central, and $65,093.96 on the Boston and Maine.

The law requires that all railroad companies shall pay ¼ of 1 per cent. if they have average gross receipts of $1,500 a mile. For every $750 addi-

tional $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. is added, with the limitation that no road shall pay over $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on its gross receipts. An additional limitation is made on roads used only for carrying freight, $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. being the highest required. Street railroads having average gross receipts per mile of $1,000 and under pay $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent., and for every $1,000 additional the same tax is added.

Cattle Report.—The Cattle Commissioners held 228 inspections of horses and cattle during the year, a number largely in excess of any previous year. The number condemned is approximately the same.

The quarantine against Massachusetts was supplemented on Nov. 12, 1895, by another much more sweeping in its provisions, which had become absolutely necessary to prevent droves and car loads of cattle coming into Maine from other infected States.

Fish and Game.—The Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries says: "There are licensed in the customs district of the State 512 fishing vessels, measuring 10,122 tons, being 75 more under fishing licenses than at last report. There are 14,690 persons connected with the fisheries."

The total valuation of the fishing industries is $4,326,692.60, of which the largest item is the sardine industry, $1,928,546.50; the lobster comes next, with $790,276.70, and the fresh-fish industry third, with valuation of $504,294. The first hermetically sealed sardines canned in the country were put up at Eastport in 1875. The cod and mackerel industries have declined, and the menhaden industry was poor during 1896, few of the fish, for some unknown reason, having come north of Cape Cod.

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game say more moose were killed in 1896 than for a long period. The number of hunters has greatly increased. They hunt not only in the season, but in August and September, hiding the game until October, when they bring out the head only, leaving the body to rot. The report says: "The rich poacher cares nothing for a fine so long as he can secure a head. Our forests are so vast that no system of wardenship could be arranged to stop summer killing. The law should step in and do it. There is no question that at least 10,000 deer have been killed in Maine during 1896. Deer are now found in every county, and there seems to be no great decrease, notwithstanding the great numbers killed. From the best information obtainable, the caribou are fast disappearing, and very soon practically will be extinct, unless more stringent laws are enacted for their protection."

A peculiar question has arisen in reference to fishing in a stream that runs from East Winthrop pond to Lake Cobbosseecontee. The law says that no salmon or trout shall be taken from any tributary to any ponds or lakes in that section. But the stream is very slow, especially since the dam of the lake was raised, and fishermen contend that it is not a tributary, but a part of the lake itself, or a connecting channel.

Labor Interests.—The ninth annual report of the Labor Commissioner, issued in March, gives the following statistics:

"The number of manufacturing establishments during the year has been largely increased over that of the previous year, the amount of capital invested being more than doubled.

"From investigations made among men in eighteen lines of industry, the whole number of reports received amounted to 556; number American born, 433; number foreign born, 123; number owning homes, 188; value of homes, $253,725; number homes mortgaged, 43; amount of mortgages, $17,800; number renting, 327; number having savings-bank accounts, 228; number who have accumulated savings in former years, 436; during past year, 63; run in debt during past year, 63; neither gained nor lost during past year, 161.

The daily average of total expenditure per individual in families was found to be 31 cents; the daily average for rent, food, fuel, and lights for same, 21 cents, while the daily average for board, which covers the above-mentioned items, of men without families, is 46 cents.

"According to similar figures obtained in 1891, these same items cost at that time, respectively, 33 cents, 23 cents, and 49 cents.

The report of the Factory Inspector of the same date says: "The State has over 5,000 manufacturing establishments, giving employment to more than 75,000 workmen and paying out nearly $27,000,000 in wages, using over $51,000,000 worth of raw material and producing over $95,000,000 in manufactured articles. During the year 23 factories and workshops were visited. The total number of children under sixteen years of age found employed were 1,190, of whom 643 were over fifteen and 547 under fifteen years old. By far the larger part, 970, were at work in the cotton mills, while 154 were in the woolen mills, and 43 in the shoe shops.

There was a strike of weavers at Saco in February, and one of lasters at Auburn in March.

South Portland.—A town meeting was held Feb. 20 in South Portland, which by a vote of 157 to 51 rejected a charter granted by the Legislature incorporating the town as a city.

Penobscot Indians.—The appropriations for these Indians in 1896 were $8,019.70 and the receipts $8,418.30; expenditures, $8,418.30. The leases of a few of the island shores expire Jan. 1, and are to be sold by auction in April. The tribe numbers 392, an increase of two over last year. The Legislature of 1895, upon petitions of the tribe, passed a law regulating the adoption of members. The attendance at school during the year has been remarkably good, 52 being registered, with an average attendance of 48. The tribe forms an industrial community and is very largely self-supporting.

Political.—The Republican Convention for nominating presidential electors and delegates to the national convention met at Portland, April 16. The convention was unanimous and enthusiastic in favor of Thomas B. Reed as candidate for the presidency. The platform was exclusively devoted to declaring his attitude toward public questions. The resolution on the currency reads:

"He is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and, until such agreement can be obtained, he believes the present gold standard should be maintained. He has always been uncompromisingly for the maintenance of the highest national credit by the utmost good faith toward the public creditor, not for the creditor's sake, but for the nation's sake, for the sound reason that the most valuable possession of any nation in time of war or distress, next to the courage of its people, is an honorable reputation. Whoever pays with honor, borrows with ease. Sound finance and certainty at the treasury and protection for the producers will mean prosperity and peace."

The Republicans met again at Bangor, June 2, for nominating a candidate for Governor. Hon. Llewellyn Powers was chosen.

The resolutions advocated the restoration of the policy of protection taught by Lincoln, illustrated by the signal prosperity of the country for thirty years and rounded out by the reciprocity policy of Blaine, a policy adapted to the business of the country and adjusted from time to time to change in the conditions.

The financial plank was as follows:

"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement; and until such agreement can be obtained we believe that the present gold standard should be maintained."

A vigorous foreign policy was urged, also restriction of immigration and just administration of pension laws.

The Prohibitionists met in convention at Waterville, April 30. On the subject of the liquor traffic the platform said:

"We declare that the State of Maine presents a condition of lawlessness that disgraces its civilization; that nullification of the liquor law is widespread and open; that whole communities are compelled to consent to a shameless and illegal traffic; that county officials work the law for purposes of revenue; and that long-continued familiarity with illegal rum selling has begotten in a considerable number of citizens a disrespect for the authority of law in general. We hold the Republican and Democratic parties responsible for this deplorable condition; the officials of these parties nullify the law, and the voters of these parties condone the nullification at the ballot box."

Ammi S. Ladd was made the candidate for Governor.

The Populists convened at Lewiston, June 4. The resolutions reaffirmed the principles of the party and called for the free coinage of silver. Luther C. Bateman was nominated as candidate for Governor.

The Democrats met in convention at Portland, June 17. There was a contest over the resolutions. The majority report of the committee, which was adopted by a vote of 7 to 6 in the committee, was adopted in the convention by a vote of 193 to 101 against the minority report, which differed from it in declaring in favor of placing gold and silver on an equality. The resolutions that were adopted declared against sumptuary laws, interference with local affairs of municipalities by the State, unnecessary increase in public officers, and increase of salaries, and demanded the abolition of all unnecessary offices and impartiality in the laws. It called for the repeal of the act of 1893 abolishing school districts, and favored the protection of American shipping, denouncing the Republican policy.

The financial plank was as follows: "We oppose the free coinage of silver, and favor the single gold standard unless a different standard be adopted by international agreement."

Edward B. Winslow was nominated for Governor. He deferred signifying whether he would accept until after the Chicago Convention, when he declined.

The question was raised whether the State committee had power to fill the vacancy. The Secretary of State held that they had not, and another convention was called which met Aug. 6 at Waterville. A resolution was adopted approving the Chicago platform and nominees, and the gold plank in the platform adopted in June was stricken out. The gold men withdrew from the convention.

Melvin P. Frank was chosen candidate for Governor.

Later in the day the gold Democrats convened and nominated W. H. Clifford for Governor. On Aug. 20 they held a convention at Portland and chose delegates to the Indianapolis convention on a platform equivalent to the one adopted at the June State convention.

At the State election, Sept. 14, Llewellyn Powers, Republican, was elected Governor. Following were the returns as reported to the Legislature and accepted: Powers, 82,876; Frank, Democrat, 34,453; Ladd, Prohibition, 2,714; Bateman, Populist, 3,306; Clifford, National Democrat, 610; scattering, 31.

At the presidential election the vote stood: Total, 118,364; McKinley and Hobart, 80,425; Bryan and Sewall, 32,217; Palmer and Buckner, 1,864; Levering and Johnson, 1,571; Bryan and Watson, 2,287.

All the representatives in Congress will be Republican, and on joint ballot the State Legislature will have 176 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

MANITOBA, PROVINCE OF. Government and Politics.—This province has had two years of exciting political history. In consequence of the local school question becoming a Dominion issue, the province has been kept to the front of current discussion, and has passed through an election of its own, while furnishing the chief question between the two Federal parties at another general election. In 1895 the legal question whether Mr. Greenway's Government in Manitoba had the right to abolish the Catholic separate schools of the province passed on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. Judgment was given to the effect that the provincial Government had the right to do so, but that the Catholic minority of Manitoba possessed the right of appeal to the Governor General in Council—the Federal ministry—upon the question of injury to established interests. This at once brought the matter into party politics, and the Bowell Government decided to hear an appeal of this nature. The question was duly argued by opposing counsel, and the Government decided that it was their duty to order the province of Manitoba to redress the injuries done to the minority. The remedial order was consequently issued with an intimation that Parliament would be asked for legislation to enforce it, if the mandate were not obeyed. When it is remembered that the Manitoba Government was Liberal in politics, and the Dominion Cabinet Conservative, it will be seen what complications were rendered possible. Protests against the order came from various Protestant organizations in Ontario and elsewhere, while earnest demands for its enforcement came from the hierarchy of Quebec and Manitoba. The province refused to obey, and in the parliamentary session of 1896 a remedial bill was introduced "to coerce Manitoba," as opponents declared. The Liberal party blocked its progress, and the country, upon being appealed to by the Tupper ministry, which had succeeded that of Sir M. Bowell, blocked it still more effectually by defeating the Government and placing Mr. Laurier in power.

In November following it was announced that the Liberal Government of Canada and Manitoba had effected a compromise by which separate schools were not restored, but the Catholics and other denominations were given a certain period in each day for religious instructions in the school, and were allowed, in places where the majority was of the Roman Catholic faith, to have teachers of the same belief—subject, however, to provincial regulations and standard. Meantime, in December, 1895, the Greenway Government had appealed to the province upon the general question of public as opposed to denominational schools, and had been sustained by a large majority. On Feb. 6 following the ninth Manitoba Legislature was opened by the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. J. C. Paterson, with a "speech from the throne," reading as follows:

"The harvest of the last season has been the most bountiful in the history of the province since its settlement. It is greatly to be deplored that the abundance of the products of the soil has been to some extent offset by unusually low prices. The value of such products at the point of production, compared with the cost of conveying them to the markets of the world, emphasizes the well-known fact that freight rates upon outgoing grain are most

exorbitant, and any relief which can be obtained from such rates will be eagerly welcomed.

"It was deemed wise to anticipate the time when the Legislative Assembly would be dissolved in the ordinary course in order to afford the people of the province an opportunity of expressing themselves upon the attitude assumed by my Government in relation to the pending application of the minority for a restoration of their former privileges in regard to education. The result of the election leaves no room for doubt that the attitude of my Government is in accord with the wishes of a very large majority of the people of the province.

"Foreign relations of the motherland have recently proved of an exciting and menacing character. The people of this province join with the rest of the Dominion in declaring their unswerving loyalty to the empire."

Findlay M. Young was re-elected Speaker of the House. On Feb. 26 a long resolution was introduced by Attorney-General Sifton (since a member of the Laurier Government at Ottawa) denouncing the whole policy of the Federal power regarding the Manitoba school question, and concluding with the assertion that "no case has been made out for interference with our school law by the Dominion Parliament which will justify such Parliament in overriding the well-recognized principle of provincial autonomy, a principle the maintenance of which is essential to the satisfactory operation of our Constitution," and the further statement "that this House does therefore most solemnly protest against the passage of the remedial act, which has been introduced into the House of Commons, and does hereby declare that the said act is an unnecessary and unjustifiable attack upon the constitutional rights of the Legislature and people of Manitoba." The resolution was carried by a good majority, and adjournment took place on March 19, after the following, among other, measures had been passed:

To amend the real property act.
To amend the municipal hail insurance act.
To amend the vital statistics act.
To amend the bills of sale act.
To amend an act respecting aid to railways.
To amend the distress act.
To incorporate the Home Investment and Savings Company.
For codifying the law relating to the sale of goods.
To amend the dairy factories incorporation act.
To incorporate the Manitoba Trusts Company.
Respecting the profession of civil engineers.
To amend the assessment act.
To amend the public schools act.
To amend the public health act.
To amend the liquor license act.
To amend the mechanics' lien amendment act, and to make further provision respecting the liens of mechanics and laborers.
To amend the master and servants act.

Education.—The annual report for 1895 showed a school population of 44,932, against 36,459 in 1894, and a registered attendance of 35,371, as against 32,680. The average attendance was 19,516—an increase of some 3,000 during the year. There were 570 male and 523 female teachers, while the number of organized school districts was 956, or 40 more than in 1894. The average teacher's salary was $427.89, or $53 less than in the preceding year. The total receipts of the Education Department was $855,783, a decrease of $20,000. The expenditure was $797,542, an increase of $22,000. The total assets are stated at $1,560,700, the liabilities at $972,912. The special grants were as follow: To collegiate institutes, $5,895; to intermediate schools, $4,950; to ordinary schools, $95,865; to Manitoba minority, $3,500; maximum grant to each school, $130. There were 403 schools closed with religious exercises, and 396 with prayer; 295 used the Bible, and 674 had temperance instruction; 205 schools taught the Ten Commandments, and 629 gave moral instruction of some kind.

Agriculture.—The production in the province during 1895 was exceptionally good, as will be seen in the following statistics: Wheat, 1,140,276 acres, 31,755,038 bushels; oats, 482,658 acres, 22,555,733 bushels; barley, 153,839 acres, 5,645,036 bushels; potatoes, 16,716 acres, 4,042,562 bushels; turnips, 6,685 acres, 2,225,283 bushels. The area of new land broken in was 99,835 acres; the expenditure for new farm buildings was $792,640; and the total area under all crops was 1,887,796, an increase of 295,000 acres over 1894. The export of stock, fat cattle, and hogs from Manitoba has become a valuable feature in its trade, and 22,000 head of cattle and 10,000 hogs were shipped in 1895, showing an increase of 100 per cent. in the one case and of 25 per cent. in the other. The total stock in the province, held by 25,000 farmers, amounted to 91,194 horses, 192,525 cattle, 35,766 sheep, and 59,457 pigs. A strong effort was made to increase the cheese production of the province, and at the end of the year there were 52 cheese factories, with an output of 1,553,192 pounds, valued at $107,600. There were 19 creameries, which made $85,650 worth of butter.

Miscellaneous.—In 1882 the gross debt of Manitoba was $108,151; in 1895 it was $4,679,794, but with assets estimated at $7,146,031. The province also owns many buildings, valued at a total of $732,000, and has lands of a partially reclaimed and available nature valued at over $1,000,000.

MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN, an organization containing about 10,000 members, with branches in the manufacturing States of the Union. The association was formed in 1895, and the first annual meeting was held in Chicago, Jan. 21–24, 1896. The second annual meeting was held in Philadelphia, Jan. 26–28, 1897. The association is wholly outside of political lines. It takes no position on the tariff and similar questions, although it seeks to develop and extend the trade of the United States in Central America, South America, Japan, China, and in other countries where that trade can be improved. Other objects of the association are: To secure a uniform bankruptcy law; to embody the principle of reciprocity in national legislation; to promote a judicious system of subsidies as a means to the restoration and extension of the American merchant marine; to advance the interests of the Nicaragua Canal under the control of the Federal Government; to seek the improvement and extension of the natural and artificial water ways of the Union to the full needs of commerce, with the immediate object of connecting the Great Lakes with the rivers of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard; to show, through the consular service, where American manufacturers can secure a foreign market for their products; to establish a permanent headquarters for the exhibition of American manufactures; and to secure the creation of another officer in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, to be known as the Secretary of Manufactures and Commerce. The latter effort is the one that is now most prominent in the association. In favor of this plan, it is said that nearly every country in Europe has an officer of this sort and a bureau where manufacturers can obtain the latest and most trustworthy information as to the class of goods in demand in foreign countries. It is claimed that the bureau, if created, would do for the manufacturing interests what the Department of Agriculture has already done for the agricultural interests.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE. One of the bureaus of the United States Treasury Department is distinctively an American institution, there being nothing exactly like it in any foreign country. It is not for the benefit of the navy, but is devoted to care of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine. Through the agency of the Boston Marine Society, as early as 1792, the attention of Congress was first directed to the needs of this class of citizens, whose lives become almost necessarily improvident while spent in the interests of commerce. No decisive action was taken until 1798, when, through the exertions of the Hon. Edward Livingston, of New York, a bill was passed establishing the Marine Hospital Service. Under its provisions a tax of 20 cents a month was placed on the pay of every seaman employed on vessels engaged either in foreign or coasting trade, and the President of the United States was authorized to use the fund thus derived for the benefit of sick and disabled American seamen. Medical treatment, under the direction of the new establishment, was begun in 1799 in Boston by providing for the care of patients at local hospitals and the appointment of a physician to look after them. The first marine hospital owned by the Government was at Washington Point, Norfolk County, Va., purchased by the United States in 1800. The General Court of Massachusetts authorized the erection of a marine hospital at Holmes Holl, now Vineyard Haven, Marthas Vineyard, in 1798, and it was in use for many years. In 1803 the first marine hospital erected by the service was completed, its site being Charlestown, Mass., for the port of Boston, and it is now standing in the navy yard at that port.

As first initiated, the service contemplated including naval officers and seamen under its operations, but in 1811 separate hospitals were established for the navy. As for several years all expenses had to be met out of the fund created by the tax on merchant seamen, and the amount collected was not sufficient to meet the demands, restrictions were necessary to limit the expenditures. Chronic and incurable cases were excluded, and in no case was relief allowed for a longer period than four months. Foreign seamen were admitted to United States marine hospitals on certain conditions, the rate of charge being 75 cents a day. In 1801 the State Department received petitions from New Orleans (which did not then belong to the United States) calling attention to the deplorable conditions existing in that city from the fact that numbers of American citizens, principally boatmen from the Mississippi and its tributaries, arrived each year during the sickly season. The constitutions of these robust Western men were enervated by climatic influences on these long flatboat voyages; frequently three out of the five composing a crew died during the trip, and it was not uncommon for the entire crew to perish, leaving the cargo deserted. The survivors, after their employers' markets were made, were left stranded in New Orleans far from home and friends, victims of fever in that low flat country, unable to enter the already crowded Spanish Poor Hospital, and refused admission to the better class of public houses. Residents of New Orleans urged the United States Government to place a tax on the pay of every boatmen, in order that a sum might be raised to afford accommodations for their sick. It was also recommended that American physicians be sent to look after their welfare, as there was added to the general distress a prevalent prejudice against the Spanish doctors. In response to these representations, provision was made for sick and disabled boatmen in local hospitals at New Orleans in 1804, but a marine hospital was not erected in that city till 1837.

The principle on which the slender funds of the service were administered was to regard them as auxiliary to the provision made for charitable objects by the municipal authorities, and this principle worked a hardship in the new cities that sprang up on the banks of the Western lakes and rivers. At these places the only bond of community seemed to be the survival of the fittest, and there were few accommodations for the care of sick strangers, for the most part boatmen returning from their commercial expeditions, when left helpless on shore by the steamboats of the Mississippi. The cholera epidemic of 1832 gave a new impetus to the Marine Hospital Service. At the inland ports shocking cases occurred of boatmen ill with various diseases, huddled promiscuously into one room and almost inhumanly neglected. From such emergencies sprang the energy of this beneficent government institution. The President was authorized to receive donations of personal property and real estate to increase the Marine Hospital fund, and each year that a shortage occurred in its accounts Congress appropriated a small sum to cover the deficiency. The petitions of the lake and river districts began to win attention. The act of 1842 authorized the purchase of sites for marine hospitals at Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Natchez, and other rising towns. The first marine hospital at Chicago was begun in 1848, but it has been far eclipsed by the present fine building designed by A. B. Mullett, which, when opened for the reception of patients in 1873, was pronounced "the finest structure of its kind in the country." During the civil war all the marine hospitals in the country were put to excellent use in providing for wounded soldiers, North and South.

While the good work of the service was ever increasing, abuses were also creeping into the system. Politics were perverting its efficiency, dishonest and incompetent administrators were sometimes intrusted with the management of the most important hygienic measures, and many of the old hospitals gained a bad reputation from simple lack of cleanliness and ventilation. The most proficient surgeons twenty-five years ago regarded fire as the only effective antiseptic, and advocated the burning of all hospital buildings after a definite term of years. To diminish the mischief resulting from misrule, a reorganization of the service was deemed essential, and in 1870 Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon general of the army, was summoned to Washington to assist in this work. The Secretary of the Treasury was then authorized to appoint a supervising surgeon at a salary of $2,000, and the late Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Illinois, appointed in 1871, was the first person to fill this office. It was also determined to institute examinations for admission to the service, after passing which the applicants were appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the duties of all employees were strictly defined. Another important change was increasing the tax levied upon each seaman to 40 cents a month, to be collected by the collector of customs at every port, and a system of outdoor dispensary relief was inaugurated in 1872 for distributing medicine. An investigation of the accounts of the service showed that an aggregate of $4,830,994.34 had been appropriated by Congress, contributions by taxation and gift had amounted to $7,096,968.89, and there was a surplus of $288,028.57 to the credit of the Marine Hospital fund. The service was self-supporting and required no further aid by appropriation except for new buildings. In 1884 the hospital tax was abolished, and in its stead the tonnage tax received from foreign vessels was made available.

Soon after its reorganization the service began to attract attention abroad, and the conservative Lon-

don medical journals forgot their insular pride and were enthusiastic in according praise to the American institution. The "Lancet" even went so far as to say: "Our transatlantic neighbors, ahead of us in many things, are most decidedly in advance of the old country in providing for the care of their sick sailors," and recommended that "a leaf be taken out of the book of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States" for the improvement of the military hospitals in Great Britain.

As early as 1851 the service had been extended to San Francisco, under what is known as "the contract system," by which patients are farmed out to the lowest bidders (a practice still in operation at small ports); and subsequently a building was rented for hospital purposes, but as this was injured by the earthquake of 1868, the contract system was resumed until 1875, when the first marine hospital of the pavilion style of architecture was completed. Prior to that date all the hospitals of the service had been built according to the plan drawn by Robert Mills in the shape of the letter H, the only departure from this model being the building at Detroit, which was laid off in the shape of the letter T. The pavilion hospital was built with long wings connected with the main office by narrow passageways, the object being to isolate each ward, give increased ventilation and produce better sanitary conditions. The advantages of this style of architecture over the block hospital has caused much discussion, but a final judgment has been rendered that as good results may be obtained in one as in the other, if they are conducted under proper management. The pavilion style of architecture requires more space and is much more expensive than the older type. There are pavilion hospitals at San Francisco, New Orleans, Memphis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Evansville, Ind., and Cairo, Ill.

In 1875 the supervising surgeon was made a commissioned officer, and the title of his office was changed to supervising surgeon general, his salary being increased to $4,000 a year. The same act directed the medical officers of the establishment to inform themselves specially as to the local health laws in force at their stations, and to render promptly all the aid in their power to maintain them. This was the first practical exercise of quarantine jurisdiction by marine hospital officers, which has since been developed until the service is recognized as the guardian of the public health of the nation. In 1878 a national quarantine was established by act of Congress which embodied so many of the opinions of the supervising surgeon general relative to preventing the introduction into our country of contagious diseases from foreign ports that it has been called "the Woodworth law." Dr. Woodworth did not long survive the success of his energetic crusade against "the careless and offending people" who imported pestilence. In 1879 he died, and Surgeon John B. Hamilton, who had been temporarily in charge of the bureau, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The same year a national board of health was intrusted with the executive authority of the national quarantine on account of the yellow-fever scourge; but at the expiration of four years this important duty reverted permanently to the care of the Marine Hospital Service, and made rapid progress toward a high standard of excellence. In 1891 Dr. Hamilton resigned his office. Surgeon Walter Wyman, of Missouri, was appointed to succeed him. The most comprehensive legislation affecting the national quarantine service and the country at large was embodied in the act of Feb. 15, 1893. Under its provisions officers of the Marine Hospital Service have been detailed to serve in association with the consuls at various foreign ports, and to authenticate the regular consular bill of health by a certificate as responsible physicians relative to the sanitary condition of vessels, cargo, crew, and passengers about to depart for the United States. Extensive investigations have been conducted by Dr. Wyman in person and by his subordinate officers in relation to the cause of yellow fever at Havana, and the strictest vigilance is maintained at all Southern ports that are exposed to the menace of disease from the island of Cuba. Regulations prohibiting shipment of Egyptian rags from infected ports during the outbreak of cholera in 1896 have been rigidly insisted upon, and, in view of the possible danger to the public health of the United States from the prevalence of the bubonic plague in India and China, the Marine Hospital Service has issued a circular, dated Jan. 18, 1897, addressed to all consular officers, masters and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, national, State, and local quarantine officers, and others, calling attention to existing quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department, and promulgating additional precautionary measures to be observed—viz., fifteen days' detention of all crews and passengers who have been exposed to the infection, and other requirements relating to cholera.

At New York, Boston, and New Orleans the maritime quarantines are owned and operated by the State and municipality; but the Marine Hospital Service is required to co-operate with these local authorities in enforcing not only their own rules and regulations, but those of the Secretary of the Treasury. The most harmonious relations exist between the Marine Hospital officers and the local boards of health, and there is a growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of yielding all control of quarantine to the General Government. Pennsylvania and North Carolina have set an example by practically surrendering their functions in this matter, and a similar proposition has been favorably discussed in Maine and in Texas. During the past year the Marine Hospital Service acquired entire control of the quarantine that guards the port of San Francisco. The quarantine system of the United States is acknowledged to be far superior to that of every other country in one important respect, viz., the precautions required to be taken by vessels at foreign ports. The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury served as a model at the late Sanitary Conference held in Paris for the preparation of precautionary restrictions to be imposed upon cholera-bearing pilgrims. The vigilance of the Marine Hospital Service at home is equally unremitting. By an arrangement with the Immigration Commissioner at the port of New York, the destination of every immigrant arriving on a vessel that has had contagious disease on board is noted, the health officers for each State interested are warned by telegraph, and the same facts are published in the weekly pamphlet issued by the bureau, entitled "Public Health Reports." This pamphlet also contains interesting sanitary statistics. Upon the appearance of an epidemic disease in the United States, information is telegraphed from the Marine Hospital Service to all portions of the region likely to be infected; and where the contagion is threatening, officers of the service are sent to represent the Government and enforce the regulations of inland quarantine. A sanitary cordon is established round the stricken district; detention camps are equipped to segregate the well from the suspects, and these again from the sick; and a system of railroad inspection is inaugurated for the examination of passengers and the disinfecting of baggage. Depopulation of the infected district is recognized as a valuable means of controlling the epidemic, and probation camps are opened outside

the cordon as places of refuge for the fugitives, where they may be detained "under observation" for the period required for the incubation of the disease. Since 1873 the service has controlled, wholly or in part, every epidemic of yellow fever or smallpox that has occurred, the last scourge being the Brunswick epidemic of 1893. In 1885 the service took charge of railroad quarantine against small-pox in Canada, and stamped out the disease.

In the interests of the public health, the service maintains a hygienic laboratory in the building known as "the Butler House," which has been assigned to the Marine Hospital Bureau in Washington. Here experiments are constantly conducted in regard to diphtheria, antitoxin, vaccinia, and the serum therapy of smallpox. The origin and remedy for pneumonia are studied; the water supply of cities and the alleged sources of tuberculosis are also investigated. Recently special attention has been given to a new disinfecting agent, formaldehyde gas, which promises to simplify the process of disinfection.

Although cholera has been violently epidemic in Egypt and yellow fever has continued prevalent at Havana and Rio Janeiro during 1896, the watchfulness of the service has prevented the appearance of either scourge on our shores. Smallpox, indeed, was present in twenty-two States, and assumed an epidemic form in New Orleans, but even there the progress of contagion was arrested by the prompt order enforcing a general vaccination of all crews arriving at the stricken city. Thus it may be seen that apart from the charitable object for which it was originated—namely, the care of sick and disabled merchant seamen—the Marine Hospital Service has risen from small beginnings till it has become the mainstay of the National Government in warding off foreign pestilence and in aiding State and municipal boards of health in arresting local epidemics. Its name might appropriately be changed to the Sanitary Service of the United States. The last annual report formulates the direct efforts of the service for preservation of the public health under the following heads:

Hygienic laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service.

Sanitary reports and statistics.

Sanitary inspection service.

The national quarantine service.

Revision of maritime quarantine relations.

Promulgation of interstate quarantine regulations.

Relation of the national quarantine system to State and local quarantines.

Prevalence of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, plague, and leprosy, and special efforts of the service to prevent introduction or spread of them.

Minor responsibilities have been imposed upon the service, growing out of the needs of other branches of the Treasury Department with which it is intimately and necessarily connected. For example, the Revenue Cutter Service relies upon it for the physical examination of officers and men; the Life Saving Service relies upon it for the physical examination of keepers and surfmen, and is indebted to it for the rejection of hundreds of men physically unsound who have sought to obtain employment under the Government as surfmen; the Steamboat Inspection Service relies upon it for determining the ability of pilots to distinguish signal lights, a number of applicants for pilot's license being rejected annually on account of color blindness; and the Immigration Bureau relies by law upon it for the medical inspection of immigrants.

The regular corps of the service consists of a supervising surgeon general, 16 surgeons, 30 passed assistant surgeons, 15 assistant surgeons, 76 acting assistant surgeons, 33 hospital stewards, and a full complement of attendants for each hospital. All medical officers of the service are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, after passing examination before a board of Marine Hospital surgeons. The original appointment is to the grade of assistant surgeon, and no officer can be promoted to the rank of passed assistant surgeon till after four years' service and a second examination. Acting assistant surgeons and hospital stewards are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all hospital attendants are employed by the medical officer in charge, subject to the approval of the department. The officers of this corps are stationed at every important port on the coast, lakes, and rivers, and, as they have all been trained in the execution of Government business, and nearly all have had quarantine experience and a practical acquaintance with epidemics, it is always feasible for the service, on the shortest possible notice, to have qualified agents at any point of danger. The corps numbers among its members men whose names have become widely known by reason of their prompt and effective services during various epidemics.

The Marine Hospital office or dispensary is generally located in or near the customhouse of a seaport, and when there is an assistant surgeon one of

THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

the two medical officers in charge is required to be at the customhouse during the hours of business, to examine applicants, to issue a permit to enter the hospital when necessary, or to prescribe for less serious cases. At small ports the customs officials are authorized to make arrangements with local physicians for the relief of sick seamen or to furnish them transportation to the nearest hospital. The total number of seamen treated during 1896 was 53,804. Of this number, 12,954 received relief in hospitals and 40,850 were aided through the several dispensaries. Sick pilots and the sick of the Revenue Cutter Service, also the keepers and crews of life-saving stations, when sick or disabled during the active season, are admitted to the benefits of marine hospitals, and a proposition to include the employees of the Lighthouse Establishment under the same privileges has been discussed.

There are 21 marine hospitals in the United States, situated at the following ports: Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Vineyard Haven, Mass., New York, Delaware Breakwater, Del., Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, N. C., Key West, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Evansville, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., Cairo, Ill., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., and Port Townsend, Wash. There are also 84 reliefs stations where patients are treated by Marine Hospital officers and acting assistant surgeons in local hospitals. At 20 other localities also relief is furnished under special conditions.

Recently the attention of the service has been directed to the hardships experienced by oystermen during their busy season on Chesapeake Bay. Cold, long exposure, bad food, and injuries from the dredging machines—all unite to make these men especially liable to disease and worthy of consideration. Two stations now exist, one on the Choptank, the other on the Patuxent, near the mouth of each river, for the relief of oystermen during winter. In the interests of humanity, the service has also been actively employed for several years endeavoring to compel the owners of steamers on the Western rivers to provide adequate protection from exposure for the deck crews of their vessels. A bill to this effect is before Congress.

There are 11 national quarantine stations, located as follows: Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, at Cape Henlopen, Del., and Reedy Island Quarantine, in the Delaware River, to guard the port of Philadelphia, 40 miles above; Cape Charles Quarantine, to protect Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Richmond, and Washington City, the hospital being on Fisherman's island; Southport Quarantine, for Wilmington, N. C.; South Atlantic Quarantine (hospital at Blackbeard island, Ga.) for all ports along the southern Atlantic coast; Tortugas Quarantine, at Garden Key, and Gulf Quarantine, on Ship Island, Miss., to guard the ports on the Gulf of Mexico; Brunswick Quarantine, at Brunswick, Ga., also for the Gulf ports; San Diego Quarantine, at San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco Quarantine, on Angel island, Cal.; Port Townsend Quarantine, at Port Townsend, Wash., for the protection of that port and of those on Puget Sound.

But little is generally known of these stations, owing to their remoteness from populous centers; but those who have visited one of them are surprised at the completeness with which they are equipped with hospitals, detention barracks, and all the modern appliances, as well as at the scientific care exercised in isolating the sick, in segregating the suspects from the well, and in the cleansing and disinfecting of vessels. The service also maintains a small fleet in attendance upon these stations, to receive and house people in quarantine.

MARYLAND, a Middle Atlantic State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution April 28, 1788; area, 12,210 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 317,728 in 1790; 341,548 in 1800; 380,546 in 1810; 407,350 in 1820; 447,040 in 1830; 470,019 in 1840; 583,034 in 1850; 687,049 in 1860; 780,894 in 1870; 934,945 in 1880; and 1,042,390 in 1890. Capital, Annapolis.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Lloyd Lowndes, Republican; Secretary of State, Richard Dallam; Comptroller, Robert P. Graham; Treasurer, Thomas J. Shryock; Attorney-General, Harry M. Clabaugh; Insurance Commissioner, J. Albert Kurtz; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. B. Prettyman; State Tax Commissioner, Thomas J. Keating; Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, James McSherry; Associate Judges, David Fowler, A. Hunter Boyd, Henry Page, Charles B. Roberts, John P. Briscoe, William Shepard Bryan, and George M. Russum; Clerk, J. Frank Ford.

Finances.—In the treasury proper, at the beginning of the fiscal year Oct. 1, 1896, there were $704,568.19, and cash to the credit of the funds account $2,000; the receipts during the year were $3,156,875.64; total, $3,863,443.83, an excess over the previous year of $547,631.35. This increase is the result of the issue of the Penitentiary loan for $500,000 and the Insane Asylum loan for $100,000, authorized by the Legislature of this year. Deducting the amount of these loans, the receipts were $2,544,091.64, a sum less by $65,152.45 than the receipts for 1895. The disbursements during the year were $2,945,401.07, an increase of $490,650.70, occasioned in part by the payment of $150,000 for free schoolbooks, $200,777.70 on account of the Penitentiary loan, $99,500 to the Second Hospital for the Insane, and $128,392.12 expenses of the Legislature.

The funded debt, Sept. 30, 1896, was $9,284,986.24, productive assets were $5,946,433.11. For the balance of $3,388,553 the State had as an offset $8,140,626.99 of unproductive stocks and $761,579.99 due from accounting officers and incorporated institutions.

The amounts held by the several sinking funds were: General account, $459,789.56; defense redemption loan $3,204,770.05; exchange loan of 1889, $160,403.50; exchange loan of 1891, $25,000. The sinking-fund receipts were $359,321.25, which was invested in stock of the defense redemption loan.

The receipts to the credit of the free-school fund during the year were $70,055.86, which with the balance of $2,000 from last year makes an aggregate of $72,055.86. Preferred 6-per-cent. stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the amount of $118,100 is held by the State for the benefit of this fund, and on this the last semiannual 3-per-cent. dividend was not paid.

The receipts to the credit of the oyster fund during 1896 were $64,244.02, included in which was a temporary loan from the treasury proper of $15,000; the balance on hand at the beginning of the year was $3,583.67; the disbursements during the year were $67,340.86; leaving a balance of $486.83. It is stated that the credit of the balance from last year is misleading; that had the pay roll of the officers and men and the bills contracted and then due on account of the oyster-fishery force been paid, as was afterward done, instead of there being this balance on hand there would have been a deficit of $14,017.20. Under legislation in 1896 the receipts to the credit of this fund will be greatly increased.

Valuation.—The value of property assessed for the State levy of 1896 was $540,461,747, an increase during the year of $5,531,271, and the amount of

levy, $959,319.53, of which amount $844,620.35 was collected, being $63,790.83 less than the collections during 1895. The total balance, exclusive of interest, due from collectors of State taxes Sept 30, 1896, was $672,179.91.

The amount received from the tax on the gross receipts of railroads and other corporations was $118,291.81, being $13,496.90 less than was received in 1895. From the tax on the capital stock of incorporated institutions the receipts were $82,078.50, an increase of $4,583 20. From licenses and from tax on premiums paid by insurance companies $130,865.11 was collected, an increase of $6,464.63. From traders' licenses $194,614.42 was collected, and from high liquor license in Baltimore city $533,575.39. Registers of wills paid in $139,767.70.

The levy for public schools, at 10½ cents on $100, amounted to $567,484.79; the receipts of public-school tax from all sources during 1896 were $573,768.91; the balance from 1895 was $272,368.41; the total disbursements during the fiscal year 1896 were $591,753, leaving a balance of public-school money applicable to the school year beginning Oct. 1, 1896, of $254,384.32. The Legislature of 1896 appropriated $150,000 for the purchase of free text-books for schools, and authorized a levy of 2 cents on $100 for that purpose, which levy aggregated $108,092.34. Only $63,629.78 was collected, and the deficiency paid from the treasury proper.

The reassessment of the property of the State under the new law was not completed during 1896, the periods at which the work was to be finished having repeatedly been advanced at the request of the assessors.

Education.—At the beginning of each quarter of the year the public-school tax was distributed, $100,000 to white schools and $24,500 to colored. In July the distribution of the $49,055.36 of the free-school fund was made. The average daily attendance of children in the public schools during 1896 was 49,790.

The Legislature of 1896 made provision for free text-books in schools throughout the State by an appropriation of $150,000 each year, the apportionment to be made "as the State school tax is now apportioned." Under this apportionment $118,013.57 was given to the use of the white schools and $31,986.16 to the use of the colored schools. Much discontent was created, it being claimed that the distribution should be on the basis of the actual attendance upon schools, instead of on the persons of school age, as other funds are distributed.

The attendance during the year at the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb averaged 100.

The Legislature appropriated $3,000 a year for two years for the establishment of Farmers' Institutes as a department of the agricultural college, with the provision that at least one such institute shall be held in each year in each county. The first of these institutes was held in December at Upper Marlboro.

State Institutions.—In the Spring Grove Hospital for the Insane, at the end of the year, there were 187 patients, and 23 patients had been sent thence to the new hospital at Sykesville, known as Insane Hospital No. 2. The Spring Grove Hospital received an increase of $29,000 to meet a deficiency in its running expenses, and $35,000 for the maintenance of the new hospital.

To institutions that have not before received appropriations the Legislature this year gave as follows: Hollywood Children's Summer Home, $500; Home for Mothers and Infants, $500; Northeastern Day Nursery, $1,000; Baltimore School of Medicine, $1,000; Aged Men's and Women's Homes, $15,000; St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children, $500.

To provide for constructing and equipping an extension of the Penitentiary, an issue of $500,000 of State bonds, bearing interest at 3·65 per cent., was authorized by the Legislature of 1896. The present Penitentiary is inadequate to the demands upon it. The number of prisoners has greatly increased during the past few years, the average number in 1892 being 274, in 1895 328, and in February, 1896, 450, while there are proper accommodations for only 232. The annual appropriation of $20,000 was this year increased $5,000, and an appropriation of $50,000 was made for the new building.

Immigration.—An appropriation of $5,000 a year for the expenses of a Bureau of Immigration was made by the Legislature of 1896, which also provided for the appointment of 3 commissioners, one of them to be superintendent of the bureau, at a salary of $2,000 a year. Once a year he must go to Europe and remain there at least four months, in the interest of intending citizens. The term of office of the commissioners began May 1, and continues two years.

New Offices.—To provide for the extermination of the San José's scale, an appropriation of $3,000 was made this year, and a State entomologist was appointed.

The office of State Geologist was created by the Legislature this year, which authorized a geological survey of the State. There are to be no salaried officers, but a moderate *per diem* allowance will be made for work actually performed in the service of the survey. Dr. William B. Clark, Professor of Geology at Johns Hopkins University, was appointed State Geologist.

The Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association was instrumental in securing the passage at the last legislative session of a stringent fish and game law, and the appointment of a game warden for the State.

Fish Hatchery.—The report of the Fish Commissioner shows that in 1895 4,685,000 young shad were hatched at the Salisbury station, 2,335,000 of which were distributed in Wicomico river; at the Sharptown station 6,075,000 were hatched, 1,600,000 of which were distributed in Nanticoke river. In April of this year more than 800,000 young perch were placed in Tom's creek, Frederick County.

Key Monument.—The Legislature appropriated $5,000 to be applied to the fund for erecting a monument at Frederick to Francis Scott Key.

Militia.—The militia force in the State is 1 general, 24 members of the general staff, 40 members of the regimental field staff, 70 company officers, 354 noncommissioned officers, 51 musicians, 1,156 privates—an aggregate of 1,671 men. The number of men available for military duty, unorganized, was estimated at 260,000.

War Records.—Under an act of 1896 the Governor, in May, appointed a military commission, to serve without pay, to superintend the compilation and publication of the records of the soldiers, sailors, and marines accredited to Maryland during the civil war. An appropriation of $15,000 was made to pay for such publication. The commission has issued a circular asking for the co-operation of old soldiers.

Fortifications.—Acting upon information that it is the purpose of the United States Government to begin the work of erecting extensive fortifications for the protection of the city of Baltimore so soon as authority be obtained from the State for the acquisition of sufficient land for the purpose, and upon the request of the Secretary of War, the Legislature passed an act consenting to the purchase or condemnation by the United States for fortification purposes of 29 acres at North Point, 100 at Rock Point, and 13 at Hawkin's Point.

Farm Animals.—The number and value of these in 1896 are given by the Department of Agriculture as follow: Horses, 134,955, value $6,040,939; mules, 13,213, value $806,321; milch cows, 150,477, value $3,686,687; oxen and other cattle, 116,045, value $2,241,000; sheep, 129,884, value $348,375; swine, 318,659, value $1,800,651.

Legislative Session.—The Legislature met on the first day of the year, and remained in session ninety days. But little legislation was effected until after the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson, which began in joint session on Jan. 14. On the first ballot the vote was: George L. Wellington, Republican, 14; J. C. Milliken, Republican, 7; A. L. Dryden, Republican, 7; S. E. Mudd, Republican, 1; R. P. Dixon, Republican, 1; H. C. Forbeyt, Republican, 1; J. W. Smith, Democrat, 21; S. M. Henry, Democrat, 9. The ninth ballot, on Jan. 22, resulted in the election of Mr. Wellington, the vote standing as follows: Wellington, 63; Goldsborough, 1; Smith, 23; John R. Pattison, Democrat, 7; James E. Ellegood, Democrat, 1. Several legislators who had conscientious scruples about voting for any but an Eastern Shore candidate were excused from voting.

The most important measure passed was the election bill. Its sections are manifold, and introduce many changes. It provides that every two years the Governor shall appoint supervisors, who shall select judges of election and clerks, these judges to be the registers of voters. A new registration is to be made in the counties at intervals of eight years after the registration of 1896, but the registration in Baltimore must be annual. Any voter may be present in the place of registration with the right to challenge. Nominations for office may be made by convention or by primaries, or a certificate signed by a certain number of voters, and filed with the proper official will constitute a nomination. Ballots must be provided by supervisors, and sample ballots must be conspicuously and securely posted in each precinct four days before election; for marking the ballot when voting, something other than an indelible pencil may be used. Canvassing boards shall consist of the supervisors. Twenty-seven sections of the bill cover punishments for offenses, the provisions regarding the revelation of the ballot and against intimidation being especially stringent. Among the miscellaneous provisions is one to the effect that the Attorney-General shall prepare full instructions for voters at least thirty days before any State election. Before the first general registration under the law, and before every subsequent general registration next preceding a presidential election, the election districts and wards must be reprecincted by the supervisors, and no precinct in Baltimore city shall contain more than 450 voters. The passage of this bill repeals the Eastern Shore law.

Provision was made for a reassessment of the property in the State. Listing is required of every taxpayer, for real as well as personal property, and every person is required to put a valuation upon his own property, this valuation to be used only as a guide to the assessor. Scales for the valuation of mortgages and for the valuation of bonds are adopted. The mortgages of homestead and building societies are exempted from taxation. The measures providing for reassessment were introduced in the House of Delegates, were altered by many amendments, and, though not satisfactory in all their provisions, were passed during the last week of the session because both parties had pledged themselves to reassessment.

Much time was given to the discussion of a civil-service bill, with the result that it was determined to submit the question to popular vote.

At the request of the Legislature of Virginia, a joint committee of the Senate and House was appointed to confer with a similar Virginia committee to consider questions relating to fishing in the Potomac and Pocomoke rivers and Pocomoke Sound. A commission was created to prepare and report a modification of the Australian Torrens land registration system. Provision was made for the appointment of a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity in laws.

Bills were passed regulating the oyster industry and providing for increase of revenue therefrom; abolishing compulsory pilotage; providing that laborers employed by coal-mining corporations in Allegany County shall be paid at least once in two weeks; fixing the maximum charge for telephone service between any two cities, towns, or villages; making criminal written or oral threats to accuse a person of something which, if true, would bring the person into disrepute; allowing witnesses in an equity suit to be examined orally in open court; providing for free schoolbooks; and regulating the sale of liquor in various localities.

Among other laws enacted are the following:

To exempt from taxation property used by survivors of the civil war as sites for monuments or monumental parks, with an amendment that the exemption shall extend to all such monuments and parks in the State, and not be confined to those at or near Antietam battlefield.

To enable the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to appropriate $5,000 to the Association of Mexican Veterans to aid in erecting a monument.

To direct the collection and safekeeping of flags carried by Maryland organizations in the civil war.

Raising the age of consent to eighteen years.

To prohibit the sale of spurious articles marked "sterling," "sterling silver," or "coin silver."

To provide penalties for willfully placing tacks, broken glass, etc., upon any public highway, in case a pneumatic bicycle tire shall be punctured thereby.

To punish the manufacture of clothing under circumstances liable to transmit disease.

To provide for protection of workers in sweatshops.

To protect reporters in refusing to disclose the source of their information.

To do away with days of grace on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

To punish desertion of wife or child with imprisonment in the House of Correction.

To appropriate $30,000 to compensate heirs of the late ex-Governor Bradford for property destroyed during the war.

Political.—The Populists of Maryland held the first State convention of the year at Baltimore, April 16, 55 delegates being present. Delegates to the St. Louis convention and candidates for presidential electors were selected and a platform was adopted which, after a preamble, consisted of this single resolution:

"That the delegates from this State are hereby instructed to use all honorable means and their best endeavors to effect a union for the coming campaign of all who are opposed to the rule of the money bags, if not under the same name at least under the same leaders."

The Republican State Convention met at Baltimore, April 22, and selected delegates to the National Convention and candidates for presidential electors. The platform declared "for protection to American industries, believing that only in protection can prosperity again come to this nation"; in favor of reciprocity, as tending to build up our commerce with our South American neighbors";

and commending the legislation of 1896 and the present State government. The money declaration was as follows:

"We believe in the gold standard upon which to base our circulating medium, and are opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver until an international agreement of the important commercial countries of the world shall give silver a larger use."

The State Convention of the Democratic party was held at Baltimore, June 10. A double delegation at large, with half a vote each, was sent to the national convention and candidates for presidential electors were chosen. The platform called upon all Democrats in Maryland "to unite in a vigorous and harmonious effort to preserve our people from the evils of McKinleyism"; expressed belief in the declaration in the Chicago platform of 1892 as to tariff reform: and adopted a money plank as follows:

"Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and further that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value, and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world, and we therefore resolutely oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The Platform Committee was divided on the money plank; the 5 silver men urging the adoption of a substitute that declared for free, unlimited, and independent coinage of gold and silver at the coinage ratio of 16 to 1. They were defeated by a vote of 87½ to 29½.

The Prohibition party, in State convention at Baltimore, in April 23, selected delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg and adopted a brief platform whose distinguishing feature was the reference to the fact that the party's "reasonable appeals for the enactment of the local veto bill by Legislature have been again ignored and rejected."

A second State convention was held in Baltimore, July 28, when candidates for presidential electors and members for the State Central Committee were selected, and a platform was adopted which confined itself to the liquor question.

The National party in Maryland held its first State convention at Baltimore, on Aug. 4, and chose candidates for presidential electors. The platform, with some slight changes, is similar to the national platform of the party.

The Sound-Money Democrats at Baltimore, on Aug. 26, selected delegates to the National Convention and adopted a platform which reaffirmed in every detail the platform promulgated by the Democratic State Convention on June 10; denounced the "unmerited assault" by the Chicago Democratic Convention upon President Cleveland, and heartily commended the policy of his administration; denounced the Chicago nominee as undemocratic; welcomed "the convention which is about to assemble at the city of Indianapolis to place before the country a Democratic platform in opposition to the Populist platform adopted at Chicago"; and continued as follows:

"We are irrevocably opposed to the financial policy of the Chicago platform. We believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is simply a synonym for repudiation; that it is unjust and dishonest; that it will inevitably reduce the standard of American wages; that it will debase the currency of the country, and cause ruin and disaster among every community in the land."

At the election in November the Republicans carried the State by a plurality of 32,232, the vote being: McKinley, 136,978; Bryan, 104,746; Levering, 5,922; Palmer, 2,507; Matchett, 588; Bentley, 136. Six Republican Representatives in Congress also were chosen.

MASSACHUSETTS, a New England State, one of the original thirteen; ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788; area, 8,315 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 378,787 in 1790; 422,845 in 1800; 472,040 in 1810; 523,159 in 1820; 610,408 in 1830; 737,699 in 1840; 994,514 in 1850; 1,231,066 in 1860; 1,457,351 in 1870; 1,783,085 in 1880; and 2,238,943 in 1890. By the State census in 1895 it was 2,500,183. Capital, Boston.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Frederick T. Greenhalge, who died March 5, when Lieut.-Gov Roger Wolcott became acting Governor; Secretary of State, William M. Olin; Treasurer, Edward P. Shaw; Auditor, John W. Kimball; Attorney-General, Hosea M. Knowlton; Adjutant General, Samuel Dalton; Secretary of the Board of Education, Frank A. Hill—all Republicans; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Walbridge A. Field; Associate Justices, Charles Allen, Oliver W. Holmes, Marcus P. Knowlton, James M. Morton, John Lathrop, and James Barker.

Finances.—The condition of the State debt and of the sinking fund at the beginning of the year were as follow: Total funded debt, $29,675,229.40; less armory loan, Fitchburg Railroad security loan; metropolitan sewerage loans, metropolitan parks loans, and metropolitan water loan, $16,090,000; total, $13,585,229.40. Amount of sinking funds for the redemption of the above, exclusive of the armory, Fitchburg Railroad securities, metropolitan sewerage, etc., $7,444,001.42; net debt, $6,141,227.98. The deductions are made because the armory and sewerage loans are to be paid from a sinking fund created and endowed by taxation of the cities and towns benefited.

The metropolitan parks loan will be paid by a sinking fund created and endowed by the taxation of what is known as the metropolitan district and the metropolitan parks loan, series 2, half of which—that is to say, $250,000—will be paid in the same manner; also the Fitchburg Railroad securities loan, $5,000,000. The principal and interest will be paid by the Fitchburg Railroad Company bonds, which, with the Fitchburg Railroad Company's stock, constitute the sinking fund for their redemption.

At the end of the year the net debt was reported to be $5,000,000 larger. Bonds to the amount of $11,730,000 were issued during the year for the following purposes: Grade crossings, $3,500,000; armory loan, $150,000; metropolitan park loan, $1,400,000; metropolitan sewerage loan, $30,000; metropolitan sewerage, Neponset valley, $150,000; metropolitan waterworks, $4,775,000; State highways, $600,000; Statehouse loan, 1901, $500,000; Statehouse construction loan, $625,000; total, $11,730,000.

The current expenditures for 1895 amounted to about $8,292,338.

Education.—In 1885 the number of pupils of all ages enrolled in the public schools was 339,714; in 1895, 412,953. The average extent of tuition in 1885 was nine months; in 1895, nine months and six days. In 1885 the amount expended for each pupil was $16.38; in 1895, $19.98. New normal schools have been established at Barnstable, Fitchburg, Lowell, and North Adams. The normal school at Fitchburg was organized in September, 1895, with

49 pupils. The Board of Education directed that in 1896 and thereafter candidates for admission to the normal schools must be graduates of high schools, or must have received an equivalent education.

The increase in 1895 over 1894 in average membership of the public schools was about 13,000, and in the average attendance about 15,000. The cost of the public schools was $11,820,191.

The Nautical Training School has an average of more than 100 cadets, and graduated in 1895 a class of 24, and in 1896 one of 25.

The annual report of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, rendered in October, shows a total of 261 inmates, an increase of 17 during the year.

The acquisition of the Bradford estate enables the institution to offer equal advantages for girls as well as boys. A cottage has been erected 4 stories in height, with a capacity for 30 girls. The Howe Building also has been doubled in its capacity. Bequests have been made during the year aggregating $26,770.

The main building of Mount Holyoke College was burned Sept. 27, with a loss of $150,000.

The report of the Free Public Library Commission shows that there are 256 towns and cities in which free libraries are owned and controlled by the municipality, and 36 towns and cities have free libraries in which the municipality has some representation in the management. There are 17 in which the free libraries have no connection with the town, and 20 that have no free library.

Charities.—Of these institutions, the Governor's message says: "The opening of the Medfield Insane Asylum in May last relieved in a considerable degree the overcrowding of other institutions. At the Hospital for Epileptics 3 new buildings are approaching completion. A healthful site in Rutland has been secured for the Hospital for Consumptives and Tubercular Patients, and the building is well advanced."

The Legislature provided for 2 buildings at the School for the Feeble-minded, at Waltham, at a cost not exceeding $60,000, and for a hospital at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, not to cost more than $100,000.

Prisons.—The net cost for support of the State Prison in 1896 was $137,843, which is $632 less than in the preceding year. The total sum spent was $150,011. The warden's report upon the industries gives the sum of $44,421.28 as the profit from the labor of prisoners. By deducting this amount from the cost of support there is given a balance of $93,421.97, which is the actual cost of the prison for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896. The net cost shows a decrease of $16,149.76, compared with the preceding year.

Just 234 prisoners were committed; 111 prisoners were discharged, 8 died, 6 were removed to the lunatic hospital, 7 were pardoned, 2 were removed to the Reformatory, and 7 were given permits to be at liberty; 796 remaining in custody at the close of the year.

In the Massachusetts Reformatory there were 1,011 prisoners Oct. 1, 1895. During the year succeeding 799 were committed and 877 discharged, leaving 933 Oct. 1, 1896. The cost of maintenance during the past year was $204,817, and the net cost was $196,752. The prisoners earned $25,798.18. By taking this amount from $196,752.40 there remains a balance of $170,954.22.

The numbers in other prisons, Jan. 1, were as follow: In the county prisons, 3,421; Boston House of Industry, 1,529; State Farm, 823; Reformatory for Women, 342.

The Prison Association held a meeting in December. The reports showed that the expenditures for relief during the year amounted to $683. Board has been paid while the discharged prisoners sought employment, tools have been supplied, and cases the beneficiaries have been sent homes.

The principal successful legislative wor year was a law authorizing the establishm reformatory by Suffolk County in place of th of Correction.

Militia.—The number of the enrolled m the prescribed age is 406,835, an increase o over last year. The amount paid to cities an for armories is $35,350 out of $39,000 appro All the expenses amount to $181,877.97. 1, 1895, there was standing to the credit o chusetts on account of the appropriation General Government for equipping the m States $10,861.42. The allotment of July was $12,574.31.

Banks.—During the year ending Oct. the 187 banks received 1,214,171 deposits, ing to $80,768,468.89, and there were placed credit of depositors $16,025,893.44 in div during the same period 962,205 withdraw made, the amount withdrawn being $74,30 leaving the aggregate amount at the cred positors on that date $439,269,861.15, rep by 1,302,479 accounts, an average of $337.2 account. The total assets of the banks an $466,426,722.72.

In addition to the large increase in the of the saving banks, the returns of the 119 ative banks show an increase of "dues paid in of about $1,550,000, and an increase ly $1,940,000 in assets.

Cattle.—During 1895 there were examin request 235 herds, comprising 2,325 ani which 26·5 per cent. were diseased. The o cattle killed received about $35 a head.

Highways.—The system of mile lengths State roads has proved very successful. $300,000 was appropriated for the purpose: $400,000; and in 1896, $400,000. The mon tained by the sale of State 4-per-cent. th gold bonds; the State also furnishes stea free to certain towns.

Cambridge.—On June 3 Cambridge ce her fiftieth anniversary as a city and her t dredth and sixty-sixth as a settlement, wi cession, an entertainment for children, n tree exercises, a firemen's muster, a display works, a banquet, and a reception.

The Veterans' Preference Act.—T passed by the Legislature of 1895 over t ernor's veto for giving preference to vete diers for employment in the public ser brought to a test in the Supreme Judicial a case in the detective department of the police, where the civil-service commission preference to a veteran who had passed n nation over an applicant who stood first on The court decided that this was illegal, b is of opinion "that sections 2 and 6 of the of 1895, Chapter 501, so far as they purpo lutely to give to veterans particular and e privileges, distinct from those of the comm obtaining public office, can not be upheld ments within the constitutional power of eral Court."

Legislative Session.—The session ope 2, and closed in June. George P. Lawre sided in the Senate, and George V. L. M Speaker of the House.

The Governor's message advised the Le that care should be taken to improve the q citizenship: and to this end he urged a st forcement of the naturalization laws in t courts, with perhaps a probationary perio dence after naturalization, to be prescribed

stitutional amendment. The twenty-third amendment was such a constitutional provision, this was repealed as unnecessary and oppressive, but existing circumstances may seem to justify at least a shorter term of probation. As to woman suffrage, the recent vote on the municipal proposition seemed to prove that "public opinion will not for some time be prepared to accept any radical change in the established system." The Governor recommended that the amendment making State elections biennial be passed again and submitted to the people; that the liquor-license question be placed on a nonpartisan basis; that restrictive legislation be enacted for trust companies and for gas and electric companies; that mutual benefit and insurance companies be subjected to stricter supervision; that the taxation laws be carefully revised. He said the application of the civil-service rules to the employment of laborers, which had been in operation in Boston for twelve years, has been highly commended by the mayors. The system has since been applied in Cambridge, New Bedford, Brookline, and Everett, and citizens of other places have asked that it be applied in their municipalities.

The constitutional amendment for biennial elections was passed for the second time, after which it was submitted to popular vote.

An act was passed providing for a new South Union Railroad station in Boston. Federal Street is to be closed south of Summer and Essex Streets, and the space between an extension of the line of Cove Street from Kneeland to Summer and the Fort Point channel is to be taken for railroad purposes. The real property there is assessed at about $3,000,000. The train house will cost from one to two millions.

An important measure presented to the Legislature was the so-called "Greater Boston" bill. It provided for a new county, including Boston and the surrounding cities and towns, namely: the municipal areas of Boston, Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Sommerville, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Winchester, Woburn, Lynn, Nahant, Saugus, Swampscott, Brookline, Dedham, Hyde Park, Milton, and Quincy, in case a majority of the electors in the said district should vote in favor of it. The joint committee to which the matter was referred recommended that it should be left over for the next Legislature.

The election laws were amended in many particulars. Provision was made for carrying on the work of the park commission and other great public works. Agents of the State Board of Education were forbidden to be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in the publication or sale of any text-book or article of school supply used in the public schools. Some changes were made in the laws relative to insurance companies, banks, and mutual associations. A part of the law on civil service was amended.

Among other measures passed were:

Making changes in methods of taxation.

For the redistricting of the State for councilors, Senators, and Representatives.

Incorporating the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company.

Ordering preference to be given to veterans of the war in the public service.

Abolishing days of grace on commercial paper, except on sight drafts.

Providing that preference be given to citizens of the United States in the employment of mechanics and laborers on public works.

Providing that women over twenty-one years old may be appointed special commissioners.

Amending the act in regard to the surrender value of endowment policies.

To facilitate the collection of small debts for labor performed.

Defining the persons who shall be deemed tramps.

Regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers.

Among the resolves and resolutions were the following:

Condemning such discrimination on account of color as was shown by certain hotels in Boston which refused entertainment to a colored bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Favoring an amendment to the United States Constitution placing within the power of Congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor in the several States according to some uniform system.

Providing for the acquisition of land and the erection of tablets or monuments on the battlefield of Antietam.

Providing for the collection and circulation of information relating to abandoned farms.

Providing for erecting in the Statehouse or on the Statehouse grounds a bronze equestrian statue of Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Appropriating $100,000 to continue the work of suppressing the gypsy moth.

Political.—The earliest State convention this year was that of the People's party, held in Boston, Feb. 22. Delegates were chosen for the national convention, and resolutions were adopted, among which was the following:

"We should welcome the co-operation of all those opposed to the money powers that are attempting to force upon this country the British gold standard, and to secure its defeat we should endeavor to unite all forces into one address, forming an irresistible phalanx that will secure free coinage of both silver and gold at 16 to 1 and the issue of all property by the United States without the intervention of banks of issue, and be receivable for all debts, public and private."

At the second convention of the People's party, Sept. 25, a State ticket was chosen, and resolutions were adopted opposing the proposed amendment providing for biennial elections, and calling for free coinage of silver, an income tax, and taxation of mortgages. By agreement with the Democrats, one of the candidates for presidential electors on their ticket was named by this convention. George F. Williams was made the candidate for Governor, Archibald Dakin for Lieutenant Governor, Asa Hall for Secretary of State, W. W. Knox for Treasurer and Receiver General, William Proctor for Auditor, and W. H. Norse for Attorney-General.

The Republicans held their State convention March 27. Delegates to the national convention were chosen, and were "urged to give their earnest united and active support" to Thomas B. Reed as presidential candidate. The resolutions declared in favor of protection to American industries in general, and said in reference to protection of shipping interests:

"We have always given protection to our shipbuilders. In late years we have neglected to protect our shipowners. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans."

On the silver question they said: "We regard the silver agitation as harmful to business and destructive of confidence, and, as has recently been shown, it is hostile to tariff legislation, designed to give protection to our industries and revenue to our

Treasury. We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement."

Further, they opposed the system of State banks, and called for enforcement of the civil-service laws, restricted emigration, and the upholding of the Monroe doctrine.

The Republican candidate for Governor was the acting Governor, Roger Wolcott, and for Lieutenant Governor W. M. Crane. All the other State officers were renominated.

The Prohibitionists met in Boston, April 19, chose delegates to the national convention, and instructed them to support Joshua Levering as candidate for President.

The new Prohibition party, the National, or "Broad-gauge," was organized in the State, June 26, by the choice of a State committee.

Both wings of the party held conventions in Boston, Sept. 9. The following nominations were made by the Prohibition (Narrow-gauge) party: Lieutenant Governor, William W. Nash; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Willard O. Wylie: Treasurer, R. C. Habberly; Auditor, Thomas H. Frissell; Attorney-General, Wolcott Hamlin.

The nominations of the National party were as follow: For Governor, John L. Nicholls; Lieutenant Governor, William E. Cole; Secretary, Morrill Smith; Treasurer and Receiver General, William P. Howe; Auditor, James W. Cole; Attorney-General, James F. Morton, Jr.

Allen Coffin was afterward made the Prohibition candidate for Governor.

The Democratic State Convention, held in Boston April 21, named William E. Russell as their choice for presidential candidate. The platform said upon the currency question:

"Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of trade and the wages of labor be paid in money that is intrinsically worth, in all the markets of the world, what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in gold; and we oppose the free coinage of silver and any further purchases of silver bullion or the coinage thereof on Government account."

The admission of raw material free of duty was recommended; suppression of trusts and regulation of monopolies demanded; further civil-service reform called for: sympathy with the Cubans expressed; and the A. P. A. disapproved.

The Democratic convention for nominating State officers was appointed at Boston Music Hall, Sept. 26. The State committee, which was controlled by the gold-standard men, decided to admit delegates to the hall by credentials and not by ticket. Five hundred silver men therefore took possession of the hall the night before and stayed, announcing their intention to remain until the adjournment. The committee appealed to the manager of the hall, who was unable to deliver it to them, and to the police commissioners, who declined to interfere as long as no breach of the peace occurred. The doors were not opened even for delegates who had not gone in at night or who had left the hall before the hour of the convention. A young man who climbed out by a fire escape, in order to get food to carry in, accidentally took hold of a live wire and died instantly. The sympathizers on the outside held a meeting in Hamilton Place and ratified the action of those in the hall. A platform was adopted pledging the support of the party to Bryan, Sewall, and free silver, declaring that the country is dominated by an oligarchy of millionaires, and insisting that unjust taxation, monopolies, and an appreciating dollar are the three methods of despoiling the people.

George F. Williams was nominated for Governor, C. T. Callahan for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas A. Watson for State Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Potts for Secretary of the Commonwealth, J. B. O'Donnell for Attorney-General, and M. B. Cavanaugh for Auditor.

Mr. Cavanaugh declined the nomination.

Meantime the committee, not being able to secure the hall, and having failed in an attempt to secure a compromise conference, called a convention to meet at Faneuil Hall in the afternoon. This convention approved the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, whereupon 16 gold-standard men belonging to the State Committee resigned and left the convention with their sympathizers. George F. Williams was nominated for Governor and C. T. Callahan for Lieutenant Governor. A committee of 5 was empowered to complete the ticket.

The cause of difference between the two factions, since they agreed upon national policy and upon State nominations, seems to have been the control of the State organization. Each convention named a State committee, the two agreeing on only these names.

The gold-standard Democrats nominated electors to support Palmer and Buckner, and put out the following State ticket: For Governor, Frederick O. Prince; Lieutenant Governor, James E. McConnell; Secretary, Waldo Lincoln; Treasurer, Horace P. Tobey; Auditor, Charles C. Spellman; Attorney General, Henry F. Hurlburt.

The National Silver party held a convention in Boston, July 15, and selected delegates to the national convention of the party.

T. C. Brophy was nominated for Governor by the Socialist-Labor party.

The Republican ticket was successful at the polls, the vote for Governor standing as follows: Wolcott, Republican, 258,204; Williams, Democrat and Populist, 103,662; Prince, National Democrat, 14,164; Coffin, Prohibition, 4,472; Brophy, Socialist-Labor, 4,548.

The vote for President stood: McKinley, 278,976; Bryan, 105,711; Palmer, 11,749; Levering, 2,998.

Of the 13 members of Congress elected, 12 are Republicans. The Legislature for 1897 stands on joint ballot: Republicans, 232; Democrats, 44; Independent Republicans, 3; Democratic Citizens, 1.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution making elections biennial and the terms for State officers two years were defeated.

METALLURGY. Iron and Steel.—While the roasting of ores has long been employed as preliminary to reduction, but only incidentally to effect the purpose of simultaneously eliminating elements, like sulphur or arsenic, that could detrimentally influence the iron produced, it is only very recently, says Prof. Wedding, of Berlin, that it has also been employed in order to render iron ores magnetic, so that they could be subsequently freed from constituents not containing iron and be enriched in iron. In the constant decrease by consumption of ore deposits rich and pure enough for open-hearth and blast-furnace treatment, the question of the concentration of ores is becoming year by year more pressing. The most effective means of enriching and improving unsuitable iron ores is afforded by magnetic concentration. Dealing, then, with the magnetization of the various iron ores—viz., magnetites, spathic iron ores, red hematites, brown iron ores, and pyritic ores—Prof. Wedding observed that the pieces to be roasted should be as nearly as possible of the same size, and that the requirements for the roast-

ing of different kinds of ores necessitate the construction of different kinds of furnaces. As a rule, the magnetization takes place the more readily the more the ore is in the form of small but solid pieces, but uniformity of size is still more important. The magnetized ores, after the roasting, must be submitted to concentration, which may, in the first instance, be mechanical, to separate from each other the ore particles of different sizes, and then magnetic, or it might be magnetic from the beginning. This must depend largely on whether or to what extent the ores include constituents not containing iron and iron oxides. In blast-furnace practice the pieces should be about the size of hens' eggs; while small and even pulverulent ore may be utilized in the open hearth. In the discussion of this paper in the Iron and Steel Institute Mr. S. P. Martin spoke of the Davis-Colby kiln used in the United States as enabling sulphurous magnetic ore to be separated.

In a process for the magnetization and concentration of iron ores, described by Prof. Phillips before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, pieces of hematite ore the size of an egg are heated to redness, and carbonic oxide or producer gas is passed over them; when they become more or less magnetic, and if only a small portion of the sesquioxide is converted into magnetic oxide, a strong magnet will remove the whole of the iron ore from the gangue. As an average result of a working of this process, it is represented that fossiliferous red ore, containing 40 per cent. iron and 30 per cent. insoluble matter, was concentrated so as to produce an ore with 58 per cent. iron and 28 per cent. insoluble matter. The best result was the obtaining of 1 ton of concentrates from 2 tons of ore, and the worst of 1 ton from 10. It is believed that the process will be found important in the working of the red and brown iron ores of the South.

A paper by Mr. H. D. Hillard, of New Jersey, read in the Iron and Steel Institute, dwelt upon the evil effects of sand in pig iron and the desirability of avoiding it. An increasing demand, the author said, is arising for sand-free pig iron for the basic open-hearth steel process. Sand is, chemically speaking, silica, and in the basic open-hearth process silica in the furnace is the troublesome agent. The sand in the pigs begins the destruction of the bottom of the furnace as soon as it is brought in contact with it at a sufficiently high temperature. It is evident that a great reduction of labor about the blast furnace could be effected by the use of a mechanical appliance. Such an appliance is described in the author's paper.

Experiments made by Thomas Wrightson, M. P., and repeated many times in order to ascertain whether the welding of iron is attended with a fall of temperature, as in the regelation of ice, appear to show that the application of pressure to plastic iron heated within the range of temperature at which it could be welded is certainly attended with that effect. The welding of iron and the regelation of ice would thus appear to be analogous phenomena.

The failure of any rail, however perfect, is, in the opinion of Mr. Beaumont, as expressed in a paper read at the British Association, chiefly a question of the number of trains passing over it. The result of the rolling is a gradual compression of the upper part of the rails, and this produces internal stresses that are cumulative and reach great magnitude. That which takes place in the material of a rail head under the action of very heavy rolling loads at high speed is precisely that which is purposely brought into use every day in iron works, but the effect is obscured by the slowness of the growth and transmission of the forces which are ultimately destructive. When a piece of iron or steel is subjected to pressures exceeding the limit of elastic compression by a rolling or hammering action or by both combined, the result is spreading of the material and general change of the dimensions. This is equally the case with a plate hammered or rolled on one side while resting on a flat surface. Generally the material thus changed in form suffers permanently no greater stresses than those within its elastic limit of compression or expansion. When, however, the material is not free to flow or to change its form in the direction in which the stresses set up would act, the effect of continued work on the surface is the growth of compressive stress exceeding elastic resistance. In the case of railway rails the freedom for the flow of material is very limited. Hardening of the surface takes place and destructive compression of the surface material is set up. If the material be cast iron the destructive compression causes crumbling of the superficial parts and the consequent relief of the material immediately below it from stress beyond that of elastic compression, but when the material is that of steel rails the stress accumulates, which gives rise to molecular stresses analogous to those which, on the compressive side or inner curve of a bar bent on itself, originate transverse flaws on that side. This condition of compression exists along the whole length of a rail, so that when its magnitude is sufficient to originate crumbling or minute flaws, any unusual impact, stress, or a stress in the direction opposite to that brought about by the usual rolling load, the rail may break in two or into numerous pieces. Various criticisms were made during the discussion on this paper at different points in Mr. Beaumont's exposition, to which he replied that he had submitted facts and not speculations to explain the breakage of rails. There was much yet to learn, and he had put forward his paper mainly with a view to raising discussion.

It is well known that the brittleness of steel due to the presence of phosphorus is more marked when the percentage of carbon is high than when but little carbon is present, and that with the same percentage of carbon the brittleness is more marked when the metal is hardened than when it is in its annealed or normal state. Since the fact suggested that there might be some relationship between the carbon and phosphorus in steel, and that the chemical condition in which phosphorus exists in steel may be capable of being changed by varying the heat treatment, an investigation was undertaken by E. D. Campbell and S. C. Babcock to determine whether phosphorus might exist in steel in two forms. It was found that with low percentage of carbon the effect of high treatment upon the solubility of phosphorus is slight, and probably if carbon were entirely absent there would be no effect; that with increase of carbon the effect of hardening is to diminish the solubility of the phosphorus; and that with high percentage of carbon the solubility is increased by slow cooling. These three facts, the authors observe, point very strongly to the probable formation, at a very high temperature, of a compound of difficult solubility of iron with carbon and phosphorus, which is transformed on slow cooling into an easily soluble substance.

In a paper contributed to the English Iron and Steel Institute in 1888, Messrs. Harbord and Tucker showed that a large quantity of arsenic in steel is injurious. The results of experiments made since on the effect of small quantities were communicated by Mr. J. E. Stead to the Institute at its spring meeting (1895). The general conclusions drawn by the author are that between 0·10 and 0·15 per cent. of arsenic has no material effect upon the mechanical properties of steel used for structural purposes.

A slight difference is noticed with 0·20 per cent., chiefly in an inferiority in bending properties in pieces cut from the plates of acid open-hearth steel across the direction of rolling after they have been tempered. With 1 per cent. of arsenic the tenacity is increased and the elongation slightly reduced, while the bending properties are fairly good. The changes are more evident when about 1½ per cent. of arsenic is present; contraction of area is reduced, and the bending properties are poor. With 4 per cent. the tenacity is increased and the contraction is reduced to zero. The trials with higher percentages of arsenic were, however, not considered fully satisfactory, on account of the small size of the ingots used. An alloy containing 4 per cent. of arsenic will stand about as much heat without burning as a steel containing 1 per cent. of carbon. When heated below the burning point, the material can be hammered and rolled, and appears to be as soft in that state as steel containing about 0·5 per cent. of carbon. Hence the author infers that arsenic has no tendency to produce red-shortness. The effect of quenching steel containing arsenic in large quantity after heating to a red heat was to improve its bending property. Arsenical steel was found not more liable to corrosion than similar material without the arsenic; in fact, oxidation appeared to be retarded by the presence of small quantities of arsenic. Arsenic appears to be most injurious in steel that is to be welded; and in such steel even small quantities should be avoided.

Summarizing the existing knowledge of the molecular structure of hardened steel, M. Osmond represents that in highly carbonized steels, containing more than 1·3 per cent. of carbon, quenched at temperatures above 1,000° C., there are two constituents, A and B, which differ widely in their properties. The constituent A is the ordinary hard, strongly magnetic substance of which hardened steel containing 1 per cent. of carbon is almost exclusively composed. Its hardness is greater than that of orthoclase. B, on the other hand, is only about as hard as fluorspar, and, so far as can be judged by a study of its properties while mixed with A, is nonmagnetic. The author, however, has not hitherto been able to prepare B free from A, although by quenching steel containing 1·6 per cent. of carbon at a temperature of from 1,000° C. to 1,100° C. in ice-cold water, he has obtained a mixture of A and B in about equal proportions. This mixture is comparatively very feebly magnetic. The constituents both contain carbon, and exist side by side in separate polyhedra. The author concludes that B is the allotropic form of iron (denoted γ), which is especially stable above 860° C., and is present to the exclusion of the other forms of iron in steels containing 25 per cent. of nickel, or from 12 to 13 per cent. of manganese, which steels are nonmagnetic. The hard constituent, A, would then be the allotropic form B.

The cause of "mysterious" fractures in steel used by marine engineers has been investigated by A. E. Seaton and J. O. Arnold. Specimens were examined of a shaft of Siemens steel made by a well-known firm of qualities duly certified to, which suffered a "sudden and unexpected total failure" after having been in continuous service for twelve years and often tested. A quadrant of the transverse section of the shaft was examined chemically and microscopically by Prof. Arnold. The result of the chemical examination indicated that the ingot from which the shaft was forged must have been cast very hot. In round numbers the carbon in the center of the shaft was 50 per cent. higher than that near the circumference. The manganese had liquated with the carbon to some extent. The phosphorus and sulphur of the core were each three times greater in quantity than at the circumference. The composition of the steel proved highly unsatisfactory as regarded purity, and the metal was also too hard for the purpose intended. From this and the microscopical examinations, Prof. Arnold concludes that the core of the shaft had suffered from bad chemical composition aggravated by liquation, from pipe, and from unfavorable structural arrangement of the constituents of the steel. The center of the shaft, weakened by pipe, carbon, and phosphorous hardness and brittle structure, and riddled with sulphide of iron, was little tougher than good gray pig iron. It is almost certain that a number of sulphide flaws in the interior gradually worked outward along the crystalline junctions of the fairly tough metal outside, until under a vibratory shock of unusual force the whole mass ruptured. To this finding, Mr. Seaton adds some observations on the superiority of microscopic to chemical analysis for determining the qualities of steel, and the deduction that Prof. Arnold's results tend to show the liability of all steel shafts to begin disintegration from the center, whence the fractures and fissures, when started, no doubt gradually spread until they reach the surface. Also that such degradation proceeds without visible indication, and total rupture occurs without warning and apparently mysteriously. There is every reason to believe that as many fractures occur with wrought iron as with steel; but, owing to the laminated nature of wrought iron, the fractures have been small and localized, and seldom of so large and important a character as with steel.

The advantages of using small cast-steel ingots for certain purposes are set forth in a paper by Richard Smith Casson, of Birmingham, England. A system of casting such ingots, patented by Mr. Thomas Turner and Mr. Casson, is specially contrived for the ingots to be run from the bottom. Its chief features are the grouping of several molds in one ingot-mold casting, the combination therewith of the piling of the molds one upon the other in the casting pit, and the insertion of a small fire-clay ferrule or division brick in a hole in the top of each mold. In this way the steel rises from the lower row of molds into the second row, and from the second row into the third, and so on, till as many as 120 ingots, containing from 10 to 15 tons of steel, have frequently been successfully cast through one runner pipe. The ingots are virtually joined together without a runner at their adjacent tops and bottoms; but, notwithstanding this joining, they practically fall away from one another during the stripping, from the effect of contraction and of the presence of the fire-clay division ferrule, which maintains heat, and therefore softens in the neck during the shrinkage of the remainder of the ingot.

A discussion of the merits of the Walrand process of manufacturing steel in the meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute at Bilbao, Spain, was introduced by a paper by Mr. G. J. Snelus, who named six important industrial centers where that process is used. The process is a modification of the Bessemer process, adapted to the requirements of small steel foundries, etc. The only modification that had been made in the method since a paper was read upon it two and one half years ago was the adjustment of a detail whereby the metal was not so highly oxidized, and a superior material was obtained. The process was commended as being very economical; as lending itself specially well to the manufacture of alloys; and as probably capable of being applied to larger operations of the Bessemer process. It was shown to afford a remarkable facility for using up scrap iron or steel; the inventor, it was said, had melted as much as 75 per cent. of scrap by special means, and had made good castings with

it, although in an ordinary steel foundry the proportion of scrap was only 25 per cent.

The results of testings of nickel steel made by William Beardmore with a view to determining its value as a material for structural and shipbuilding purposes, mark it as possessing a higher tensile strength, with greater toughness and ductility than ordinary carbon steel. Plates of two grades of steel were experimented upon, mild steel (D. 300), corresponding to ordinary boiler-plate quality, and steels of a higher grade (D. 266), suitable for such work as the shells of torpedo-boat destroyers, etc., where lightness of section combined with great strength were desired. Bars of mild quality were subjected to fatigue tests, and their behavior under that treatment compared with that of ordinary carbon steel, nickel-steel bars and rivets, and steel of a quality suitable for engine forgings. The higher grade steel gave a tension strength and an extension considerably surpassing the British Admiralty requirements. The loss of strength due to punching was found to be much less than in carbon steel. Rivets made of it were considerably tougher than ordinary rivets. When nicked with a chisel and hard hammer and then broken, the fracture in nickel steel was fibrous and the metal appeared to have torn gradually, while the ordinary carbon-steel rivet broke short. The bend tests from D.-300 steel did not differ from those of carbon steel, but the results of the bends from the other quality were superior to anything the author had ever seen in carbon steel of the same grade. The experiments with nicked bars proved that nickel steel offers greater resistance to breaking after being nicked than carbon steel, and also—the fracture being fibrous—indicate that if a fracture were to appear, say in a propeller shaft made of nickel steel, it would not develop so readily as in a shaft forged from carbon steel. Ingots of nickel steel show less piping and honeycombing than ordinary carbon-steel ingots, and the metal is more solid when cast. Thus in nickel steel we have a decided gain in tensile strength without the dangers attendant upon this result when it is obtained by raising the percentage of carbon. In the author's experience nickel steel could be welded as easily and as satisfactorily as carbon steel, but there is considerable diversity of opinion on the subject.

A proposition made at the spring meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute by Baron Hans von Jüptner von Jonstorff, of Neuberg, Austria, for the establishment of an international laboratory in Switzerland to furnish standard analyses of irons and steels, was received with much favor. The author cited several startling instances of discrepancies in analyses in evidence of the need of such an establishment. It is contemplated that all the important nations shall nominate directors of the work; but for the purpose of making analyses, paid investigators will be necessary. The estimated cost of the laboratory is £3,000 (or $15,000) a year.

In experiments made in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the endurance of steel and cast-iron columns under load at high temperatures, the columns were placed upright in a furnace supplied from a producer of the ordinary type, and were loaded by hydraulic pressure. A test of a built-up steel column showed that when at a red heat it failed to carry more than a small load. Such a column appeared to be reduced in strength seven eighths when raised to a temperature of 1,200° F. The next experiments were on hollow cast-iron columns having an estimated breaking strength of 902,000 pounds. The column when at a red heat failed under a load equal to 84·8 tons. In another experiment a cast-iron column under the same load had a jet of water thrown on it when the pyrometer indicated a temperature of 675°, without showing any signs of injury. This experiment was repeated at 775° and 1,075°, and finally when the column had reached a light-red heat and was beginning to yield. In no case did the water seem to have any injurious effect upon the column.

Aluminum.—Aluminum is found by Percy A. Richards to be extremely susceptible to attack by mercury in whatever form that substance may be present; and the author deduces from the fact a warning that the greatest care should be taken to prevent any aluminum apparatus, etc., from being brought into contact with it or its combinations.

Studying the alloys of aluminum, M. Henri Gautier finds that, while that metal fuses at 625° C. and antimony at 432° C., an alloy of the two metals resists a temperature of 1,100° C. The alloy of tin and aluminum falls to powder when left in the air; but when protected against oxidation, as when under a stratum of water free from air, it continues unchanged.

Boron bronze, or aluminum boron bronze, is prepared by the introduction of aluminum containing boron, not as aluminum boride, but with the boron existing as graphite does in cast iron. As described by H. N. Warren, the commercial process consists in heating in a specially constructed oxyhydrogen furnace a mixture of fluorspar and vitrified boric anhydride until the dense fumes of boron fluoride begin to appear. At this stage ingots of aluminum are introduced into the liquid mass. Reduction at once takes place, with the formation of free boron, which dissolves in the aluminum, rendering it crystalline and somewhat brittle. When the aluminum thus prepared is alloyed with copper to the extent of from 5 to 10 per cent., a bronze is obtained, denser and more durable than ordinary aluminum bronze, and free from brittleness. The most important property of the alloy is the readiness with which it melts and casts, whereas in the manufacture of aluminum bronze one of the greatest difficulties is in the insuring of a uniform mixture.

Reviewing the growth of the aluminum industry under the stimulus given it by the employment of the electro-metallurgical methods, a writer in the Journal of the Franklin Institute mentions as two epochs of great advance the beginning of operations of the Cowles electrical-furnace plant in 1886 and the application of the Hall electrolytic process in 1889. While in 1883 only 85 pounds were produced, and only 263 pounds in 1885, the amount rose in 1886 to 3,000 pounds, and in 1887, with the Cowles process in full operation, to 18,000 pounds. In 1889, the year of the introduction of the Hall process, the amount was 47,468 pounds; while it rose in 1890 to 61,281 pounds, in 1891 to 150,050 pounds, and in 1892 to 259,885 pounds. Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds were produced in 1894, and the American output for 1895 was estimated by the Iron Age at 850,000 pounds, while the production of 1896, in the opinion of that journal, would exceed 2,000,000 pounds, or 6,000 pounds a day.

The reduction that has taken place since 1856 in the cost of aluminum is represented as follows: Cost in 1856 (spring), $90 per pound; in 1856 (autumn), $27.50; in 1859, $18.25; in 1862, $11.88; in 1878, $11.88; in 1886, $12; in 1887, $8.25; in 1888, $5; in 1889, $2.13; in 1895, 38 cents per pound.

The Precious Metals.—The ores specially adapted to cyanide lixiviation, according to an article in the Engineering and Mining Journal, seem to be those of chemically neutral or slightly basic character, in which the gold occurs in a very fine state of division. Included in these ores are the auriferous calcites of Mercur, the siliceous ores of Cripple Creek, and many pyrites in which oxida-

tion has not begun. The ores unadapted to the cyanide process are especially those containing coarse gold, those containing copper, which consumes the expensive chemical potassium, and for the same reason those containing ferrous sulphate or acid soluble salts. With respect to telluride ores, the question is not yet satisfactorily settled. As to the comparative cost of cyanide lixiviation and chlorination, there are not yet sufficient data for speaking dogmatically, even where ores are equally adapted to the two processes. Both are valuable contributions to the metallurgy of gold, and are assisting immensely in increasing the production of that metal.

W. Mietzchke has observed that auriferous pyrites, whether in solid rock or in a loose condition, display the peculiar behavior that the gold uniformly distributed in the mass in the state of sulphide, in proportion as it is converted into an oxidized product, moves toward the middle of the mass. Hence the pyritic nucleus of a half-weathered crystal shows double the proportion of gold that does the average mineral before decomposition. In a fully weathered specimen the author found a granule of gold with crystalline surfaces. The confirmatory specimens were obtained from the Orenburg government, Russia.

The Cassel-Hinman gold and bromine process is applied for the extraction of gold from low-grade ores, and from those which will not give up their gold to amalgamation. The expensiveness of bromine, making its use without recovery impracticable, has prevented its employment in many cases in which it would otherwise be preferable. Stating its advantages, Mr. Parker C. McIlhiney observes in the "Journal of the American Chemical Society" that it is a much less powerful oxidizing agent than chlorine, so that oxidizable materials like pyrites are much less acted upon by it than by chlorine. In fact, it is impossible to treat with bromine water pyrites containing gold, and to extract most of the gold as bromide without attacking much pyrites, which it is not possible to do with chlorine water. Further, bromine dissolves gold much more easily than does chlorine. These facts make it evident that if some means can be devised for recovering the bromine which has been used in the treatment of the ore, much better results can be obtained than by chlorination. The Cassel-Hinman process consists in adding to the liquor which has acted upon the ore, and which still contains a large excess of bromine as well as some bromides, sufficient chlorine or oxidizing agent and acid to liberate the bromine from the bromides and then to distill off the bromine by steam. The amount of liquid which it is necessary to distill off for this purpose is surprisingly small. The liquid thus freed from bromine is in an ideal condition for the precipitation of gold, and this may be accomplished by any convenient method.

Experiments described by Parker C. McIlhiney go to show that hydrochloric acid in presence of air is without action on metallic gold, and that ferric chloride is without action on gold unless oxygen is present, but that ferric chloride acts as a very efficient carrier of chlorine in the presence of hydrogen and oxygen. This fact, the author remarks, helps to account for the solubility of gold in mine waters and in other waters containing iron, acid, and common salt.

Difficulties met in assaying gold extracted by certain processes and containing base metals, notably lead and zinc, have been investigated by Mr. Edward Matthey, who finds that in such alloys the gold is concentrated toward the center and lower portions, whence it is impossible by the usual processes to ascertain their true value from the assay of specimen pieces with even an approximation to accuracy. When silver is also present, however, these irregularities are greatly modified. The method of obtaining "cooling curves" of the alloys shows that the freezing points are very different when silver is present in the alloy and when it is absent from it. This fact leads the author to believe that if the base metal present does not exceed 30 per cent., silver will dissolve and form a uniform alloy with gold. His conclusion is sustained by experiments which he cites, and which, in fact, lead up to it.

A method of separation of silver from gold by volatilization is proposed by Dr. Joseph W. Richards. He has found that on heating to a bright-yellow heat (not to whiteness) upon charcoal an alloy of gold and silver, before a sharp-pointed oxidizing flame, the silver volatilizes easily and steadily until less than 3 per cent. of that metal remains in the gold. The volatilization is estimated to take place a little above the melting point of copper, say at from 1,100° to 1,200° C. To remove the remainder of the silver, the heat is raised nearly to whiteness, to about the melting point of steel (1,500° C.). When the silver is entirely eliminated, the gold begins to volatilize also; in fact, a trace of gold will be carried off with the last of the silver. The author has tested this method of separation in many different ways, and has found the separation to be absolute when the conditions he describes in detail are observed. It was suggested in the discussion of his paper at the Franklin Institute that the method might be practicable in the ordinary assay of gold and silver at assay offices if an electrically heated furnace could be devised in which the buttons could be placed on suitable supports and kept at the proper temperature to volatilize silver, with a current of air passing over them.

The principle on which the process of D. Tommasi for the electrolytic desilverization of argentiferous lead is founded consists in electrolyzing a lead solution which not merely possesses an extremely weak electric resistance, but does not give rise to lead peroxide (PbO_2), and, in taking the argentiferous alloy itself as anode and cathode, a metallic disk which can not be attacked by the bath. Under the action of the current the lead of the anodes enters into solution and is transferred, in the state of spongy crystals, upon the disk which serves as cathode; while all the silver contained in the lead, being insoluble in the bath, is deposited in the bottom of the vat in a perforated receiver destined for its collection.

In the extraction of the precious metals by lead at Amador City, the mineral is reduced to a powder of suitable fineness and is then roasted to drive away sulphur, arsenic, and antimony. While it is still hot it is drawn into the bottom of a receiver containing melted lead and supplied with a series of grates placed one above another, between which the shakers turn. The mineral is thus brought into close contact with the melted lead, and when it comes out contains no gold or silver.

Copper and Nickel.—The processes of treating copper ores are divided by Dr. J. E. Mackenzie into 3 classes: 1, Of ores free from sulphur; 2, of ores containing sulphur; 3, of ores containing very small percentages of copper (3 per cent. and under). The minerals worked by processes of the first class are cuprite, malachite, and azurite. The metal is run from them by fusion with charcoal in a small blast furnace, and the impure metal is refined by melting in a small furnace with a hemispherical bed, a blast of air being directed upon the metal to oxidize the impurities. The minerals treated by methods of the second class are copper pyrites (or

chalopyrite), boruite (or purple copper ore), copper glance (or redruthite), and indigo copper. The ores first undergo calcination in heaps, "stalls," kilns, or reverberatory furnaces. The first two methods are somewhat wasteful, and are adopted only where timber is abundant. Kilns are generally used for ores poor in sulphur. In the Swansea district (Wales) reverberatory furnaces are mostly used. The temperature of the furnace is not raised so high that the ore fuses. In calcination most of the arsenic and part of the sulphur are converted into oxides and carried off with the products of combustion. The calcined ore now undergoes the "melting" or "fusion" process after mixing with "metal slag." The resulting product, known as "coarse metal," is granulated by running into water. It should approximate the formula $CuFeS_2$. The granulated metal is again roasted, and the iron sulphide is converted into oxide. The "roasted coarse metal" is now fused with refinery slags, so that the iron is carried off in the slag as a silicate, and the copper separates as "white" or "fine metal." This should contain about 75 per cent. of copper and nearly correspond to the formula Cu_2S. It is then roasted, by which process sufficient Cu_2S is converted into Cu_2O, so that when melted they may react and form Cu and SO_2. On fusion the reaction takes place with violent boiling. The crude copper is known as "blister" or "pimple copper" from its appearance, and it should contain about 95 per cent. of copper. It is refined by melting and oxidation of the impurities, and then "poling" to reduce the copper which has been oxidized. As to the third class of methods, burned pyrites from sulphuric-acid works frequently contain small amounts of copper. They are calcined with rock salt, by which means copper chloride is produced. By scrap iron the copper is precipitated from its solution. The crude copper is purified as above or by electrolysis. Certain ores, on treatment with dilute sulphuric acid, give up their copper as sulphate, which in its turn may be treated with scrap iron.

In a process applying electrolysis to the treatment of low-grade copper ores, the finely ground ore is leached with a hot solution of cupric chloride, previously mixed with calcium solution, in a rotating barrel, through which a low voltage alternating current is passed. The solution is then run through a receptacle containing copper oxides or hydrates, which remove iron and other impurities from it, and is then conveyed into rectangular vats fitted with asbestos diaphragms and electrodes. The copper being deposited, the fluid is pumped back for re-use. The resulting ore, being freed from copper and chemically disintegrated, is said to be in an excellent condition for treatment by the cyanide or other similar process.

The Refractory Metals.—Important additions have been made within the past two or three years to our knowledge of the refractory metals through the researches of M. Moissan with the electric furnace, in which he had the advantage of higher temperatures than it had previously been practicable to attain. His success in the reduction of several of these metals, including some of the most difficult, was recorded in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895. His experiments have been continued, but chiefly with respect to the combinations of those metals and the properties of their compounds, particularly of their carbides. Some of the results of these experiments are of interest to the metallurgist.

The question of the fusibility of platinum in a furnace fed with carbon and air has been complicated by the possibility that metal which was so fused might be contaminated by carbon or other substances in the furnace. Victor Meyer has, however, recently melted platinum inclosed in a thick block of refractory earth under conditions in which a certainty existed that no impurities were present. At the same time an alloy of 25 per cent. iridium and 75 per cent. platinum remained unattacked, and kept its outer form and its luster quite unaltered.

A coal mine in the high plateau of the Andes, about 16,000 feet above the sea, has been found to be an important source of vanadium compounds. The ash, constituting about 2 per cent. of the product, contains from $\frac{1}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of its weight of vanadium, besides some silver, with traces of zirconium and platinum. The vanadium has been extracted on a considerable scale by M. K. Hélouis, who has applied it to the preparation of aniline black, to the coloring of porcelain, and in metallurgy.

In the reduction of vanadic acid with charcoal in the electric furnace, M. Moissan has obtained easily and in abundance a melting of vanadium titrating from 4 to 5 per cent. of carbon. With a longer continued heating, a new, definite, and crystallized carburet is obtained. This compound does not act upon water at the ordinary temperature, and is more stable than melted vanadium in the presence of acids. Pure vanadium unites at the temperature of the electric furnace with iron, copper, and aluminum, but does not form an alloy with silver.

The properties of molybdenum obtained from its amalgam by distillation in a vacuum at a low temperature are found by M. J. Ferée to be different from those of molybdenum as hitherto obtained. The substance is pyrophoric, and ignites in the air, yielding molybdic oxides which are partially volatilized by the heat liberated. It loses this property if heated above 400° C. It becomes incandescent in a current of sulphurous acid, which is entirely absorbed, forming molybdenum sulphide and molybdic oxides. Nitrogen, carbonic acid, and hydrogen sulphide seem to have no action at the ordinary temperature or at a gentle heat. Carbon monoxide is rapidly decomposed.

It results from the researches of M. Guichard on molybdenite and the preparation of molybdenum that it is easy to produce by the action of the electric arc a melting of molybdenum free from sulphur. This very simple preparation may, perhaps, present some interest in connection with the manufacture of molybdenum steels, and also with the use of the metal in the treatment of iron in the Bessemer converter; for M. Moissan has shown that molybdenum has the advantage over manganese of giving a volatile oxide, and of not sensibly modifying the properties of iron.

M. Moissan finds that rhodium, iridium, and palladium dissolve carbon with ease at the temperature of the electric furnace, and give it, on solidifying, in the form of graphite. No combination to form a carbide appears to take place.

Pure tungsten is obtained by M. Moissan by the reaction of tungstic acid with carbon in the electric furnace. With a large excess of carbon the carbide CW_2 is formed, which in the fused state readily dissolves more carbon, graphite crystallizing out on fusing. The pure metal can be readily filed and forged, welds easily, has no action on the magnetic needle, and has a melting point higher than that of chromium or molybdenum.

Alloys.—It is now quite usual, says Prof. W. C. Roberts-Austen, to think of alloys as being solid solutions and to recognize that the atoms of solid metals are in active movement. That this must be the case is revealed by the passage of metals to allotropic modifications in which the physical properties differ widely from those of the same metals in their normal state. The subject was first brought

to attention by Matthiessen thirty years ago; and the investigations of Graham have shown that solid metals are true solvents for gases, which move and diffuse freely in them, sometimes to reappear with gaseous elasticity. The experimental portion of Graham's work was conducted by Prof. Roberts-Austen, who has given some of the results he reached in the Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society and in "Nature." The experiments show that metals diffuse in one another just as salts do in water. Tables are given showing the diffusibility of certain metals—as gold, silver, lead, rhodium, and platinum, in lead, tin, bismuth, and mercury, in square centimetres per day. A method is described by which it is shown that molten metals actually pass into one another by diffusion. The belief has long been prevalent that diffusion can take place in solids, and is supported by the practice in conducting important industrial operations, as in the "cementation" process employed in steel working by the carbonization of solid iron, and in that for the removal of silver from a solid gold-silver alloy. The electro-deposition of metals also affords evidence of their interpenetration. The author observed in 1887 that an electro-deposit of iron on a clean copper plate will adhere so firmly to it that when the metals are severed by force a copper film is stripped from the copper plate and remains on the iron. Mr. Edward Sonstadt gilded a platinum crucible inside and out, when upon warming it the color began to change as soon as the heat reached the platinum, and the gilding had disappeared—by absorption—before visible redness was attained. Faraday and Stodart showed in 1820 that platinum will alloy with steel at a temperature at which even the steel is not melted. Evidence has long existed of the volatilization of solid metals, and the fact is confirmed by the experiments. Some of them, for instance, furnish evidence that slow diffusion of gold in lead occurs at the ordinary temperature. If clean surfaces of lead and gold are held together in a vacuum at a temperature of only 40° F. for four days, they will unite firmly, and can be separated only by the application of a load equal to the breaking strain of lead. The nature of welding, however, remains to be investigated, as there is probably interlocking of molecules and atoms, which precedes true diffusion. Gold placed at the bottom of a cylinder of lead 70 millimetres long which is apparently solid will diffuse to the top in notable quantities at the end of three days. At 100° the diffusibility of gold in solid lead can be readily measured; and experiments which are still in progress show that the diffusibility of solid gold in solid silver or copper at 800° is of the same order as that of solid gold in lead at 100°.

In his elaborate researches upon the alloys of copper and zinc, M. C. Charpy has found that if the maximum temperature of annealing is maintained for some time the mechanical and micrographical properties of test pieces of similar composition depend only on the temperature. Reheating has no effect on the tensile strength of copper unless the temperature exceeds 280° C., when there is a progressive lowering of the tensile strength until the temperature reaches 420° C. Above that point a further increase of temperature has no effect on the metal, the annealing being complete. Finally, when the temperature is so high that the copper is "burnt," the tensile strength again falls off rapidly. In tests made upon completely annealed bars, in which all accidental differences were believed to be eliminated, the author found that the tensile strength increases with the percentage of zinc, passes through a maximum when the alloy contains about 45 per cent. of zinc, and then decreases rapidly. The elongation increases similarly with the percentage of zinc, but passes through a ma when the alloy contains 30 per cent. of zi then decreases rapidly. It follows that the advantage in using for industrial purposes containing less than 30 per cent. of zinc, as t more costly, and possess less resistance a malleability than those richer in zinc. I than 43 per cent. of zinc is present, the all brittle. Thus only those alloys with from 3 per cent. of zinc can be recommended f When the reheating is carried to a very hig perature, near the melting point of the alloy, it is "burnt" blowholes appear, increasing i ber as the temperature rises and fissures c around the crystal, eventually forming a co network. The microscopic structure reve etching polished surfaces makes it possible to the alloys of copper and zinc into three class responding with certain proportions of the co ents. It enables the observer to determine w the metal has been cast, whether the cast been made at a high or a low temperature, an is the nature of the mold; and shows the e hardening, of annealing at various temper and whether or not the metal has been burnt

In order to obtain the best castings of alu bronze, special care is taken not to overh metal, for if it is heated at too high a temp the aluminum will oxidize; the oxide will m entire casting "dirty," and the metal will be from the presence of occluded gases. Th which floats on the top of the melted bronz be prevented from going into the crucible, a shrinkage has to be counteracted. The l objects are secured by special provisions apparatus.

Alloys of refractory metals are obtained Moissan by projecting a mixture of the oxi powdered aluminum into a bath of liqu minum. The heat set free by the oxidation aluminum has been found sufficient to carry reaction. In this manner alloys of aluminu nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, a nium have been obtained.

Reostene, a new resistant metal described British Association by Dr. J. A. Harker and Davidson, is an alloy containing iron and Its specific resistance is higher than that c ganese, being about 46 times that of Matth copper. Its temperature coefficient is positi constant, and is equal to about 0·0011 per centigrade.

New Processes.—The new process for the production of iron and steel from the ore duced in Sweden by Dr. De Laval is said sist in mixing pulverized iron ore with and subjecting the same in a rotating cyli heat, after which it is brought into direct with an electric arc of immense power, wh duces the ore to metallic iron. The melt then flows into a large and highly heat nace, where it can either be manufactured into steel or cast in any suitable form for treatment.

A new electrolytic process for the manu of aluminum recently patented in Europe in the decomposition by the electric current hydrous alumina rendered fusible by an appr flux. The anhydrous alumina is dissolve bath composed of fluorspar and chloride of or of an alkaline silicate or an alkaline bora decomposing the same in the solution by t tric current.

A process, by Alexander Dick, for the pro of metallic bars by extension applies to the tion of all kinds of metallic sections, from th or plain bars to complex designs, by simply

metal heated to plasticity through a die by hydraulic pressure. It consists in placing the red-hot metal in a cylindrical pressure chamber or container, at one end of which is a die. Upon pressure being applied at the opposite end, the plastic metal is forced through the die, issuing from it as rods or bars of the required section and length. The cost of labor per ton involved in the process is small. Samples of sections thus produced, exhibited by Mr. Perry F. Nursey to the Iron and Steel Institute—in aluminum, aluminum bronze, delta metal, brass, and other alloys—ranged from wire weighing about $\frac{1}{100}$ of a pound per foot run to heavy rounds, squares, and hexagons weighing 40 pounds and upward per foot run.

Electric smelting processes as generally carried on are discontinuous—that is, the furnace is charged with a given amount of material to be reduced or converted, and when the process is complete the furnace is emptied and a new charge inserted. This method of working usually puts the furnace out of operation for a time, so far as actual smelting is concerned, and to that extent entails a loss of time. To effect a desired economy in respect to this point, Mr. J. A. Vincent, of Philadelphia, has devised an electric furnace in which all the operations are continuous.

The process of M. Tommasi for the desilverization of argentiferous lead depends upon the electrolyzation of a solution of very weak electrical resistance. The argentiferous lead itself is taken for the anode, while the cathode is constituted of a turning metallic disk, from which the silver is removed by scrapers as it is deposited. The silver which is not dissolved in the bath is precipitated to the bottom of the electrolyzer. The author claims that the cost of his process is not more than about one fourth that of the ordinary process.

In the method of M. A. Demalght for closing cracks or pores in cast iron, the cylinder or vessel is filled with a certain quantity of perchloride of iron. The liquid is then compressed until globules appear on the external surface. The cylinder is thus impregnated with perchloride of iron all through its thickness. Any perchloride in the cylinder is then emptied out, and the cylinder is wiped until the polished surface is again made brilliant. It is next filled with ammonia at 22° Baumé, which is also subjected to compression. The effect of this operation is soon noticeable in the perchloride of iron in the metal becoming transformed under the influence of the ammonia into hydrated oxide of iron, which is at first somewhat frothy and afterward, under the influence of the external pressure, rough and compact. Some hydrochlorate of ammonia also remains, which will soon afterward react upon the iron, converting it eventually into an oxide compound, adding itself to the first. The leaks marked at the beginning of the operation will be entirely stopped up as soon as the ammonia begins to move out externally. The operation occupies about two hours.

A new process for the production of malleable-iron castings consists in melting in a modified Siemens-Martin furnace, using crude petroleum, 20 per cent. of pig iron, 78 per cent. of wrought-iron scrap, and, adding to this after it has reached the fluid state, 2 per cent. of a composition which is not named. These proportions may vary either way, according to the quality of metal desired. In other words, by changing the proportions of the pig, scrap, and of the composition, the resulting casting may be made to vary in its physical characteristics. The metal is said to flow very perfectly, and to produce a casting practically free from blowholes. It has a shrinkage of ¼ inch to the foot. A casting of this metal can be forged as wrought iron, welded without trouble, and under the cutting tool it exhibits the characteristics of soft steel.

In a new method of face-hardening armor, one face of the ingot intended for the armor plate is carbonized direct at the time of being run into the mold. This is effected by lining one wall of the mold with the necessary carbonizing material, which must, it is stated, be free from occluded gases and of great durability, so as to remain stable during the process of casting. Experience has shown that the amount of cementation obtained varies with the carbonizing material used, about twice as much effect being obtained with charcoal as with coke. On withdrawal from the mold, the cemented surface is slightly wrinkled, but this disappears in the after-working of the ingot. The heaviest ingot yet dealt with in this way weighed a ton, and this was reduced from the initial thickness of 16 inches to 4 inches by forging and rolling. An examination then showed that for 1·5 inch from the face the metal contained from 1·78 to 1·5 per cent. carbon, which decreased regularly to between 0·25 and 0·15 per cent. at the back of the plate.

Miscellaneous.—In a discussion in the British Iron and Steel Institute having special reference to the Harveyizing process, Prof. Roberts-Austen showed how rapid is the motion of particles of what are called solid bodies. If, for instance, he said, a piece of pyritic ore containing 4 per cent. of copper is heated to a dull redness for some time, the iron pyrites would oxidize, while the copper would travel to the center; silver, on the other hand, passes outward. If gold and lead are placed in contact in a vacuum for twelve hours at a heat of 43°, they would unite, against gravity, in the same way as salt and water. These questions are interesting, especially in relation to the Harveyizing process; and the speaker thought it would be worth while for investigators to take the trouble to find out what are the true laws governing the carbonizing of iron.

The application of higher steam pressure has led to the introduction of iron fittings instead of the old brazed-copper fittings where these pressures are used, and the application of electric welding, or fusing, as some engineers prefer to call it, where joints, such as elbows, T-pieces, etc., are required. In the Benardos system, ordinary low-tension continuous-current dynamos are used; to the terminals of these a battery of Benardos accumulators is connected, into which the current flows continuously. When the welding circuit is closed, the current flows from the dynamos and accumulators, and large resistances are used when necessary. In this way a large discharge is attained, equal to about twice the capacity of the dynamos, and the load factor of the apparatus is high. Special attention is called by Mr. McCarthy in describing this process before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers to the length and size of the electric arc which is used in welding. With a short arc the carbon point is brought down too close to the steel, and the result is inferior work, not only from the presence of the carbon, but because the heat is concentrated upon so small a surface that the strains set up in cooling are considerable. The larger the arc, the softer and more defined is the heat, and any slight strain which may be set up can be got rid of by careful annealing. A long arc is therefore indispensable to the proper working of the system.

Concerning the difference between iron and steel, Mr. James observes that it is possible to have two metals yielding identical results by chemical analysis, one of which may be true fibrous wrought iron, and the other what we know as steel. The sole difference would be in the molecular structure, and this difference would be determined by the

temperature employed in the conversion of the malleable metal from its primitive form. When we speak of structural steel, in contradistinction to structural wrought iron, it should be understood that the distinction lies in the mode of manufacture (the former being prepared by fusion and the latter by agglutination), and not necessarily in any essential difference in the composition of the metals. During the puddling process iron will not agglutinate until the extraneous elements, principally carbon and silicon, are almost entirely removed. Broadly speaking, there is little variation in the physical properties of iron properly worked. Its tensile strength will not vary much from 50,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, and it remains nearly uniform in hardness. On the contrary, by the fusion process the finished metal may retain carbon varying from nothing to 1½ per cent. or more; it may also contain, by choice or necessity, a considerable quantity of manganese or silicon. Its tensile strength may vary from 50,000 pounds to 150,000 pounds per square inch of section. It may be softer than ordinary iron produced by agglutination or it may be the hardest tool steel; yet in all its gradations, which insensibly merge together, it possesses certain characteristics which are common to all, so that we can not discern any dividing line and assert that all metal on one side is steel, and all on the other side is not steel. While it may be true to a limited extent that the composition of steel is not an index of its physical properties, it is the tendency of the modern open-hearth practice to produce metal of more uniform composition than formerly, varying the carbon content according to the tensile strength or hardness desired, with the result that the physical properties are also more uniform than before. It is probable that each element modifies to some extent the influence of others, so that the interplay of the whole, due to varying proportions, becomes a matter of great complexity. The great impetus given to the production of structural steel in recent years is due, not to its superiority over good wrought iron, but to the fact that it can be produced more cheaply. Besides the source of weakness from the formation of cavities in the interior of the mass, another liability arises from the tendency of the extraneous materials in the metal to separate from the mass just before solidification, and accumulate, generally near the middle, making there a hard, possibly a worthless, part of the metal. If the ingot is forged into a shaft, the segregated mass will probably be drawn out to a slender core along the central axis. There is, therefore, a practical advantage in boring a hole through the center of important shafts, as it probably removes a segregated core. Welding of structural steel has been abandoned for all work of vital importance. Structural steel for buildings, bridges, etc., of excellent quality, will analyze as follows: Carbon, 0·10 to 0·25 per cent.; manganese, below 0·60 per cent.; silicon, below 0·10 per cent.; phosphorus and sulphur, each below 0·06 per cent. Steel, whether of high or low tensile strength, has a uniform modulus of elasticity—that is, all grades extend or compress or deflect alike under similar loads below the elastic limit of the material. Therefore high tensile strength is not always available, as the engineer has to consider stiffness and rigidity as prime factors in the satisfactory use and endurance of structures. The production and manipulation of steel require a higher degree of skill and intelligence to obtain satisfactory results than were formerly devoted to wrought iron.

A method of making chains of steel, iron, and other metals without welding has been invented by Mr. W. Walkington, of Leeds, England. The weldless link is made by slitting each end of the bar, and then so manipulating the holes that they are large enough to allow the bar forming the next link to pass through them. It is contended that the weldless chain can be produced at less than half the cost of the ordinary welded article. Prof. Goodman, of Yorkshire College, has subjected a sample of the new steel chain to a test, along with a straight bar of the steel of which the links were made, and specimens of chains of the same size made from the best Yorkshire and best Staffordshire iron. The straight steel bar broke at 6·72 tons, but the weldless steel chain only gave way with a pressure of 10·21 tons. A welded chain of Yorkshire iron—said to be the best procurable in the market—broke with a pressure of 10·03 tons. Subsequently, experiments made were even more favorable to the new chain, a specimen of which stood 10·20 tons, while a Yorkshire iron chain broke at 9·70 tons, and one made of best Staffordshire iron at 9·57 tons.

Recalling the observations of Prof. Ramsay on the reduction of the vapor pressure of mercury by dissolved metals, from which the conclusion was drawn that at the boiling point of mercury the molecular weight of the metal in solution is in general equal to its atomic weight, M. Guntz puts forward the idea that in the case of metals extracted from their amalgams at a low temperature the residue consists, for the most part, of the element in its atomic state. This, and not merely the fine state of division, he regards as the explanation of the energetic properties exhibited by such metallic solutions. In support of this view thermo-chemical data are given for ordinary fused manganese and manganese from its amalgam, the heats of combination with oxygen showing that the conversion of the latter into the former is accompanied with the evolution of heat. Chromium and molybdenum also, which after being fused are unchanged in air, are pyrophoric when extracted from their amalgams at low temperatures. M. Guntz purposes to study the heats of polymerization of several metals, more especially of iron.

Investigations have been carried on by Prof. A. J. Fleming and Prof. Dewar to determine, by the use of the cold of liquid air, the effect of temperatures more than 200° below the freezing point of water upon the principal magnetic and electric properties of metals. It is found that the conductivity of pure iron wire, which at ordinary temperatures is only about one sixth that of copper wire of the same size, is increased nine or ten times under the influence of the cold of liquid air. But while pure metals thus have their conductivity immensely increased by intense cold, alloys, such as brass or German silver, experience under the same circumstances a comparatively small increase in conducting power, or not more than 10 per cent. By carefully examining the variations in the electrical resistance of a large number of chemically pure metals, the authors have established that every pure metal would probably have no electrical resistance at the zero of absolute temperature, or, in other words, would become a perfect conductor of electricity. In this condition the passage of an electric current would generate no heat in it. Another consequence would be that a pure metal at the absolute zero would form an absolutely opaque screen to electro-magnetic radiation. The experiments furnish an additional proof that the process by which an electric current is conveyed from place to place is primarily dependent upon actions going on outside that which we usually speak of as the conductor. At the absolute zero any electrical power, however large, can be transmitted along metallic wires, however small, without loss of energy, the wire becoming then a mere boundary and the en-

ergy-conducting process being all effected in the nonconductor outside of it. The neutral temperature of two thermo-couples—that is, the mean temperature of the two junctions when they are at different temperatures at the instant when the current in the circuit is at zero—and the temperatures of inversion of electro-motive force have been fixed by the author for an extensive series of metals at low temperatures between 0° C. and —200°; and in the thermo-electric lines of several metals sudden alterations in direction have been found indicating molecular changes at certain low temperatures. Stress is laid upon the value of the knowledge gained about the electrical resistance of metals at low temperatures as a means of testing the purity of a metal rivaling the spectroscope in delicacy.

The special rules under the factory acts (1878 to 1895) issued to all brass manufacturers by an English departmental committee on the conditions of labor certify the processes in the mixing and casting of brass, gun metal, bell metal, white metal, delta metal, phosphor bronze, and manilla mixture, to be dangerous or injurious to health; order the the provision of adequate means for facilitating as far as possible the emission or escape from the shop of any noxious fumes or dust arising from them, and for preventing their entrance into any other shop; direct the cleaning of the shops every nine months and the provision of suitable washing facilities for the workmen: forbid the employment of young women and girls in the mixing rooms or in any other rooms that are not wholly separated from them; and prohibit the eating or cooking of food in such shops within a period of at least ten minutes after the completion of the last pouring of metal in the room. The committee say in their report that they were fully satisfied that the symptoms commonly described as brass-founder's ague were caused by the inhalation of the fumes of deflagrated zinc or by eating food contaminated with the fumes.

Until recently no definite compounds of carbon with metals had been certainly determined except the acetylides of some of the metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths, which were known only in an amorphous and impure state. The application of the electric furnace by M. Moissan, enabling him to work at extremely high temperatures, has led the way to the formation of definite metallic carbides of great stability and having properties of great interest: and experiments in the preparation and investigation of them have been systematically carried on by M. Moissan. Such metals as gold, bismuth, lead, and tin have not been found to form carbides at any temperatures yet reached, or to dissolve any carbon. The metals of the platinum group dissolve carbon readily, but deposit it all on cooling in the form of graphite, without themselves being changed. Copper, silver, and iron take up carbon in small quantities, but sufficient to cause considerable changes in their physical properties. No definite crystalline compound has been obtained with iron. A considerable number of carbides are decomposed under the influence of water: thus carbide of potassium gives out acetylene; carbide of aluminum gives the pure metal; the carbides of cerium, lanthanum, and yttrium decompose into a mixture of carbides; carbide of uranium separates from three fourths of its carbon, which escapes in liquid carbides. Among the carbides not decomposable by water are those of molybdenum and tungsten, which are stable. Chromium is the only example of a metal giving two carbides at different temperatures of the electric furnace.

The experiments of M. Moissan in producing diamonds by the action of the pressure of solidifying cast iron suggested to M. Rossel that the conditions under which very hard steels are now made should also result in their formation. He examined a large number of the steels, and found that his theory was borne out by the fact. The diamonds are obtained by dissolving the metal and then submitting the residue to the influence of concentrated nitric acid, fused potassium chlorate, hydrofluoric acid, and sulphuric acid. The diamonds are almost microscopic, but are true diamonds.

Recognizing the possibility of finding new materials for construction affording desirable qualities, in themselves or in combination, among the rare metals, Prof. R. H. Thurston has given much study to the properties of magnesium. Pure, it resembles the other white metals in color, is soft and weak, oxidizes more readily than nickel and aluminum, and in the form of a ribbon or powder burns readily, steadily and brilliantly. Its light is very rich in the actinic rays, and is so bright as to be visible at the distance of 30 miles or more at sea. Chlorine and hydrochloric acid attack it rapidly, sulphuric acid but slowly. It is very light, weighing only about two thirds as much as aluminum, and between one fourth and one fifth as much as steel. It seems more likely to prove serviceable in alloys than pure. It combines readily with many of the other metals, and forms alloys which are usually too hard and brittle to be useful in the arts. It is sufficiently malleable and rolls into ribbons and sheets. It has not that combination of strength and ductility requisite for successful wire drawing. Its flame has a temperature of 2,444° F., but the light is similar to that of an ordinary flame at three times this temperature. Its radiant light energy is higher than that of any other known flame, and constitutes three fourths its total energy of combustion and four times that of illuminating gas. Its tenacity is low, but exceeds that of pure aluminum. The author has not been able to obtain an alloy of magnesium and copper. Brass will take up a minute proportion of this metal, but with no sensible useful result. The presence of the lighter metal produced neither accession of strength nor increased tenacity, but in every instance the alloy was unsound and weaker than the brass itself. Iron refuses to alloy with magnesium in any sensible amount, and the magnesium seems to have no value either as flux or as a strengthening element. Magnesium and aluminum alloy with increase of strength up to 10 per cent. magnesium, when the alloy becomes brittle and valueless for constructive purposes. The addition of magnesium to cast aluminum increases its tenacity by a percentage which exceeds five times that of the per cent. of admixture. The best of these alloys are ductile. The author estimates that magnesium is capable of sustaining from 30,000 to 40,000 lineal feet of its own substance or the equivalent of steel of from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds tenacity. Were it practicable to construct engines, their weights would be reduced about 50 per cent., but the advantage would still be on the side of steel if the ultimate tenacity of absolutely pure steel in the form of fine wire or watch spring could be used. Magnesium has thus no promise of competition with steel in general construction.

The ancient Egyptian copper mines of the Sinaitic peninsula, which were extensively worked in their day, have been examined by M. de Morgan, who has shown M. Berthelot specimens of the mineral, the fluxes used in the working, and the residual scoriæ. The mineral consists of hydrosilicates mingled with carbonates, phosphates (or turquoises), and sandstones, impregnated with salts of copper, and is very poor in ore, which occurs in nodules or veins. The copper (the metal) was reduced under the action of charcoal, with a ferruginous sandstone

as a flux. Fragments of carbonized wood were also discovered, and three tools—a pointed hammer to break the blocks of sandstone, a graver, and a needle. The hammer is of copper, hardened with arsenic, and the graver is of copper containing some tin, but not bronze. The arsenic in the hammer was obtained from the working of some other mineral, for there is none in the mineral of Sinai.

While carbon is still the material chiefly used for incandescent electrical conductors within lamps, attempts are still made to substitute metallic filaments of high melting points. Mr. J. W. Aylesworth, of Newark, N. J., employs for an incandescent conductor such refractory metals as niobium, tantalum, molybdenum, titanium, zirconium, and other metals of the same group. The filament is prepared by heating a base or support in the vapor of a volatile halogen compound of the element which it is desired to deposit, and simultaneously mixing it with a reducing gas, such as hydrogen. In practice, the author obtains the oxide of the metal from the ore, converts it into a volatile halogen compound, and heats as described. The result is the deposition of the pure metal upon the support or carbon filament, which is continued till the same is covered.

An experiment is described by Thomas D. West to prove that the blast exerts little or no power or pressure in the center body of a cupola. It consisted simply in getting inside of the cupola after the bottom is put up and holding a handkerchief at varying distances from the tuyère openings. When the handkerchief was held a foot away from the opening the blast had no perceptible effect upon it. The conviction that the blast thus expends its power most largely at the entrance of a tuyère led the author to try to utilize the "center blast," with satisfactory results. He enumerates several advantages which he has found in favor of this as compared with other methods, as follow: Reduction of fuel from 1 to 8 to 1 to 12; less wear on the lining; increased speed of melting; less wasting of chilled iron and shot; less absorption of sulphur by the iron; and absence of flame escaping out of the stack at closing or other part of the heat.

The principle of a crucible melting furnace invented by Mr. William Kirkham seems to consist in the displacement of the usual ganister lining in favor of a special silica brick, which is conserved by a wrought-iron casing and an outer air space communicating with the flue. The inventor claims for this furnace a saving of half the coke; that it requires renewal only once in fifty days; that it conserves the heat better; and that it is not liable to excessive need of repair. A trial of the furnace is said to have resulted satisfactorily.

METEOROLOGY. Temperature.—With balloons carrying automatically registering instruments French meteorologists have explored the air to the height of nine miles. At that distance from the earth's surface the temperature was found to be − 60° C. or − 76° F. The difficulties of exploration of course increase enormously with each mile of ascent, but it may be assumed that refrigeration also goes on in an ascending ratio at these great altitudes. The kites sent up from the Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts, have furnished records from a height of more than 9,000 feet. The success which has thus far attended this and other experiments in atmospheric exploration with kites encourages the belief that they will be found very complete and valuable instruments in the study of meteorology.

The kites used in the experiments at Blue Hill Observatory are box-shaped, with their ends open and their sides partly covered with cloth or silk, and when piano wire is employed instead of twine are excellent flyers. Good results have been obtained by means of a self-recording instrument that gives readings of temperature, pressure, humidity, and wind velocity. Among important observations made with it are those relating to the presence of cold waves and warm waves at considerable elevations several hours before temperature changes are noted at the surface of the earth.

The calculation for each of the 145 stations of the Scottish Meteorological Society has been completed of the averages of mean temperature and mean barometrical pressure for the forty years ending with December, 1895. The inquiry carried on by Dr. Buchan and Mr. Osmond for several years on the influence of fog, cloud, and clear weather, respectively, on the diurnal fluctuations of the thermometer and barometer has been extended into other regions, particularly the arctic regions and Portugal, which furnish data of the utmost importance. Among the questions more immediately related as the investigation proceeds is the influence on the pressure at the two observatories of the vertical distribution of temperature and humidity through the intervening stratum of air between the top and bottom of the mountains.

The temperature records of Australia for January, 1896, seem to contradict the common opinion that icebergs act as coolers to the weather, for, according to the words of Mr. Russell, Government Astronomer of New South Wales, the extreme hot weather and the neighborhood of icebergs were nearly coincident. The temperature of 108·5° was recorded at Sydney, Jan. 13, and 108° at Melbourne.

Among the results of three years' continuous observations by Prof. E. Wollny, of Munich, as summarized by Prof. Cleveland Abbe, are that the quantity of moisture evaporated from the soil into the atmosphere is considerably smaller than that evaporated from a free surface of water; that the evaporation is smallest from naked sand, and largest from naked clay, whereas naked turf and *humus* or vegetable mold have a medium value; and that the evaporation is increased to a considerable extent by covering the ground with living plants. Dr. Wollny further finds that evaporation as a process depends both on the meteorological conditions and on the quantity of moisture contained in the substratum of the soil; that temperature is the most important external circumstance affecting it, but its effect is modified according as the other factors come into play, and in proportion to the quantity of water supplied by the substratum; that the influence of higher temperatures is diminished by higher relative humidity, greater cloudiness, feebler motion of the wind, and a diminished quantity of moisture in the soil, whereas its influence increases under opposite conditions. On the other hand, low temperature can bring about greater effects than high temperature if the air is dry, or the cloudiness small, or the wind very strong, or a greater quantity of water is present within the evaporating substance. For the evaporation of a free surface of water, or for earth that is completely saturated with water, the important elements are, first, the temperature, next the relative humidity of the air, and then the cloudiness, direction, and velocity of the wind; while the quantity of rain on which the soil depends for its moisture is an important additional consideration. The evaporating power of the soil is in itself dependent upon its own physical properties; the less its permeability for water or larger its capacity for water and the easier it is able to restore by capillarity the moisture that has been lost, by so much the more intensive is the evaporation. Hence

evaporation increases with increase in the proportion of *humus* in the soil, and diminishes as the soil is sandy and coarse-grained.

Clouds.—A paper by Mr. W. Ellis on the mean amount of cloud on each day of the year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the average of the fifty years 1841–'90 shows that a principal maximum occurs in winter and a principal minimum in autumn, with a secondary much less pronounced maximum in summer and a secondary minimum in spring. There is, however, considerable irregularity in the succession of daily values, the differences in which on consecutive days are in numerous cases relatively large. Cloudless days are most numerous in spring and autumn, and days of little cloud are somewhat less numerous in winter as compared with other parts of the year, while days of medium cloud are much more numerous in summer than in winter.

An ingenious nepheloscope, or instrument for observing the clouds, has been suggested by M. L. Niesten, of the Royal Observatory, Brussels. Our observations, as usually taken, are necessarily defective because of the impossibility of establishing fixed lines or points in the sky by means of which the position of objects projected upon it may be estimated. If, however, we could have such lines or points, if we could divide the celestial *calotte* into invariable segments, observations of nebulosity might be made methodically and in a uniform way at the different meteorological stations. By turning toward different points in the horizon the observer, in order to obtain the total cloudiness, would have only to add the segments or parts of segments covered with clouds. Such lines, though they can not be found or placed in the sky, can be traced on a spherical mirror, whence the part of the sky visible within the compass of the horizon will be reflected in all its details.

Among the various devices for measuring the heights and velocities of clouds, the observers of the Meteorological Council at Kew have used photographic cameras fitted with theodolite mountings and provided with altitude and azimuth circles. Mr. Rotch, at Blue Hill, Mass., measured the velocities of clouds by timing the movements of shadows cast by them at points whose distance was known. During 1896 cloud observations were made in all parts of the globe under the special direction of the International Meteorological Committee. Not all the stations used instruments, and the majority of those which did only employed nepheloscopes which gave the direction and apparent velocity of the clouds by means of a mirror and graduated circles. At some of the principal observatories theodolites and photogrammeters were used. Each of the last two methods has its advantages and disadvantages; theodolites are simpler and cheaper, while photogrammeters require a certain amount of skill in photography. The theodolite requires the two observers, each placed at one end of the measured base to agree upon some fixed point in the cloud and the precise instant at which the observation should be taken, which it is not always easy to do, even by telephonic correspondence. The calculation of the observations is subsequently made from trigonometrical formulas, or by a slide rule or plotting machine. With the photogrammeter, which is a theodolite provided with a small telescope and a *camera obscura*, an agreement as to the special point to be observed is not necessary. It is sufficient that both observers photograph the same part of the sky at the same moment.

Mr. John Aitken brings forward a new view of the manner in which ripple-marked cirrus clouds are produced. The common explanation of this form of cloud is that the ripple markings are due to the general movements of the air giving rise to a series of circles, the axes of the eddies being horizontal and roughly parallel to one another. Mr. Aitken believes, on the other hand, that they are clouds in decay. They are generally formed out of some strato-cirrus or similar cloud. When these strato-cirrus clouds are observed in fine weather, it is found that they frequently change to ripple-marked clouds before vanishing. The process of the formation of these would seem to be that the strato-cirrus gradually thins away till it attains such a depth that if there are any eddies at its level the eddies break the stratus cloud up into parallel or nearly parallel masses, while the clear air is drawn in between the eddies. It will be observed that this explanation requires the eddies, but not to produce the clouding, only to explain the breaking up of the uniform cirrus cloud into ripple cirrus. The hypothesis is supported by the fact that lenticular cirrus clouds are frequently observed with ripple markings on one or more sides of them, just where the cloud is thin enough to be broken through by the eddies. If we watch these lenticular clouds under these conditions, we frequently see the ripple markings getting nearer and nearer the center as the cloud decays; and at last, when nearly dissolved, the ripple markings will be seen extending quite across the cloud.

A new classification of clouds is proposed by Mr. Aitken into clouds in the process of formation and clouds in the process of decay. The cumulus clouds are taken as an example of the former class, and the nimbus of the latter. The author's observations on the clouds themselves have shown that there is a difference in structure of these two classes. In clouds in formation the water particles are much smaller and far more numerous than in clouds in decay; and while the particles in clouds in decay are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye when they fall on a properly lighted micrometer, they are so small in clouds in formation that, if the condensation is taking place rapidly, the particles can not be seen without the aid of a lens of considerable magnifying power. In the former case the number of particles falling per square millimetre is small, while in the latter they are so numerous that it is impossible to count them.

Precipitation.—It is generally considered that near the equator the rains are everywhere heavy and of nearly daily occurrence. Dr. A. Woeikoff shows in a paper on the rainfall of the Malay Archipelago that in many localities—in the open sea, for example—this is not the case. In the region in question some of the wettest and some of the driest stations lie within 1½° north and 1° south of the equator. The most rain falls on the west coast of Sumatra; the more level eastern Sumatra and western Borneo have less rain and also less contrasts. On the northeast peninsula of Celebes the rains are comparatively light, and there is a well-marked dry season. In Java the rainfall is lightest in the east, and the dry season is longer and more sharply defined, so that vegetation has a time of arrest corresponding to our winter.

Records of the relative fall of rain in the day and night, kept for ten years at Sevenoaks, England, by Mr. W. W. Wagstaff, show that the mean annual rainfall for the day was 40 inches and for the night 60 inches; that in winter the nights are much wetter than the days, and are also wetter in spring and summer, but with less marked difference, which is least in summer.

The white vapors or light fogs which form over meadows and in narrow valleys after sunset on bright summer days are ascribed to condensation from evening radiation of the vapors that saturate the air near the ground. A phenomenon of an op-

posite character is described by M. A. Lancaster, of Brussels, when mists were raised by the shining of the sun into a narrow valley when the air was full of moisture after a heavy dew. In a few moments a white vapor rose from the ground, thickening gradually to the height of about a metre, and then stretched along, under the influence of the wind, forming a long ribbon of mist. The vapors behaved exactly like the steam rising from a strongly heated surface of water. New beds of the mist were formed as the sun's rays advanced into the valley, while the former ones disappeared. Similar vapors arose from the trees and shrubs along the road, to disappear very soon without greatly expanding.

None of the fogs in high latitudes, as observed by Prof. W. H. Brewer, are so white and opaque as those seen south of latitude 50°; and they are rarely so opaque that large, dark objects can not be seen at a distance of 200 feet. In the Greenland seas the fogs were, as a rule, very much wetter. Often when the fog was so transparent that objects could be seen for half a mile or even a mile from the ship, the water would drip like rain from the rigging. On returning to the south, where the fogs were very dense and objects could not be seen at a ship's length, there was a marked contrast in their wetness. The air did not appear as if entirely saturated. The dust particles in the air over the southern waterr were ample to collect all the moisture, while in the Greenland fogs condensation went on as if these was not nearly dust enough in the air to supply the demand.

It has been shown by R. H. Scott concerning the difference between fogs as relating to the weather systems that accompany them that at least two distinct classes of phenomena are described under the generic name of "fog." In the case of anticyclonic fogs, no rainfall takes place: the temperature is low in the morning, and a considerable rise takes place during the day; while in the case of cyclonic fogs, rainfall does take place, and the temperature is high in the morning, frequently approaching or even equaling the maximum for the day.

The following definitions of fog, mist, and haze are proposed by a member of the Royal Meteorological Society: Fog, an obscuration due to condensation of aqueous vapor when the particles are too small to be seen by the naked eye; mist, when the particles are large enough to be seen with the naked eye; smoke fog, obscuration without water particles; haze, an obscuration of distant objects so slight that the cause is not visible to the observer.

F. A. Rollo Russell observes that haze is most prevalent when the wind is from the northeast, and is due probably to excess of dust brought about by conflicting currents. The causes of fogs are to a great extent the same as the causes of haze, although radiation in certain states of the air and the ground plays a more conspicuous part. The main cause of fogs is mixture of airs of different temperatures, and the attainment of a size of water particle so much larger than in the case of haze is due to suddenness of mixture, greater humidity, or greater differences of temperature. The conditions favorable to visibility are dryness of the air near the ground level, uniformity of temperature and moisture, radiation below the mean, steady and homogeneous winds through a great depth of the atmosphere, approximation of the temperatures of sea and land, and a number of dust particles less than the mean.

Observations made by Mr. E. D. Fridlander with a form of Aitken's pocket dust counter during a voyage round the world showed that considerable variations in the quantity of dust in the atmosphere often occur in a very short space of time. Dust was found not only in inhabited countries and over the water surfaces immediately adjoining them and up to an altitude of 6,000 to 7,000 feet among the Alps, but it was also found in the open ocean, and that so far away from any land as to preclude the possibility of artificial pollution; and its existence has been directly demonstrated at a height of more than 13,000 feet.

Winds.—The committee of the British Association appointed to consider the effect of wind and atmospheric pressure on the tides reported the conclusions, from information obtained from various parts of England, that the tides are influenced both by atmospheric pressure and by the wind to an extent that considerably affects their height; that the height of about one fourth of the tides is affected by wind; that the atmospheric pressure affecting the tides operates over so wide an area that the local indications given by the barometer at any particular spot do not afford any trustworthy guide as to the effect on the tide of that particular port; that although, so far as the average results go, there can be traced a direct connection between the force and direction of the wind and the variation in the height of the tides, yet there is so much discrepancy in the average results when applied to individual tides that no satisfactory formula can be established for indicating the amount of variation in the height of the tide due to any given force of wind; that the results given in the tables attached to the report relating to atmospheric pressure indicate that the effect of this is greater than has generally been allowed, a variation of half an inch from the average pressure causing a variation of 15 inches in the height of the tides.

In a discussion of the scientific aspect of balloon voyages, Prof. von Bezold, starting with the fundamental physical principles which underlie the events taking place in cyclones and anticyclones as also in the general atmospheric circulation, proceeded to show the necessity for more exact measurements of temperature and humidity in the upper strata of the air, and of ascertaining the height at which air passes over from a cyclone into an anticyclone.

Thunderstorms.—Prof. von Bezold, speaking on the unstable equilibrium that precedes a thunderstorm, observes that the fact that in the interior most thunderstorms occur in the afternoon and during the summer, whereas near the coast they are most frequent at night and in the winter, shows that there must be different causes for the instability. As a matter of fact the author shows that not only overheating of the lower layers of air, but also excessive cooling of the upper layers, must lead to unstable equilibrium and a correspondingly powerful upward current of air. A similarly unstable state is brought about by the sudden solidification of strongly cooled water drops, or the condensation of air highly supersaturated with moisture. The conditions for realizing these states are different in the interior and at the coast or over the sea, and the mode of formation of a thunderstorm is correspondingly different.

Mr. H. Harries has shown, in the Royal Meteorological Society, that hail and thunderstorms are not, as has been supposed, extremely rare in the arctic regions. He has examined 100 logs of vessels that have visited those quarters and 75 of them gave records of hail having been encountered at some time or other. Thunderstorms are not so freely mentioned as hail, but they have been observed in seven months out of the twelve—most frequently in August.

Miscellaneous.—The International Meteorological Congress, which met in Paris in September, was attended by directors of meteorological stations

from nearly every country in the world. The United States was represented by Mr. Rotch, of Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts, and Mr. J. Page, of the Hydrographic Office, Washington. M. Mascart, of France, presided. The resolutions adopted concerned the provision of thermometer shelters and uniformity in the models of them; the addition of symbols to those already adopted for distant and sheet lightning, for lightning and thunder, and the classification of showers with respect to these phenomena; recommended observation, in the present condition of the science, of the duration of sunlight rather than its intensity; and advised a uniform height of a metre and a half for pluviometers. A committee report on the adaptation of aëronautics to meteorology recognized its great importance, and advised that scientific ascensions be encouraged and multiplied; that whether with free or fixed balloons they be made simultaneously from different stations; that while specific instruments could not at present be recommended, those employed in simultaneous ascensions be identical in character; that as prompt publication as possible is important of the actual observations, especially of those made in simultaneous ascensions; that observations in captive balloons be executed regularly; and that "in view of the satisfactory results which kites carrying registering instruments to the height of 2,000 metres have given at Blue Hill, it is desirable that like researches be undertaken elsewhere." Another committee reported that an international organization for the observation of clouds had been effected, in which nearly all the countries participated, and observations either direct or indirect and photo-grammetrical were now made in Sweden, Norway, Russia, France, Prussia, and the United States, and photogrammetric stations would shortly be installed in Hungary and India, and at Manilla, Batavia, and Sydney.

An historical investigation made by Mr. H. C. Russell, of New South Wales, of the theory of a weather cycle of nineteen years, has resulted in an apparent confirmation of it. The investigation was made by means of a comparison of the notices of droughts that are found in the records of recent times, and in modern and ancient times as far back as they occur. Droughts are selected rather than any other special feature because, their effects being more intense, they are more likely to receive attention. A weak point in the evidence adduced by the author is that history has not kept a regular and continuous record of droughts, but has recorded them only when they become very prominent. It has, on the other hand, the strong point that all the data that history gives us is in favor of the nineteen years' cycle. First, Mr. Russell finds that during the whole period from the foundation of the colony of New South Wales to 1896—one hundred and eight years—the most pronounced droughts have recurred regularly every nineteen years. Indian droughts seem to have coincided with Australian ones in many instances. Examining historical records previous to the Australian era, the author finds that of 52 repetitions of droughts possible on his theory since A. D. 900, 44 are mentioned as having occurred at various places on the earth, and all at dates that fit well into the nineteen-year period. In the years before Christ, mentions of 20 droughts are found, all of which, with one exception, occurred at intervals which are multiples of nineteen years. Besides these "great droughts" another set of dry periods, more intense and relatively shorter than the first series, were found, falling regularly between pairs of the more extensive ones, and also marking a nineteen-year period. Further, 69 records of falls of red dust "obviously a proof of drought somewhere, otherwise the dust could not rise," and proofs of drought entirely apart from the others, and "recorded not as droughts but as marvels," all of which "fit into the nineteen years' cycle." The author is continuing his investigation, and is preparing a paper in which he will try to show a connection between this weather cycle and the lunar cycle of nineteen years.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe has shown that geology and agriculture, as well as meteorology, are interested in the part played by the small quantity of carbonic-acid gas that exists in the atmosphere. The leaves absorb and eliminate a portion; the falling raindrops and the surface water of the ocean absorb another portion; it is exhaled from the lungs, and given off in still greater quantities from every burning substance. It may accumulate temporarily in some regions, but slow diffusion and swifter winds carry it away. It ought to diminish as we ascend above the earth's surface, but the rapidly rising and falling currents of air tend to preserve a fairly uniform mixture very much as they do in the case of water vapor. Evidently there is a general balance between the production and absorption of carbonic-acid gas, so that, like the temperature of the air and the quantity of rain or any other meteorological element, we find no great progressive secular increase or diminution.

Some interesting general conclusions are drawn by Prof. Ramann from his researches on the richness of the water content of wooded soils. The experiments were prosecuted at Eberswalde in 1893, when the spring was dry, on a sandy, slightly clayey soil, with a dry subsoil. Compact soils proved to contain less moisture than cultivated soils; and soils which had been bare for a long time were no exceptions to the rule. The dry periods of the spring, till the beginning of the vegetal activity of the trees and the opening of the leaves, exercised no sensible influence on the richness in water of the soils of a compact mass. After the appearance of foliage, there was first a rapid and then a slower, continuous drying out of the deeper strata of the soil. On tilled lands kept clear of weeds the upper strata were not dried below 5 or at most 10 centimetres, while the deeper strata suffered only an insignificant loss of water. During the dry period of the spring of 1893 the water content of the soil fell for a notable depth to half, and in many cases to a third of the normal. These observations are of course valid only as to soils like those on which they were made, and other results might be obtained with other, especially with clay soils.

Some noteworthy facts in the audibility of fog signals have been commented upon by Prof. H. A. Hazen in the "American Meteorological Journal." A passenger steamer had grounded on Great Gull island about 5,000 feet due west of a fog signal which was sounding at the time. The siren had been heard to a distance of 20 miles under favorable circumstances, but the captain of another steamer, which approached the island from the west at the time of the accident, said that his lookout was not able to hear any sounds as they approached the island, whereas, after passing, the whistle could be plainly heard.

The most prominent feature of the climate as shown in the record of results of meteorological observations at Boroma, on the Zambesi river, in 16° south latitude, is the contrast between the dry and wet seasons. The approach of the rainy season is announced by lightning in the north and northeast during October; rain begins in November, and continues, on and off, for about five months; hail also occasionally occurs during thunderstorms. The dry season begins in April, and till the follow-

ing November no measurable quantity of rain falls. It is worthy of remark that during the seven dry months, though under a tropical sun, vegetation is not arrested, although even slight dew is very rarely observed. The daily barometric range is very regular, and amounts to about 0·15 inch. The atmospheric waves are so similar that the barometric curves overlie each other as nearly as possible; depressions such as are frequent in our latitudes do not occur at any part of the year; even the passage of a thunderstorm is not shown upon the barograph traces. The absolute highest temperature recorded was 109·9° F., in November, and the lowest 54·5° F., in August. The annual rainfall amounted to 29·6 inches, of which 10 inches fell in December. The greatest amount observed in twenty-four hours was only 1 inch.

METHODISTS. I. Methodist Episcopal Church.—One hundred and forty-five annual organizations are included in the plan of episcopal visitation of this Church, of which 124 are classed as conferences, 9 as mission conferences, and 12 as missions. The statistical tables of the Church, as published in the "Methodist Yearbook" for 1897, give it 21 bishops, 17,234 traveling ministers in full connection and on trial, 14,086 local preachers, 2,825,694 lay members and probationers, 30,849 Sunday schools, with 355,899 officers and teachers and 2,607,241 pupils, 25,849 churches, valued at $109,641,191, and 10,059 parsonages, having a probable value of $16,880,417. The number of baptisms during the year was 88,360 of children, and 118,315 of adults.

The total sales of the two publishing houses—in New York and Cincinnati—with their depositories at Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., and Detroit, Mich., for 1896, amounted to $7,950,096. The aggregate amount of sales since the division of the Church in 1844 is returned at $60,679,380.

The receipts of the Sunday-school Union for 1895 were returned to the General Conference as having been $23,889; and for the four years ending with that year, $96,150. The receipts of the Tract Society for 1895 were $20,653.

The National Association of Local Preachers was organized in 1858, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland in 1883. Its objects as set forth in its charter are to unite more closely all accredited local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to promote education and temperance, and to secure pecuniary relief for sick and disabled members. It is composed of delegates chosen by local and conference associations, who have the exclusive right of voting when a yea-and-nay vote is taken, and local preachers attending and having themselves enrolled, who may participate in the business and vote on general questions. It holds annual meetings, and has about 300 members. It owns and controls Taylor University, at Upland, Ind., publishes the "Local Preachers' Magazine," and maintains an aid society.

The organization of the young people of this Church was first agitated in 1872, when a memorial of the "Church Lyceum" was presented to the General Conference. Several societies were formed, independent of one another. A general desire being felt for a single organization, the representatives of five of these bodies met in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1889, and formed the Epworth League. This society was formally recognized by the General Conference of 1892. At the celebration of its seventh anniversary, during the General Conference of 1896, it had 16,306 regular chapters and 4,663 junior chapters, with an aggregate of 1,500,000 members. The League is managed by a Board of Control, the members of which are partly appointed by the bishops and partly elected by General Conference districts.

Twenty-three deaconesses' homes in the United States, 7 in Germany and Switzerland, 6 in India and Malaysia, 1 in China, and 1 at Cape Palmas, Africa, with a number not specified under the care of conferences and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, return 630 deaconesses and probationers, with property valued at $644,175, 6,250 meetings held or assisted in, 3,767 sick cared for in hospitals, and 1,630 sick cared for in their homes.

Ten institutions for children, 10 hospitals, 6 homes for the aged, 1 mission institute, 8 missionary (woman) and deaconesses training schools, 28 City Evangelization Unions (organized into a National Union), and 8 historical societies are enumerated in the "Methodist Yearbook" as being under Methodist direction.

The annual meeting of the College Presidents' Association of this Church was held at Evanston, Ill., Nov. 17 and 18. President H. W. Rogers, of Northwestern University, presided. A paper by Dr. Planz, President of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., favored the grouping of the institutions of the Church about a few larger universities as centers, where most liberal provisions might be afforded for post-graduate study. Other papers were on "Teaching Religion in Colleges," by Chancellor McDowell, of Denver, Col.; "College Morals and College Discipline," by Dr. C. H. Payne, of the Board of Education; "To fulfill its Ideal should the Church College include a College Church?" by President Warren, of Boston University; and a general discussion took place of the question, "What should be the Educational Policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" The principals of academies and preparatory schools were invited to meet with the association at its next session, with a view to forming an organization of schools of that class.

Church Extension Society.—The General Committee on Church Extension met in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5. The receipts for the year were reported to have been $226,753—viz., $145,831 for the general fund available for donations and $80,922 for the Loan fund (for loans only). Four hundred and seventy-one formal applications for donations or loans had been received, of which 367 were granted, and allowed donations of $23,700 and loans of $89,050. These amounts were considerably below what were asked by the churches. In the great majority of the 104 cases of applications declined the refusal was on account of lack of funds. "The value of the Loan fund in Church extension," the report avers, "has been fully established. It has afforded temporary aid in the general work of the board which would not have been possible without it." The capital of this fund, including annuity funds, had nearly reached a million dollars, and in the use of this capital and of loans returned the board had been able to afford temporary aid to churches by loans of more than $2,000,000. The collection of loans had been greatly hindered by the severe financial depression. The board were instructed to maintain a vigorous and strict administration of the Loan fund, but authorized where the borrowing church can not pay the principal without great sacrifice to extend the loan on condition of payment of the interest to date and prompt payments in the future. The sum of $303,225 was decided upon as the amount to be asked from the annual conferences during the ensuing year, and to be appropriated to them in turn. The reception of a legacy of $5,000 was reported to the General Committee during the meeting.

Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.—The General Committee of the Freed-

men's Aid and Southern Education Society met in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 9 and 10. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1896, had been $214,071, and the expenditures $212,922. Twenty-two schools were sustained among the colored people, including 1 theological seminary, with 4 teachers and 96 students; 10 schools of collegiate grade, with 161 professors and 3,242 students; and 11 academical schools, with 52 teachers and 4,881 students. Twenty-two schools were also sustained among the whites—namely, 3 colleges, with 74 professors and 1,248 students, and 19 academies, with 71 teachers and 2,210 students. The whole number of teachers in all the schools, including 96 "practice teachers" in colored schools and 25 in white schools, was 477, and of students 8,396. Of these students, 225 were preparing for the ministry, 226 were taking courses in medicine, 10 were studying law, and 1,540 colored students were enrolled in manual training and trade departments. The total value of the property of the schools was $1,978,800. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year of $64,225 to the schools, and $45,450 for other purposes.

Missionary Society.—The seventy-eighth annual meeting of the General Missionary Committee was held in Detroit, Mich., beginning Nov. 11. The receipts for the year ending Oct. 31 had been $1,221,258, and the expenditures $1,409,112. The indebtedness of the treasury at the close of the year was $299,054, having been diminished $15,288 during the year. The receipts to the account of "special gifts" had been $43,410, which, with the amount ($18,421) on hand at the beginning of the year, made $61,831 available for the purposes for which the gifts were intended. Of this amount, $42,889 had been paid out. The ordinary receipts and those for "special gifts" combined showed an increase of $22,009 in the total receipts for the year. The sum given as the amount of the receipts included the avails—$78,098—of a special collection taken for paying the debt of the society. Appropriations were made for the next year's work as follow: *Foreign missions:* China, $114,011; Japan, $48,576; Korea, $14,285; India, $133,058; Malaysia, $9,378; Germany, $30,350; Switzerland, $7,500; Norway, $12,760; Sweden, $16,724; Denmark, $7,589; Finland and St. Petersburg, $4,650; Bulgaria, $11,371; Italy, $41,000; South America (Chili, Peru, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, etc.), $71,348; Mexico, $49,500; Africa (Liberia and the Congo Mission Conference), $14,700; total for foreign missions, $586,800. *Missions in the United States:* White work in the South (Delaware and Maryland excepted), $46,538; colored work, mostly in the South, $43,545; other English-speaking missions, $186,907; missions to non-English-speaking populations (Welsh, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish, German, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Bohemian and Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, and Hebrew), $146,756; American Indians, $8,937; total for domestic missions, $432,693; miscellaneous appropriations, $120,000; grand total of appropriations for 1897, $1,139,493.

Woman's Societies.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was held in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 21. The receipts of the society for the year had been $139,218, and the expenditures $138,129. The property held by the society, consisting of schoolhouses, homes, etc., was valued at $465,800. A debt which amounted at the close of 1893 to nearly $50,000 had been reduced nearly one half, without having to withdraw any of the teachers from the field. Supplies had been sent out during the year to families of frontier ministers to the value of $70,000. Reports were made of the condition of industrial homes at Greensboro and Asheville, N. C., Orangeburg and Camden, S. C.: 8 mission homes and deaconnesses' homes in Utah; the Mothers' Jewels Home; the Watts de Peyster Home, at Tivoli, N. Y.; and the Glen Industrial Home, Cincinnati. A gift of 40 acres of land had been received from Mrs. Mary Eldridge by the New Mexico and Arizona Mission, on which an adobe house had been erected. Special reports were made of missionary work among the Indians, particularly the Navajoes.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in Rochester, N. Y., beginning Oct. 29. The income of the society for the year had been $285,770, or $3,457 less than the receipts of the previous year. Twenty-five missionaries had been sent out—a larger number than in any previous year except 1888, when 26 were commissioned. The society supported 170 missionaries, of whom 22 were medical; 750 Bible readers, assistants, and teachers; 390 day schools, with about 12,000 pupils; 50 boarding schools, with about 4,000 pupils; 11 orphanages, with 450 orphans; 10 training schools, with 200 pupils; and 14 hospitals and dispensaries, administering to about 60,000 women annually. The society issues much literature, having circulated 1,000,000 pages of leaflets during the year and publishing 3 English and 1 German periodicals in the United States and 5 in India in as many languages, while the young women connected with the school at Nagasaki, Japan, publish a paper quarterly. Many of the missionaries in foreign countries were giving attention to literature for women and children, and had translated several books. The society owned in India, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, South America, Bulgaria, and Italy real estate to the aggregate value of more than $400,000, and held an invested fund of $25,000, the interest of which was reserved for the publication of its zenana papers in India. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year to the amount of $327,309.

General Conference.—The twenty-second General Conference met in Cleveland, Ohio, May 1. A question was raised during the process of organization concerning the eligibility of four women who had been returned as lay delegates. In the formal protest which was presented on the subject their eligibility was challenged on the grounds—

"1. That prior to 1868 only ministers, and they under specific conditions, were eligible to membership in the General Conference.

"2. That provision was constitutionally made for the admission of laymen, under certain specified conditions, and that laymen were seated in the General Conference in 1872.

"3. That the history of the movement culminating in the admission of lay representation shows that the Church did not contemplate nor intend the election of women; that whenever attention was called to the subject it was definitely understood that women were not eligible under the constitution.

"4. That in 1888 five women were elected, and the credentials of four of them were presented; that the question of eligibility was referred to a special Committee on Eligibility, which committee reported women to be ineligible under the constitution.

"5. That the General Conference adopted the said report declaring women ineligible, and pursuant thereto declared the seats vacant which they came to fill, and seated the first reserves in said seats.

"6. That a proposition to alter the constitution so as to admit women was submitted to the Church, and lost for the want of more than 2,000 votes than it received.

"7. That the action of the General Conference of 1892 did not reverse the action of 1888 declaring

women ineligible, or take any action equivalent to a reversal of the same.

"8. That the proposition submitted previous to 1892 was resubmitted during the year and lost; and that therefore all women professedly elected, though their credentials are in proper form, are not eligible to membership in this General Conference."

The question was referred to a committee partly appointed by the delegates in their several General Conference districts and partly appointed by the bishops. While the subject was pending, a communication was received from three of the women delegates (the fourth, from China, not having yet arrived) offering—in the belief "that were the Conference relieved from the tension which our presence occasions, it might speedily devise a plan of admission upon which the great majority of the members could agree"—"to relinquish all claims to membership in your honorable body, and await such a settlement of a long-vexed question as your wisdom may devise, confident that your action will embody the spirit of the golden rule." The fourth woman delegate subsequently withdrew also. The report of a majority of the committee to whom the subject was referred held that the challenge was not sustained, and that the lady delegates were not ineligible to the body. The report of the minority presented a historical review of the question and arguments deduced from it, and found that the challenge of the eligibility of the women was sustained; that the elections of women by the lay electoral conferences were illegal acts; and "that to seat the claimants would tend to destroy all respect for the constitution of the Church and for the decisions and interpretations of the General Conference." The question was recommitted for the purpose of securing a report upon which all could agree, and in pursuance of this the following was presented:

"Your Committee on Eligibility respectfully submits the following report:

"We agree on the following points:

"1. That the question of eligibility is a constitutional question.

"2. That the General Conference has full power in its judicial capacity to interpret the constitution, the question being raised on a case which properly invokes the judicial function.

"3. That the terms of ¶ 62 are such as to admit of serious doubt and raise questions on which your committee is unable to agree.

"We therefore recommend for your consideration, first, that under ¶ 68 the General Conference act upon the following:

"That § 2, ¶ 67, be altered by striking out all the words in said section following the word 'provided' in the fifth line of said section, and substitute the following:

"'That no person shall be chosen a delegate to the General Conference or to an electoral conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election; and provided, also, that no conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate, provided, that where there shall be in any conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction'; so that the entire section shall read:

"'SEC. 2. The General Conference shall not allow more than 1 ministerial representative for every 14 members of an annual conference, nor of a less number than 1 for every 45, nor of more than 2 lay delegates for any annual conference; provided, that no person shall be chosen a delegate to the General Conference or to an electoral conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding his or her election; and provided, also, that no conference shall be denied the privilege of 1 ministerial and 1 lay delegate, provided, nevertheless, that where there shall be in any conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction.'

"*Resolved*, That, the foregoing having received a majority of two thirds of this General Conference, the bishops be and are hereby instructed to submit to the several annual conferences, at their first sessions following the adjournment of this General Conference, the foregoing alteration of § 2 of ¶ 67 for the concurrence of the members of said annual conferences; and if it shall be found that a majority of three fourths of all the members of the several annual conferences concur in such alteration, they shall declare the fact through the official papers of the Church, proclaiming that § 2 of ¶ 67 has been amended as above, in accordance with the provision 68 of the Discipline.

"*Resolved*, That, in consideration of the general desire for the early and final settlement of the whole question, and in view of the proposed submission to the annual conferences, we recommend that no formal decision of the question of eligibility be made at this time.

"The challenge not having been judicially passed upon, those occupying the seats in question do so under a title in dispute, yet without prejudice to the rights of either challengers or challenged, and without establishing a precedent."

This was adopted by a vote of 425 to 98.

A communication from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, announcing the appointment of a commission of federation with power to enter into negotiation with similar commissions that may be appointed by other Methodist bodies with a view to abating hurtful competitions and the waste of men and money in home and foreign fields, was referred to the Board of Bishops.

A minute was adopted justifying the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and showing why it should be regarded as permanent.

A proposition was adopted for submission to the vote of the Church in the usual form to make the number of lay delegates from each conference to the General Conference equal to the number of ministerial delegates the conference is entitled to send.

An address was adopted to the President of the United States in favor of international arbitration. A petition to Congress was adopted that it authorize the President to negotiate with the European powers most immediately interested, with reference to putting an end to the atrocities in Armenia.

The Board of Control of the Epworth League was made to consist of 15 members appointed by the bishops, one of whom should be a bishop and president of the League and the Board of Control, and one member from each General Conference district, to be elected by the General Conference delegates of those districts, and was directed to meet twice in each quadrennium. With regard to the fraternity of the Epworth League with the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the General Conference resolved:

"The need and demand for the Epworth League as a distinctively denominational young people's society have been fully demonstrated by its wonder-

ful growth and healthful influence in all departments of our Church work. We believe there is as much reason for a denominational young people's society as for a denominational Sunday school or a denominational church. We are ready for fraternal co-operation in the broad work in which all Christians unite, and in which each society preserves its identity and does its special work in its own way. We favor fraternal local unions with all young people where such local unions do not take the name of any one society. We can not, therefore, consent that Epworth Leagues shall become known in such unions as Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor, as asked by the memorials, since we have been constituted by the General Conference as Epworth Leagues of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cherishing most friendly feeling for all, we deprecate any plan which would tend to attract our young people away from our own peculiar forms of work."

In declaring Bishops Thomas Bowman and Randolph S. Foster unable, on account of their advanced age, to perform the full duties of bishops for four years longer, the Conference recorded its gratitude to God "for the extraordinary services rendered by these venerated and beloved servants of the Church in the various capacities which they filled prior to their election to the episcopacy, and particularly for the distinguished ability with which they have filled the office of general superintendent for nearly a quarter of a century; for the purity of their character and lives, the sweetness of their spirit, and the fidelity to the interests of the Church which has uniformly characterized their official life and administration"; left them at liberty to select their residences; proffered them welcome on all occasions; and advised the Book Committee to make the most generous appropriations for their support. The following resolution was passed with reference to the election of a colored bishop: "In the election of bishops there should be no discrimination on account of race or color; but men should be chosen because of their worth and fitness for the position. In the presence of this statement often reiterated by various bodies of our Church, we believe the time has come when the General Conference may safely and wisely choose a bishop from among our 1,700 ministers of African descent." In the election that afterward took place a colored candidate received a considerable number of votes, but not enough to elect him. The Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D., and the Rev. Earl Cranston, D. D., were chosen bishops.

Episcopal residences were established at Boston or vicinity, New York or vicinity, Buffalo, Philadelphia or vicinity, Washington, Chattanooga, New Orleans or Fort Worth, Cincinnati or vicinity, Detroit, Chicago or vicinity, St. Louis, Topeka or Omaha, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco or Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore. The rule authorizing the bishops to select their residences every four years according to seniority was modified so as to provide that no place shall be open to selection which is already occupied by an effective bishop. It was ordered that the bishops shall be required to live at the residences they select. Missionary-Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, was also declared non-effective, and a minute was adopted respecting him recording that "with a deep sense of the intrepid heroism which has characterized his career as a pioneer missionary in California, in Australasia, India, and South America, in Africa prior to his appointment as missionary bishop when past sixty years of age, and for twelve years since that appointment, his fervor and power as a preacher, his astonishing success as an evangelist, and the permanency of the fruits of his labors, and also with an affection for him which has increased with every hardship he has endured, we profoundly regret that a similar fidelity to conviction to that which has always characterized him compels us to this conclusion." The Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., was elected Missionary Bishop of Africa to succeed him.

A rule was adopted, having special relation to conditions in Germany, permitting any annual conference to receive any synod, conference, Church society, or other body of Christians agreeing in doctrines with this Church, bodily into its communion —the members of the same to be as fully members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and entitled to their privileges as if they had been individually received in the usual way.

The resolutions on temperance declared that "the Christian's only attitude toward the liquor traffic is that of relentless hostility, and that all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who enjoy the elective franchise should use that solemn trust so as to promote the rescue of our country from the guilt and dishonor which have been brought upon it by a criminal complicity with the liquor traffic." A memorial to Congress was determined upon asking for such an adjustment of the internal-revenue laws "as not to seem to legalize the traffic in ardent spirits in sections of the Union when prohibitory laws exist. The people of the Church were asked to aid in the enforcement of all restrictions of the liquor traffic found in State and municipal statutes and ordinances. A protest was made against the use of any property under the control of the United States Government for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, and a pending bill prohibiting such sale in the Capitol building was approved.

A proposition to remove from the Book of Discipline the clauses specifying certain amusements as improper for Christians to indulge in was rejected, and the rule and its specifications were left unchanged.

In view of the law enacted in the State of Florida to prevent the association of white and colored teachers in the same school or in a boarding house connected with a school, the Conference, deprecating such legislation as "repugnant to the genius of our Christian civilization and sympathizing with the Congregationalists who are suffering under the enforcement of the law," proffered its approval to any efforts that may be made to contest its constitutionality or secure its repeal.

The Conference gave its approval to the demand for a permanent tribunal of international arbitration "as a rational and Christian substitute among the English-speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war," and suggested that it be established immediately. Denominations representing 27,000,000 of the people of the United States having given up all dependence on the General Government for financial aid in the support of their schools among the Indians, the immediate cessation of all appropriations in aid of denominational schools among that people, now limited to a single denomination, was demanded.

II. Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—The estimate of the statistics of this Church for 1896—the reports of the conferences not having been fully tabulated at the time of preparing this article—gives it 5,861 ministers, 13,673 churches, and 1,437,672 members.

The missionary collections for 1895 amounted to $240,802, in addition to which $70,349 were collected by the Woman's Board, making a total of $311,151. The society maintains missions among Germans, Indians, and Cubans (in Florida) in the United States, and foreign missions in China, Japan, Brazil, and Mexico. The foreign missions

returned 105 missionaries (including wives), 113 native traveling preachers, 155 native helpers, 7,888 members, 71 day and boarding schools with 2,081 pupils, 247 Sunday schools with 6,862 pupils, 19 Epworth Leagues with 587 members, 1 hospital and 3 dispensaries, at which 12,015 patients were treated during the year, and property valued at $458,406.

The Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society aided in the year 1895–'96, through its Central Committee, 21 parsonages in the amount of $5,475, while the local organizations aided 39 parsonages in the amount of $1,584; and supplies were sent out to the amount of $3,096. The society publishes and distributes a considerable literature; sustains a mountain work; is collecting building money for a school at London, Ky.; has a school at Brevard, near Asheville, N. C., with 36 pupils, for which the citizens of the place have given land for a site; has a home and school at Greenville, Tenn., with a building nearly completed; sustains a Cuban mission work with 2 day schools, 4 teachers, and 150 pupils, and a new building at Ybor City approaching completion; and maintains city mission work, employing 9 missionaries, in several large cities. The total receipts of the society for the year were $17,500, or $9,301 more than the receipts of the previous year.

The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions received for the year ending in April, 1896, $121,157 and expended $73,398. The whole amount of the appropriations made at the annual meeting for the ensuing year was $93,300; of which sum $27,960 were for the missions in China, $14,225 for those in Brazil, $37,965 for those in Mexico, and $6,150 for those in the Indian Territory.

III. African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The statistical summary of this Church, published in the "Independent" for Jan. 7, 1897, gives it for 1896 4,680 ministers, 4,850 churches, and 615,854 members.

The General Conference met in Wilmington, N. C., May 4. The financial secretary reported that the Church had collected for general expenses during the past four years $351,942. The report of the secretary of education represented that work in that department was increasing. The sum of $269,762 had been applied to it during the past four years, in addition to which amounts had been spent for the improvement of property which would swell the total to $301,026. Fifty-two schools had been sustained, with 167 teachers and 5,533 students. During the past twelve years the colleges of the Church had sent out 496 graduates. The school property was valued at $571,532. The editor and publisher of the "African Methodist Episcopal Church Review" reported that that publication had been self-sustaining during the past four years, and had a small balance in hand.

The business of the Conference consisted chiefly in provision for the business, benevolent, and educational enterprises of the Church. The Rev. William B. Derrick, the Rev. James H. Armstrong, and the Rev. James C. Embree were elected bishops. Other officers elected were manager of the Book Concern, editor of the "Christian Recorder" (the weekly newspaper organ of the Church), secretary of missions, editor of the "African Methodist Episcopal Church Review," secretary for the Sunday-school Union, corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Church Extension Department, and secretary of education.

The editor-elect of the "Church Review" being a layman, the Conference decided to commit the editing of the books, which had been under the charge of that officer, in the hands of a committee of the bishops. Reports were received from the educational institutions—Wilberforce University, the largest and most influential colored school in America; Allen University, South Carolina; and Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas. A resolution was presented and referred, looking to the admission of women as delegates in the General Conference.

IV. African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.—According to the summary of statistics given by the "Independent" newspaper in its review of the Churches of the United States for 1896, this Church has 2,561 ministers, 1,615 churches, and 492,888 members.

The General Conference met at Mobile, Ala., May 6. More than 300 delegates attended it, representing 34 States, Canada, and Africa. Legislation was enacted for the further development of the educational, missionary, Christian Endeavor, and publication work of the denomination. The Rev. George W. Clinton, the Rev. Jehu Holliday, and the Rev. John B. Small were chosen additional bishops.

A celebration of the one hundredth year of the existence of this Church was held in the city of New York during twelve days, beginning Oct. 1. In connection with the event a detailed history of the Church was published in the "Star of Zion," its newspaper organ. It originated in the withdrawal, in 1796, of James Varick and other colored men from the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, under a feeling of the existence of caste prejudice among the white members preventing the freest and fullest development of the religious life of the colored members. Permission was obtained from Bishop Asbury for these colored men to hold meetings by themselves, and an old stable, afterward occupied as a cabinetmaker's shop, was secured as a place for worship. A Church organization was formed three years later, trustees were elected, and a church, called Zion Church, was erected on the corner of Church and Leonard Streets. This church gave its name to the denomination—African Methodist Episcopal Church (Zion), under which designation the Church was incorporated in 1801. In the same year the Church was recognized by the visitation of a fraternal delegate from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. White preachers from this Church were employed to serve the congregation for the first twenty years. The first three colored preachers were ordained elders in 1821 by elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first conference was held in 1821, under the presidency of the Rev. William Phœbus, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, when Elder James Varick, the founder of the Church, was chosen bishop or superintendent. The Discipline, with the articles of religion and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had been adopted in 1820. The Church, with 70 members at its organization, had grown slowly, and now had less than 500 members, all in the State of New York, and property valued at about $35,000. After 1823 it began to extend into other Central and Eastern States, but could not gain a foothold in the slave States. In 1860 it had 85 organized congregations, 64 church buildings, 5 annual conferences, 4,600 members, $248,000 of property, and occupied territory in 11 States. The organization of churches in the South was begun in 1863, under the ministrations of Bishop Joseph J. Clinton and Elder James W. Hood, now bishop, when the first North Carolina Conference was organized. The Church now has one or more conferences in nearly every Southern State. It has in all 36 regularly organized conferences in the United States and Canada, and 1 missionary annual conference in Africa: 1,750 organizations, 411,000 members, and 1,600 churches owned by the denomination, with church and other property valued at $2,750,130; 2,250 ministers,

elders, and deacons; a publication house at Charlotte, N. C.; 17 educational institutions of high grade, including Livingston College, at Salisbury, N. C., Jones University, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Atkinson College, at Madisonville, Ky., and Greenville College, at Greenville, Tenn.; and occupies territory in 36 States of the Union, Canada, Africa, and the islands of the sea. It publishes a weekly general newspaper, a "Quarterly Review," an official directory, Sunday-school literature, a college magazine ("The Livingstonia"), and of books, the Discipline, 3 histories, a hymnal containing 29 hymns by its own ministers, 4 books of sermons, a number of pamphlets, and smaller publications by authors who are members of the Church; and has in press a "Centennial History," by Bishop Hood.

Representatives of other Methodist Episcopal Churches of both the white and colored races took part in the celebrations and tendered the sympathies of the bodies they represented. Bishop J. W. Hood, senior bishop of the Church, presided at the opening meeting; Bishop Charles W. Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the opening sermon; and Bishop W. B. Derrick, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the address of welcome. Other persons presided at the succeeding meetings. Papers were read and addresses made on subjects pertaining to the history, growth, and work of the Zion Church; the "Relations of the Union African Methodist Episcopal Church to the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church," by Bishop J. H. Cook, of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church; the "Relations of the Colored Methodist Episcopal to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church," by the Rev. C. H. Phillips, D. D., editor of the "Christian Index"; "The Attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the other Protestant Denominations," by the Rev. Hutchens Bishop; on subjects related to missions, the Young People, and the Christian Endeavor Societies; the literature of the Church; the Christian Sabbath. The subject of "Religious Education the Hope of the Afro-American" was presented by the Rev. T. H. Johnson, D. D., editor of the "Christian Recorder" of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; "The Resources of Africa" were described, with especial reference to African emigration, by Bishop H. M. Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. One day was designated as "Woman's Day," when Mrs. Hood, wife of Bishop Hood, presided, and papers were read by women of the Church on "Woman's Work in the Missionary Field"; "Our Women Preachers and their Influence"; "Woman as a Philanthropist"; "Woman in the Pioneer Work of the Church"; "Woman in the Literary Field"; "Woman's Influence in the Antislavery Movement"; "The Old Ship of Zion"; and "Africa as it was and is, from Sacred and Profane Sources," the last paper being by Mrs. Hilgard, a returned missionary from Africa. The exercises concluded Nov. 2 with a public meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, at which the Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor of the city of New York, presided, and a banquet.

V. Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.—According to the address of Bishop J. H. Cook at the centennial celebration of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, this body was the result of the withdrawal of Peter Spencer and other colored Methodists from Asbury Church, Wilmington, Del., in 1805, who formed a local church called "Ezion Church." In 1823 Mr. Spencer and William Anderson founded the Union Church of African members. In organizing churches in various places, Mr. Spencer established schools wherever it was possible, and insisted on the support of them. He died in Wilmington, Del., July 25, 1843. This Church has not enjoyed the numerical and educational growth that have fallen to the lot of the larger Methodist Episcopal Churches of colored members, having been kept back, Bishop Cook represented, by the failure in early times to establish an itinerant system, to make provisions for the support of pastors, and to promote an educated ministry. The statistical reports of this church for 1896 give it 62 ministers, 60 churches, and 2,642 members.

VI. Methodist Protestant Church.—The report of the Committee on Statistics to the General Conference gave the following numbers: Of ministers and preachers, 1,550; of unstationed ministers and preachers, 1,116; of members of the Church, 179,092; of probationers, 4,624; of churches, 2,267; of parsonages, 484; value of church property (not including college property), $4,519,357; number of Christian Endeavor Societies, 595, with 27,693 members; of Sunday schools, 2,018, with 17,567 officers and teachers and 107,490 pupils. The figures show an increase in four years of 65 ministers and preachers, 37,821 members, and $967,998 in the value of church property. The reported number of members includes 94 members of the Japan mission.

The report of the Committee on Publishing Houses showed that the publishing house at Pittsburg had an excess of $53,437 of assets over liabilities, and the house at Baltimore of $8,271.

The Board of Missions had received $52,261 during the past four years, and had distributed $52,491. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had distributed $17,822. The foreign mission is in Japan, where reports were made to the mission conference in 1895 from 10 charges with 25 appointments and 17 Sunday schools, 275 full members of the Church, and 44 probationers. Two native theological graduates and 3 additional missionaries had been added to the force, and the whole number of missionaries was 15. The school of the Woman's Society at Yokohama returned 50 pupils, with 2 missionaries, and 1 missionary and 4 native Bible readers were engaged in evangelistic work at Nagoya.

The seventeenth quadrennial General Conference met at Kansas City, Mo., May 15. Dr. J. W. Hering, of Westminster, Md., a layman, was re-elected president. The president made an opening address relating to his official transactions during the interim since the preceding General Conference. No powers are attached to the office except the purely ministerial one of receiving and answering such official correspondence as might be addressed to him. Such correspondence usually grew out of differences of opinion in regard to Church law as bearing on the duties of the writers of the letters. Recognizing that he had no authority to make a binding decision in any case, the president had simply given such advice and counsel as he deemed wise. The president reported the result of the vote of the annual conferences on three overtures that had been sent down by the previous General Conference. The first overture, to insert in the constitution clauses prohibiting the election of women as representatives to the General Conference, was lost, 13 conferences voting against it to only 1 in favor of it, while 5 conferences were reported as not voting. The second and third overtures, recognizing presidents of Christian Endeavor Societies and relating to the election of stewards, were carried. A new overture concerning the position of women in the Church was sent down, declaring, in the affirmative form, that "the General Conference shall consist of an equal number of ministers, either male or female, and laymen, either men or women; *Resolved*, That women be made eligible to the order of elder in the Church." Another overture

sent down proposed that the General Conference meet every six years instead of every four years, as now. A committee appointed several years before on revision of the Articles of Faith reported that very little interest had been manifested in the subject, and recommended that it be indefinitely postponed. The Conference agreed to this. The word "catholic" was stricken out of the Apostles' Creed as it is published in the Discipline of the Church, for the reason that it is often confounded with "Roman Catholic." Reports were made from Western Maryland College (for which 3 new buildings had been erected), Westminster Theological Seminary, and Adrian College. Steps were advised for improving the school of theology of the last institution, and it was directed that the Board of Trustees be composed of members of the Methodist Protestant Church. A permanent Committee on Revision was instituted, and was instructed to make a complete revision of the Discipline and Ritual, and report to the next General Conference. An application was received from the Providence, R. I., Conference of Primitive Methodists to be admitted to the Methodist Protestant Church, and a committee was appointed to take the subject in charge and report to the next General Conference. The administration of baptism by immersion, if the candidate desires it, was sanctioned.

The resolutions on Sunday observance included a condemnation of "the demoralizing Sunday excursion, whether on train, steamer, or bicycle," and recommended the enforcement of all Sunday laws and the enactment of further laws on the subject.

During the meetings of the General Conference, May 23, the corner stone of the new Kansas City University, an institution affiliated with this Church, was laid at Kansas City.

The African Union Methodist Protestant Church returns for 1896 80 ministers, 70 churches, and 7,000 members.

VII. Methodist Church in Canada.—The statistical reports of this Church for 1896 give it 1,257 ministers engaged in active circuit and mission work, 300 superannuated and supernumerary ministers, 3 evangelists, and 20 ministers without appointment, with 227 probationers. The whole number of ministers and probationers is 2,051.

The annual meeting of the General Board of Missions was held in Toronto, beginning Oct. 1. The treasurer reported that the year's receipts from ordinary sources had been $2,529 less than in the previous year, but that the income from legacies was sufficiently in advance to make the total amount received $252,740, an increase in the gross amount of $5,243. Of the total receipts, $183,479 were on account of ordinary income, $25,146 from legacies, $22,568 for the Indian department, and the rest miscellaneous. The accounts presented of the condition of the mission fields comprised reports from missions in Japan, China, Chinese work on the Pacific coast, work among the Japanese in British Columbia, the Indian missions in Canada, and missions among the French in Canada. A special report was presented from official visitors to missions in British Columbia, embodying accounts of conversations with Indians, representatives of the British Columbia Conference, and the Indian department of the Government, and suggestions of methods by which the missions might be made stronger. A memorandum dealing with the domestic missions represented that some of them had enough members to warrant the expectation that they would be self-supporting. It dealt with the causes under the influence of which missions remain on the Mission fund longer than is defensible, and suggested that all domestic missions with 150 members should be placed upon a diminishing scale of grants. The memorandum was referred to a committee. A plan of co-operation was arranged with the Students' Campaign movement, an enterprise among the Methodist students in all the universities and colleges in behalf of missions. It was organized in March, 1895, and was intended to set the students at work distributing literature and delivering addresses during the vacation seasons. Two hundred and seven young men and women had been engaged in it. It contemplates further the formation of mission bands among the Epworth Leagues.

VIII. Wesleyan Methodist Church (British).—The statistics of this Church, including the British and affiliated conferences, as returned to the Conference in July, give the following numbers: In Great Britain, 2,127 ministers, 17,224 lay preachers, and 466,711 members and probationers; in Ireland, 231 ministers, 561 lay preachers, 27,576 members and probationers; in the foreign missions, 400 ministers, 1,918 lay preachers, 52,058 members and probationers; in the French conference, 38 ministers, 1,492 members and probationers; in the South African Conference, 193 ministers, 2,872 lay preachers, 62,812 members and probationers; in the West Indian conferences, 108 ministers, 840 lay preachers, 50,365 members and probationers. These conferences also return in all 9,317 Sunday schools, with 142,554 officers and teachers and 1,109,293 pupils.

The Conference met at Liverpool, July 21. The Rev. Marshall Randles, D. D., was chosen president. Returns of membership were reported, giving the following numbers: Of full and accredited members, 435,420, showing a net decrease for the year of 2,302; of persons on trial for church membership, 31,291; of members of junior classes, 71,880; of new members received, 41,337; of persons ceased to be members, 25,105; with 5,668 deaths so far as reported, and 593 emigrations; of accredited local preachers, 17,224; of lay class leaders, 24,646. An address, the first of the kind ever presented from the denomination, was received from the Unitarian Society of Liverpool, offering cordial fraternal greetings, recalling the services to the nation of John Wesley, and referring especially to the work in Liverpool of the Rev. Charles Garrett, in whom, the address said, "we recognize the very type of brave and generous Christian manhood, and we are grateful to a Church which places in our midst so well beloved a fellow-citizen." The committee on the extension of the term of ministerial appointment to a circuit presented a voluminous report to the effect that they had not been able to discover any methods more convenient than such as were already in operation for extending the term unless by an appeal to Parliament; and that if the Conference decided to make such an appeal it should proceed by the introduction of a private bill. The Conference resolved that it was desirable to appeal to Parliament for a private bill to repeal such clauses in the deed poll as prohibit the appointment of ministers for more than three years successively to the use and enjoyment of any chapel and premises; that a committee be appointed to prepare a statement of the reasons for recommending the Methodist people to sanction the proposed appeal, which should also explain the limitations, conditions, and safeguards under which such emancipation from state control might be safely conceded to the Conference; and that the statement be submitted to the synods in May for criticisms and suggestions, to be returned to the committee, revised and reported by them to the next Conference, with a view to its formal submission to the various local representative bodies of the Church in 1898. The Executive Committee were authorized to collect information respecting the number of children of Wesleyan Methodists attending Church of England or national, elementary, and

denominational schools; the nature of the religious instruction given in such schools, and the character of any catechisms or books of devotion used in them; the operation of the "conscience clause," and the nature and effect of any religious tests imposed upon Methodist scholars as a condition of becoming pupil or assistant teachers. A transfer of the Connectional Missions in Germany to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was authorized, provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made. Seeing that no nonconformist can obtain a degree in divinity at any English university, the general committee of the theological institutions were instructed to consider how that religious disability might be modified; and to take into special consideration the provision of a divinity faculty open to nonconformists in any new or supplementary charter granted to any university body.

IX. Primitive Methodist Connection.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as they were reported to the Conference in June: Number of ministers, 1,113; of local preachers, 16,743; of class leaders, 16,534; of chapels, 4,653; of other preaching places, 1,154; of members, 196,628; of hearers, 615,156; value of Connectional property, £3,710,549; present debt on property, £1,099,960.

The receipts for the year for the Home and Colonial fund had been £18,217, and the expenditures £14,022. The total receipts for the African fund had been £4,420, and the expenditure £3,351. This income was the largest in the history of the fund. The reports from the home missions denoted rapid growth, and those from the foreign field were very hopeful.

The seventy-seventh Conference met at Burnsley, June 10. The Rev. William Jones was chosen moderator. The total income of the Connectional fund was returned as £11,591, and, after paying all claims, a balance was left of £1,017. The income for the Jubilee fund had been £4,279. Of the £50,000 which it was sought to raise on the account of this fund, £46,141 had been promised. The year's sales of the "Book Review" had amounted to £32,018, the largest aggregate in the history of the institution. The whole number of issues of all kinds for the year was 2,719,294. The total income for missions had been £37,670, an increase of more than £4,000 over the income of the preceding year. The society had 8 principal stations in Africa, with 20 out stations, 9 European and 4 native ministers, 8 native evangelists, 45 native lay preachers, 6 day schools with 600 pupils, a training institution with 27 students, and 1,186 church members, an increase of 146. The home and colonial missions reported steady progress in the face of great difficulties. A resolution embodying the attitude of the Conference (of opposition) regarding the education bill was adopted, to be distributed throughout the denomination as a manifesto. A resolution concerning the troubles in Armenia deplored the fact that horrible slaughter and outrage had not been stayed either by the concert of Europe or the intervention of England.

X. Methodist New Connection.—This Church returns for 1896 200 ministers, 1,225 lay preachers, 37,102 members and probationers, and 483 Sunday schools, with 10,978 officers and teachers and 84,423 pupils.

The total ordinary Connectional increase for the year was returned at £10,221, as against £9,963 in 1895; in addition to which the profits of the Book Room, ministers' subscriptions to the Beneficent fund, dividends and other items amounting in all to £5,883, brought up the total income to £16,115 as against £14,310 in 1895.

The one hundreth Conference met at Batley, June 15. The Rev. Elisha Holyoake was chosen president. In the revision of the rules, the Conference decided to add the words "Founded 1797" after the name of the Church in all official documents. The relations of the Christian Endeavor Societies and their members to the Church were considered, and special regulations were established concerning the admission of members of them to the Church and the representation of the societies in the leaders' meetings. Instead of requiring the appointment of men representatives for women's class meetings as heretofore, the women leaders themselves were made eligible as members of leaders' meetings, and women were made eligible for appointment to the leaders' meetings as representatives of the church, the Sunday school, etc. The annual church meeting was given the prerogative of approval of the appointment of officers and representatives of leaders' meetings, and provision was made for the direct representation of the church meeting in the leaders' meeting. With a view to making the provision for married ministers more secure, stricter regulations were enacted concerning the employment of single ministers. Propositions for extending the permissible ministerial term beyond the fifth year were defeated. The report of the Committee on Methodist Union embodied its reply to a letter from the Joint Committee of the Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians asking for "an expression of their views as to the possibility of a union between the minor bodies of Methodism and the basis on which such union might be practicable." The committee, after expressing full sympathy with the movement for union, and saying that no action could be taken without the direct sanction of the Conference, suggested "that proposals for union might with advantage be extended to include not only the minor Methodist bodies, but also the parent Church," believing that such a consummation, if found practicable, would strengthen Methodism and indefinitely enlarge its usefulness, as had been done in Canada; but that whether the present "is the most favorable time for achieving this larger union is a question requiring careful consideration. The committee is of opinion that it is an object worthy to be kept before the Methodist people, and that in order to its ultimate realization all the Methodist churches should endeavor to promote closer intercourse and acquaintance with each other and co-operate in Christian work in all practicable ways, and thus exhibit to the world how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The missionary report spoke of progress in Ireland and China. The income had been about the same, and the expenditure rather less than in 1895. The total debt was still more than £6,000.

XI. United Methodist Free Churches.—The statistical reports of this body for 1896 give it 417 ministers, 3,448 local preachers, 89,618 members, and 1,350 Sunday schools, with 25,296 officers and teachers and 203,712 pupils.

The annual meeting in behalf of the home and foreign missions was held in London, April 27. The report represented that progress was being made in all the mission stations. Special attention was given to village churches. The East African stations had been in great peril on account of the prevalence of a warlike spirit among the tribes. A contribution of £200 had been given for a new hospital at Whichow. The numerical returns from the foreign stations gave 73 missionaries, 351 local preachers, 562 leaders, 11,276 members, 2,698 on trial, 331 chapels and preaching rooms, 11,784 pupils, and 1,115 teachers. The expenditure had been £22,139, and left a deficit of £340 on the year's work. The Mendi mission in Africa, though

only recently established, had 5 churches, 70 members, and 490 catechumens.

The Conference met at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 14. The Rev. George Turner, of Sheffield, was chosen president. The Statistical Committee reported that there had been an increase of 633 members on the home and 320 on the foreign circuits, but the amalgamation of the New Zealand district with the New Zealand Methodist Church, subtracting 982 members in a mass, had resulted in producing an ultimate nominal decrease. The number of local preachers and junior church members had increased, while those of leaders and of teachers and pupils in Sunday schools had decreased. An effort to raise £20,000 for the endowment and extension of the Theological Institute had resulted in securing subscriptions of £17,450, of which £7,340 had been paid in. Applications having been received from ministers desiring to undertake other work than that of the ministry for some arrangement under which they might be released from circuit responsibilities without losing their connectional standing; a resolution was passed stipulating that the "years without charge" should not count in the number of years of service as considered in making up the allotments of the Superannuation fund, and requiring that the released minister should maintain his membership with a Free Methodist Church, and should render some ministerial service to churches of the connection.

XII. Bible Christians.—The Bible Christian Church returns for 1896 295 ministers, 1,937 lay preachers, 34,304 members, and 546 Sunday schools, with 9,219 officers and teachers and 57,171 pupils. The missionary report represented 138 missionaries, 743 local preachers, 398 chapels, 98 preaching places, 11,767 full members, 2,915 teachers, and 23,522 pupils. The increase for the year had been 6 local preachers, 334 full members, 123 on trial, 84 teachers, and 419 pupils.

The Conference met at Portsmouth, July 29. The Rev. Daniel Murley was chosen president. The receipts for home missions had been £6,020, an increase of £253, while £7,400 had been expended, including the previous year's balance, and the debt was increased by £611—a result due principally to extension. The returns from the mission churches showed a decrease in membership. The treasurer of the Foreign Mission fund reported a debt of £1,369. The mission in China was prospering. Measures were adopted looking to the opening of a mission in South Africa as soon as it should appear practicable. The success of an effort to raise a "James Thorne Centenary fund," the interest of which shall be applied in the form of a scholarship for the training of a probationer or candidate selected by the Conference, had not been encouraging, but considerable interest had been shown in the object. Provision was made for the framing of a special code of rules for the Christian Endeavor Societies of the connection. One hundred and eight such societies were reported, with 2,172 active and 619 associate members. A motion was passed recognizing the union of the Bible Christians with the Wesleyans and United Methodist Free Churches in New Zealand. A resolution was adopted commending the working, as a whole, of the existing system of public elementary education; deprecating interference with the school board system; calling for efficient public control when public money is granted; and asking that measures be taken for normal training under Government auspices.

XIII. Wesleyan Reform Union.—This body includes 16 ministers, 548 lay preachers, 7,400 members and probationers, and 173 Sunday schools, with 2,761 officers and teachers and 20,724 pupils.

The annual Conference met at Bradford, Aug. 3. Mr. H. Heaton was chosen president. A decrease of 721 members was reported, which was caused largely by two churches withdrawing from the Union to unite with another Methodist body.

The Conference directed that a trust deed be prepared for placing the chapel property of the Union upon a uniform basis, it being contemplated that the deed should secure for the individual church the right of local self-government, and at the same time constitute a substantial connectional bond.

XIV. Australian Methodists.—The Australasian Methodist Church has 661 ministers, 4,955 lay preachers, 97,730 members, and 3,465 Sunday schools, with 16,868 officers and teachers and 183,044 pupils. It has the charge of the Wesleyan missions in the South Sea Islands, New Britain, and New Guinea.

A plan for the union of all the branches of the Methodist Church in Australasia and New Zealand has been approved by all the conferences and the subordinate meetings, and is now passing a final vote in the churches.

MEXICO, a federal republic in North America. The Constitution, following that of the United States, vests the legislative powers in a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 56 members, 2 from each State, thirty years old at least, elected for four years by indirect suffrage, half being replaced every two years. The House of Representatives consists of 227 members elected by indirect suffrage for two years. Every Mexican is eligible who is a voter, the qualification being the age of eighteen years for married men and twenty-one years for bachelors. The President of the republic, who must be a Mexican, thirty-five years of age, is elected by the direct secret vote of the nation for a term of four years. Gen. Porfirio Diaz was elected President for the third time on July 15, 1896, his new term ending on Nov. 30, 1900. The Cabinet was composed in the beginning of 1896 of the following members: Foreign Affairs, I. Mariscal; Gobernacion, Gen. Gonzalez Cosio; Justice and Public Instruction, J. Baranda; Fomento, M. Fernandez-Leal; Finance and Commerce, J. I. Limantour; Communications and Public Works, Gonzalez Cosio; War and Marine, Gen. P. Hinojosa; State Treasurer, F. Espinosa.

Area and Population.—The area of the several States and their population as determined by the census of Oct. 20, 1895, were as follow:

STATES.	Square miles.	Population.
Federal District	463	484,608
Aguas Calientes	2,950	103,645
Campeche	18,087	96,456
Chiapas	27,222	313,678
Chihuahua	87,802	266,881
Coahuila	63,569	235,638
Colima	2,272	55,677
Durango	38,009	294,366
Guanajuato	11,370	1,047,298
Guerrero	24,996	417,621
Hidalgo	8,917	548,039
Jalisco	31,846	1,107,863
Mexico	9,247	838,787
Michoacan	22,874	989,795
Morelos	2,773	159,890
Nuevo Leon	23,592	309,607
Oaxaca	35,382	882,529
Puebla	12,204	979,723
Queretaro	3,566	227,283
San Luis Potosi	25,316	570,814
Sinaloa	33,671	256,414
Sonora	76,900	191,281
Tabasco	10,072	134,794
Tamaulipas	32,128	204,206
Tlaxcala	1,595	166,808
Vera Cruz	29,201	855,975
Yucatan	35,203	297,507
Zacatecas	24,757	452,720
Lower California	58,328	42,287
Tepic	11,275	144,308
Islands	1,420	.....
Total	767,005	12,570,195

Mexico, the capital city, had 339,935 inhabitants on Oct. 20, 1895; Puebla, 91,917; Guadalajara, 83,870; San Luis Potosi, 69,676; Monterey, 56,855; Pachuca, 52,189. It is estimated that 19 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country are of European descent or origin, 38 per cent. are of Indian extraction, and 43 per cent. of mixed blood.

Finances.—The budget for the year ending June 30, 1897, makes the total revenue of the Federal Government $47,220,000 in Mexican currency, derived from the following sources: Customs, $21,000,000; Federal contribution from *octrois*, $1,680,000; direct taxes, $1,500,000; posts and telegraphs, $1,700,000; mint, $2,540,000; stamps, $15,800,000; tax on salaries, $700,000; miscellaneous receipts, $2,300,000. The total expenditure is estimated at $47,554,926, apportioned among the departments as follows: Legislation, $1,011,644; executive, $60,972; Supreme Court, $435,197; foreign affairs, $519,476; interior, $3,361,849; justice and public instruction, $2,031,907; Fomento, $660,587; finance, $24,541,185; communications and public works, $4,635,089; army and navy, $10,297,020. The budget for 1897–'98 makes the revenue $49,962,000 and expenditure $20,000 less. The actual receipts in 1895–'96 were $50,521,470 and the expenditures $45,070,123, leaving a balance of nearly $5,500,000. The budgets of the 27 States amounted in 1895 to $18,000,000.

The debts of the Federal Government outstanding on June 30, 1895, were $51,450,700 of the 6-per-cent. loan of 1888, $29,700,700 of the 6-per-cent. loan of 1890, $13,500,000 of obligations of the Tehuantepec Railroad, paying 5 per cent., $14,944,600 raised in 1893, $74,888,275 of internal interest-bearing debt, and $5,422,701 paying no interest; total, $189,906,976. The annual interest charge amounts to $9,402,385. The internal debt was converted in 1896 into consolidated 3-per-cent. bonds.

The Army and Navy.—The Mexican military forces consist of an active army and its reserve and the general levy. There are 4 infantry divisions of 2 brigades each, the brigade consisting of 3 regiments of variable strength. The infantry is armed with Remington rifles and the artillery with Bange cannon of a caliber of 7·9 centimetres. The peace strength of the army in 1895 was as follows: 1,110 officers and 19,380 men forming 30 battalions of infantry, and 60 officers and 944 men forming 30 *cadres*, with 3 auxiliary battalions containing 79 officers and 1,253 men: 1 battalion of pioneers, consisting of 35 officers and 731 men; and 1 invalid battalion numbering 9 officers and 129 men, making the total infantry 1,293 officers and 22,437 men; 4 battalions of artillery, each with 6 batteries, numbering 148 officers and 1,688 men; 1 battalion of fortress artillery, numbering 25 officers and 1,688 men, and 1 squadron of train numbering 11 officers and 101 men, making the artillery consist of a total of 184 officers and 2,120 men; 481 officers and 6,359 men forming 13 regiments of cavalry; 1 corps of gendarmerie, consisting of 21 officers and 229 men; 6 auxiliary troops, numbering 126 officers and 1,488 men; and 9 corps of rural guards, numbering 165 officers and 2,200 men, making the total for the cavalry 793 officers and 10,276 men, and the total for all arms and services 2,270 officers and 34,833 men.

The naval force consists of 2 dispatch vessels, 2 gunboats built in 1874, and 1 school ship, having together a total armament of 18 guns. There were 5 torpedo boats of the first class building in 1896, and in contemplation 1 armor clad, 1 cruiser, 4 gunboats, and 2 transports. The *personnel* of the navy was 84 officers and 3,450 men in 1895.

Commerce.—The value of the imports in 1895 was $34,080,440 in Mexican currency, and of the exports $90,854,953. The exports of precious metals have increased from $36,256,372 in 1891 to $52,535,854 in 1895, and the exports of merchandise from $27,020,023 to $38,319,099. The values of the principal articles of export in 1895, besides silver and gold, were: Coffee, $12,671,000; henequen, $7,724,000; timber, $2,689,000; hides and skins, $2,350,000; copper, $2,148,000; lead, $1,807,000; animals, $1,744,000; tobacco, $1,460,000. The trade with different countries in 1895 was as follows, in Mexican dollars:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$15,130,000	$67,323,000
Great Britain	6,668,000	15,261,000
France	5,577,000	2,130,000
Germany	3,362,000	3,113,000
Spain	1,919,000	914,000
Belgium	320,000	380,000
Other countries	1,024,000	1,734,000
Total	$34,000,000	$90,855,000

Navigation.—During the year ending June 30, 1895, there were 9,575 vessels, of 3,428,973 tons, entered and 9,557, of 3,359,684 tons, cleared at Mexican ports. The steamers numbered 4,078, of 3,083,050 tons, entered and 3,547, of 2,540,043 tons, cleared.

The Mexican merchant fleet comprises 274 vessels, of which 52 are steamers.

Communications.—The railroads in operation had a total length of 7,122 miles in 1896. Of 6,506 miles completed in 1894 Mexican capital built 889 and foreign capital 5,617 miles. British investments in Mexican railroads up to 1891 amounted to £14,601,380 and American investments to $245,126,249 in United States currency. The Tehuantepec interoceanic railroad from Coatzacoalcos to Salina Cruz is the property of the Government. A New York company, acquiring the Guray concession of 1841, undertook to build the railroad under the direction of Gen. J. G. Barnard. This project came to nothing, as did another started in 1857 and the plan of a ship railway devised by Captain Eads. In 1870 another company was formed in New York which, after being reorganized in 1879, built 22 miles of railroad. Then, its charter having lapsed, it secured a large payment for what it had accomplished, and the Federal Government undertook to complete the road itself. Sanchez, a Mexican contractor, constructed 60 miles in an imperfect manner, and afterward contracts were made with Edward McMurdo, of London, in 1888, and Stanhope and associates in 1892. When the line was finally completed in 1896, the Government leased it to Pierson & Son, of London, for fifty years, agreeing to contribute $150,000 a month for three years for the improvement of the road and the construction of harbors at both termini, after which time the receipts are to be divided between the Government and the lessees.

The Federal Government had 28,000 miles of telegraph wires and the individual States 13,000 miles on June 30, 1896.

The post office in 1895–'96 handled 23,533,939 letters and postal cards in the internal and 6,933,290 in the international service. The receipts were $1,105,990 and expenses $1,471,571.

Political Affairs.—In the message to Congress on April 1, 1896, President Diaz, after stating that friendly relations existed between Mexico and all foreign powers, expressed his approval of the declaration of President Cleveland in his message to the United States Congress asserting the Monroe doctrine as a part of the public law of America. This doctrine President Diaz regarded as a guarantee of the independence of the American republics against European encroachments, but he thought

that the United States ought not to be left alone in the rôle of protector and that all the American republics should proclaim principles similar to those of the Monroe doctrine and should protect each other whenever necessary. A Pan-American Congress was to meet at the suggestion of Ecuador in the city of Mexico during the summer, and the principal feature of the *agenda*, besides the discussion of the means of promoting progress and the development of industrial enterprise and commerce by enacting measures conducive to their extension, was the enactment of a public law of America, which, while respecting all legitimate rights, should give to the American Monroe doctrine all desirable extent and all the guarantee necessary to enforce its being respected. Gen. Felip Berriozabal, who was appointed Secretary of War on March 19, on the resignation of Gen. Pedro Hinojosa, unfolded in the autumn a scheme for the reorganization of the Mexican army in connection with the introduction of compulsory service. The adoption of the European system was approved by the higher officers of the army, because the present method of conscription brings in undesirable elements. The reorganization contemplated will give 20 battalions, or 10 regiments of 1,000 men each. When drought caused a scarcity of food in some of the central States President Diaz in May issued a decree removing the duty on corn at the port of Vera Cruz. Charles W. Rowe, a fugitive from justice whom the Mexican Government refused to extradite because he had become a naturalized Mexican citizen, was convicted under Mexican law for the embezzlement of county funds in Iowa, and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. The improvement in import duties, stamps, and other sources of revenue proving not only sufficient to restore the equilibrium, but to leave a large surplus, Minister Limantour, in December, proposed a decrease of certain taxes and the abolition of others, especially the tax on the salaries of Government employees. The constitutional reform of the abolition of the *alcabalas*, or *octroi* duties, has been put into force throughout the republic, and the laws issued by the Government to substitute other taxes in the place of these duties have not met with the difficulties that were feared.

Re-election of Diaz.—In the presidential election of 1896 Porfirio Diaz was the only candidate. His nomination was demanded by the whole native Indian population, of whose blood he is on his mother's side and to which by his education and sympathies he belongs. There was practically no opposition, although there is an anti-Diaz party, the Clerical Conservatives, who resent the confiscation of lands given to the Church by the Spanish kings and the secularist policy pursued under Diaz, as it had been under Juarez and under the empire of Maximilian as well. But this party is too weak in the country to re-establish the dominion of the Church. Gen. Bernard Reyes, the popular and progressive Governor of the State of Nueva Leon, who had announced himself as a candidate, withdrew when he saw that the demand for the renomination of Diaz was irresistible, supported by the signatures of 531,000 citizens. When the election took place on July 13 the votes of all the electors were given to Gen Diaz, the first and only President who had been able to conserve the peace and good order, the credit, and the progress of Mexico. Having been a political and military leader from his youth, he shared with Juarez, the first Indian President, the glory of redeeming his country from the French, and when Juarez in his old age became the tool of railroad speculators and grasping corporations, Diaz headed the opposition against his early friend and benefactor and against Lesdo, the latter's successor, and in 1876 as chief of the successful revolution assumed the supreme power. He was elected President in a constitutional manner in the following year, but had to retire in 1880 because the Constitution prohibited a second term. As minister he was the actual ruler when Gonzalez was President; in 1884 he was elected and in 1888, the Constitution having been altered to allow him to succeed himself, he was re-elected and again in 1892, and now for the fourth successive term, the fifth in all, in 1896. He was inaugurated amid general rejoicing on Dec. 1.

Yaqui Disturbances.—The half-civilized Yaqui tribe, a branch of the ancient Aztecs that was never conquered by the Spaniards, have often risen against the State authorities of Oaxaca and defied the Federal Government on account of some real or fancied grievance. Of late they have been stirred up to fanatical outbreaks by a pretended saint among them, one Teresa Urrea, who fell into a cataleptic trance in consequence of a disappointment in love and when she awoke said that she had seen paradise and was gifted with the power to heal the sick. Thousands of Yaquis came to Cabora, where her father's ranch was situated, to be cured by Santa Teresa, and Mexicans made pilgrimages from Sonora and Chihuahua. Finally her followers were instigated to purchase arms and ammunition and attempt a revolution against the Government. A large detachment of Government troops was sent to quell the impending rising and arrest the girl who was its cause. When they attempted to carry out their orders the people gathered from far and near to defend her, and bloodshed was only averted by the timely arrival of an overwhelming force of soldiers. A large company of her followers afterward banded together to deliver her and her father from prison, whereupon the Mexican authorities conveyed the Yaqui saint, who was called the witch of Sonora by unbelievers, across the United States frontier to Nogales. The armed body of fanatics followed her thither, and shortly afterward she led a column of rebellious Indians whom the Mexican troops nearly annihilated at Tomochic, Chihuahua, killing more than 200. She was again taken prisoner, and was sent once more across the border into the United States, with a strict injunction never to return to Mexico. After living quietly for several months in a small place near El Paso, she set out to visit other towns and exhibit her wonderful powers. Soon she collected a band of several hundred Mexicans, with whom she crossed the Rio Grande and proclaimed another revolution against the Mexican Government. The soldiers at the frontier posts attempted to disperse the mob of fanatics, and a number of sharp skirmishes occurred, in all of which Santa Teresa was victorious until a large force was dispatched from Chihuahua, which routed the revolutionists. The woman leader fled across the river and lived at El Paso until she again disappeared and placed herself at the head of another army of fanatics who believed her to be a saint appointed from heaven to lead them to victory in a war against the Mexican Government. On Aug. 12 about 60 Yaquis attacked the Sonora part of the town of Nogales, killing the guards and breaking into the customhouse. Citizens of the American town came to the assistance of the Mexican authorities, and finally the Indians were driven out, crossing over into United States territory. A month later they attacked the customhouse at Juarez, opposite El Paso.

MICHIGAN, a Western State, admitted to the Union Jan. 26, 1837; area, 58,915 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 212,267 in 1840; 397,654 in 1850; 749,113 in 1860; 1,184,059 in 1870; 1,636,937

in 1880; and 2,093,889 in 1890. By the State census of 1894 it was 2,241,641. Capital, Lansing.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, John T. Rich; Lieutenant Governor, J. R. McLaughten (acting); Secretary of State, Washington Gardner; Treasurer, James M. Wilkinson; Auditor, Stanley W. Turner; Attorney-General, Frederick A. Maynard; Adjutant General, Charles M. Green; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry R. Pattengill—all Republicans; Bank Commissioner, T. C. Sherwood, resigned in November, succeeded by D. B. Ainger; Insurance Commissioner, T. R. Giddings; Oil Inspector, Neil McMillan; Land Commissioner, W. A. French; Railroad Commissioner, S. R. Billings; Food Commissioner, C. E. Storrs; Labor Commissioner, C. H. Morse; Fish and Game Commissioner, H. W. Davis; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles D. Long: Associate Justices, Claudius B. Grant, Robert M. Montgomery, Frank H. Hooker, Joseph B. Moore—all Republicans.

Finances.—The treasury receipts during the year were $5,256,059.37, and the disbursements $4,634,054.73; the cash balance at the close of the year was $912,422.43. In 1895, at the close of the fiscal year, the general fund was overdrawn about $128,000, but in 1896 there was a balance in the fund of $450,537.21. The total receipts to the general fund were $4,220,143.58, and the disbursements $3,769,606.37. During the year the railroads operating in the State paid in specific taxes $735,040.74; fire insurance companies, $127,143.45; life insurance companies, $80,823.90; guarantee insurance companies, $3,661.07; plate-glass insurance companies, $290.05; steam-boiler insurance companies, $576.23; telephone companies, $23,459.36; telegraph companies, $19,036.75; express companies, $2,742.34. A total of $960,364.77 was paid to the different funds from the specific taxes collected; 55 co-operative insurance associations doing business in the State paid fees amounting to $1,190. The rate of taxation in 1895 was 2·6 mills; in 1896 it was 1·6 mill.

The State's bonded debt is $10,992.83, and the balance of the trust fund debt is $5,766,702.72.

Following are some of the larger items in the appropriation bills: University of Michigan, $194,333.32; Industrial School for Boys, $66,750; State House of Correction, $18,000; State Normal School, $64,062.50; Michigan Mining School, $40,000; Agricultural College, $19,800; Industrial School for Girls, $53,416.40; military account, $111,665.64; Soldiers' Home, $84,000; School for the Deaf and Dumb, $70,771; School for the Blind, $22,000; Home for Feeble-minded, $39,500; five asylums, including the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Ionia, $125,327.63. Outside of the regular appropriations the State paid for the support of the insane in the several asylums $492,420.04.

Valuations.—The Auditor's tabulation of the assessed and equalized valuations of the counties shows the following items: Real estate, valuation as assessed, $775,046,084; personal property, $138,944,544.25; total valuation as assessed, $924,994,237.25; valuation as equalized, real estate, $654,439,656.30; personal property, $112,155,493.70; total valuation as equalized, $814,536,028.

Statistics of Voters.—According to the last State census, the total number of voters was 651,920, an increase of 21·13 per cent. in ten years. Of this number, 393,225 are native and 258,695 foreign born. The percentage of the foreign born is greater in the north; in the southern four tiers of counties it is 30·82; in the central, 44·50; in the northern counties of the lower peninsula, 48·44; and in the upper peninsula, 74·71. In the incorporated cities the males of voting age number 230,786, of whom 113,335 are foreign born. Outside the cities are 421,134, of whom 145,360 are foreign born. There are 34,545 males of voting age, or 5·30 per cent. of the total, unable to read or write. Of these, 10,877 are native and 23,668 foreign born.

Charities.—The number of inmates at the Soldiers' Home in March was 609, with 45 in the women's building. The running expenses for the year aggregated about $82,000. The State gave $8,000 for the women's building.

The Kalamazoo Asylum for the Insane had under treatment in the spring 1,197, with a normal capacity of only 1,000.

Prisons.—The biennial report from the Jackson State Prison shows the following statistics: Number of inmates July 1, 1894, 856; received since, 494; total, 1,350; remaining in custody July 1, 1896, 824. The total earnings for the two years were $226,103.27; total expense, $246,058.11; or a net expense to the State of $19,954.84. The expense of the prisoners *per capita* per day for two years has been 43·3 cents; the earnings *per capita* per day for two years have been 38·4 cents. The daily expense for food *per capita* has been 8·6 cents; for clothing, 2·7 cents.

The number under contract during the past two years was 418, representing 260,820¼ days, for which the State received a trifle over 50 cents a day a man.

The new parole law has thus far worked very successfully.

The report of the Marquette Prison shows the daily average of prisoners in 1895 to have been 148, and in 1896 it was 210. The *per capita* cost to the State in 1895 was $148.64, and in 1896 $147.62. Owing to the great business depression, it has been impossible to secure any contracts for the employment of inmates, and the warden has put aside all labor-saving machinery, in order to give employment to as many men as possible. Military drill has been introduced.

Education.—The report of the President of the University of Michigan, rendered in October, shows the attendance to have been 3,019, which is larger than that in any preceding year. Degrees to the number of 757 were conferred. The proportion of women to men in the university was 20·5 per cent.

The last Legislature directed the regents of the university to establish a homœopathic medical college as a branch of the University of Detroit, and discontinue the existing homœopathic college maintained at Ann Arbor. The regents declined to comply with the act, and a mandamus was applied for to compel the regents to comply. The ground for refusal was that it was not, in their judgment, for the best interests of the university, and that the Legislature has no constitutional right to interfere with its management. These contentions are both held good in the opinion of the court, which concludes that the regents have the sole control of the university.

The State has always paid 7 per cent. upon the university funds as on the primary-school funds; but the present Auditor held that the Legislature, having in 1887 made legal interest 6 per cent., the university is entitled to only that amount; and the regents appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision was in favor of the university, because it is a general rule of construction that where an act is passed for a particular purpose it is not abrogated by general legislation, sufficiently broad to include it, unless the intent to abrogate it is clear.

The annual report of the public schools shows the total enrollment in ungraded schools to be 212,055, and that in graded schools to be 264,626. The total number of schoolhouses is 7,835, and their value $16,766,822. The average monthly wages of male teachers was $46.17, and of female teachers

$35.09. The amount received from the State Treasurer for institutes was $1,810.36; amount received from county treasurers for institutes, $10,762.16; total amount of primary-school money apportioned, $1,000,312.06; rate *per capita* for the year, $1.44.

The enrollment at the Agricultural College in the spring term was 208. The long vacation has been changed from winter to summer, and a course for women was introduced at the fall term.

Health Statistics.—The State Board of Health estimates that, through compliance with the recommendations of the board during the five years 1890–'94, there were probably saved to the people of Michigan about 112,843 cases of sickness and about 5,261 deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and measles. At a very low estimate, the money value thereby saved the State during these five years is $5,097,800. The basis on which this estimate was made is as follows: For medical attendance in each case of sickness, $20; for each funeral prevented, $40; value of each life saved, $500.

Banks.—There are more than 170 State banks and 3 trust companies in the State, with liabilities to depositors amounting to $95,000,000. From the time the State Banking Department went into active operation, Jan. 1, 1889, to Nov. 1, 1896, 110 State banks were organized; while during the same time there was a decrease of 25 in the number of national banks. During these years 6 State banks and 6 national banks have failed. By the report showing the condition of the State banks, Oct. 6, it appears that the savings deposits were $41,915,262, a falling off of about $1,000,000 from the amount in July.

Insurance.—The annual report on insurance, rendered in July, shows that the whole number of regular or level-premium life companies transacting business in the State during the year was 40, being one more than for the previous year. The total business transacted by these companies was as follows: Amount of policies issued, $24,502,848; policies in force, Dec. 31, $127,850,365; premiums received, $4,356,715; losses incurred, $1,584,765. The amount of insurance issued shows a decrease from the previous year of about $7,000,000, but there was a slight increase both in premiums and in losses.

The total assets of the 40 regular companies were $1,173,094,778.82, an increase for the year of $93,331,952.73. The total liabilities were $1,002,884,431.63, an increase of $76,972,732.61.

The number of stock casualty insurance companies at the close of the year was 17. There were 6 fidelity guarantee companies and 32 co-operative or assessment life companies. Four assessment or co-operative accident companies ceased to transact business in the State during the year, leaving 15 in operation. Since the beginning of 1896 one company has been authorized to do a life business on the assessment plan.

Products.—The crop report gives the estimate of wheat production as 11·48 bushels to the acre, and the total yield, 17,109,991 bushels. Oats are estimated to yield 28·43 bushels an acre; barley, 26·50 bushels; and corn, 70 bushels of ears. Potatoes on high ground and on the lighter soils were a full average crop, but on low ground and clay soils were badly damaged by the rains.

The report of the State salt inspector shows that 183,130 barrels were inspected in December.

The State lumber product in 1895 was 2,731,029,535 feet of lumber and 1,360,535,500 shingles. The total output of lumber was only a little over 1,000,000 feet more than the product of the State in 1894.

A gold mine has been in operation near Ishpeming for about fifteen years. During this time the output has been $750,000, but the mine has never paid a dividend.

Industrial Interests.—The thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor shows that during 1895 3,137 factories were inspected, of which 2,836 were running, and 2,561 of these were on full time. There were found 140 children under the age of fourteen years working. They were employed in 64 factories, and were all discharged, the law being rigid in this respect.

Statistics are given of the vehicle industry, which is one of the most important in the State. On a canvass of 126 establishments, it was found that 46 of them are incorporated firms, 39 are copartnerships, and 41 are doing an individual business. The incorporated firms have an authorized capital stock of $3,201,700, divided into 196,520 shares. The invested capital of the 126 firms canvassed is $4,626,553. They employ 289 salaried officers and clerks, 178 traveling salesmen, and 5,776 persons in the shops. The reports show an average of about 50 persons employed in each establishment.

The value of material used in 1895 was $3,674,717, while the product of the business was estimated at $8,044,222.

From a personal canvass of 4,650 employees, it was found that less than 9 per cent. belong to labor organizations. About one third belong to fraternal societies, most of which have life insurance attached.

The Labor Bureau canvassed 237 unions, covering a membership of 19,494 persons. In 23 of these unions there were 302 female members. There were initiated in 165 of these unions during the year 2,203 members, and during the same time 1,256 members were suspended from 118 of the unions. The annual dues for members range from $1 to $33 each, the average being $7.81.

The Pingree Potato Commission in Detroit made a report of its operations in 1896. It shows that the commission began in the spring with about 475 acres, which were apportioned among 1,700 heads of families, representing 5,973 children, or 7,673 persons in all. From this land had been produced, with an outlay of less than $2,300 for seed and other expenses, upward of 45,000 bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of beets, cabbages, corn, pumpkins, beans, etc.

In August the last of the Rockefeller mines was shut down at Bessemer, only enough men being retained to keep the mines free from water—about 1,000 being employed where at one time were 8,000.

About 1,500 men were forced into idleness by the closing of mines at Ironwood in July.

On the other hand, a dispatch from Houghton, Nov. 14, says: "Evidences of the return of prosperity in this part of the State are being made manifest every day, and in a very substantial manner. The mining companies are preparing for a season of work that will eclipse anything for several years, and thousands of men will be given employment at once."

Public Lands.—The annual report of the Land Commissioner shows that the number of acres of State land sold during the year was 14,988; the number of acres of swamp land licensed, 6,207; the number of acres entered as homestead land, 40,125·49; number forfeited as only part paid, 836; swamp homestead land forfeited, 5,116; deeded to the State under certain laws, 213,036; total held June 30, 1896, 642,778·59. The lands sold amounted to $53,208.

High License.—The Auditor General gave out in May statistics furnishing a comparison of the receipts for retail liquor licenses for the years 1894, the last year under the old system, and 1895, the first year under the uniform tax. For the year ending May 1, 1894, there were 3,011 dealers in spirituous liquors, and the total tax paid was

$1,410,804.87. The number of dealers in 1895 was 3,928, and the tax amounted to $1,886,966.24. In 1894 there were 1,524 dealers in malt, brewed, or fermented liquors, and they paid a total tax of $415,193.50. The number of dealers in malt liquors in 1895 was but 120, and the total tax receipts received from them $12,786.28.

Sault Ste. Marie.—The great lock at this place, said to be the largest in the world, was officially opened Aug. 3. It was begun in 1889; it is 800 feet long between the gates, 1,100 feet in length over all, 43 feet high, 100 feet wide, and will accommodate boats drawing 21 feet of water.

Ontonagon.—The village of Ontonagon, which was destroyed by a forest fire Aug. 25, less than 20 buildings having been left standing and 373 being burned, has been partly rebuilt, and the people are looking about for new industries to take the place of the great mills of the Diamond Match Company, which may not be rebuilt, as but a few years' more cut of the pine timber they use remains on the Ontonagon and its branches.

Political.—At the city and township elections, April 6, Democratic mayors were elected in Manistee, Flint, Grand Haven, Stanton, St. Ignace, Marshall, Traverse City, Coldwater, Charlotte, and Adrian. A factional fight among Republicans in Saginaw gave the election of city officers to the Democrats. The Republicans elected mayors in Kalamazoo, Benton Harbor, Muskegon, Owosso, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, and Eaton Rapids. In Ishpeming the labor candidate was elected over the citizens'.

The Australian ballot caucus law passed by the Legislature of 1895 was put into operation. It applies to cities having population from 15,000 to 150,000.

The Attorney General decided that the so-called "antifusion" law applies to village, city, and township elections, no candidate being allowed to have his name upon two tickets.

Jan. 16, a nonpartisan bimetallic conference was held at Lansing. The object was not to form a new party, but to unite bimetallists in influencing the action of the old parties. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that, in case neither the Democratic nor the Republican party should adopt a platform and nominate candidates in favor of treating "gold and silver on an absolute equality as to coinage at the ratio now provided by law, we then recommend that all friends of free silver in all parties join in the organization of an independent party."

A "Free-silver Democratic party" was organized at a conference held at Lansing, March 12. The address declared that three fourths of the Michigan Democrats favored free silver and that there was a conspiracy to send a gold-standard delegation to the national convention, which would rob the free-silverites of an opportunity to give an expression of their views where it would have the greatest effect.

But the Democratic State Convention, held at Detroit, April 29, was controlled by the gold-standard men. It approved the foreign and financial policy of the Administration, denounced the American Protective Association, and chose 4 gold-standard delegates at large and sent 24 district delegates to the Chicago convention, of whom 13 were counted gold monometallists and 11 silver bimetallists.

At a conference in Lansing, June 15, a call was extended "to all persons, irrespective of past party affiliation, who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, to meet in mass convention in the city of Lansing, July 16, for the purpose of electing 34 delegates and alternates to the St. Louis silver convention, to be held July 22."

The Democratic convention for nominating State officers was held at Bay City, Aug. 25. At the same time and in the same city, the State convention of Populists and the State silver convention were held, and a conference from the 3 reached an agreement to unite upon a ticket on which the Populists and silver men together should have equal representation with the Democrats. A platform approving the Chicago convention's action was adopted. Following is the fusion ticket: For Governor, Charles R. Sligh; Lieutenant Governor, Justice R. Whiting; Secretary of State, Almon G. Bruce; Treasurer, Otto E. Karste; Auditor, Arthur E. Cole; Attorney General, Alfred J. Murphy; Commissioner of the Land Office, Martin G. Loennecker; Superintendent of Instruction, David E. Haskins; Member of the State Board of Education, Frank S. Dewey. The organization was named the Democratic People's Silver Party.

The National Democrats also had a ticket in the field. The provisional committee of Gold-standard Democrats met in conference at Lansing and called a mass convention to meet in the same place, Aug. 26, to elect delegates to the Indianapolis convention and nominate presidential electors and State officers. At that convention resolutions were adopted condemning the Chicago convention as revolutionary and Populistic, approving the national administration and declaring a belief that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would ruin industries, rob savings-bank depositors and pensioners of their due, and cut workingmen's wages in half. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Rufus F. Sprague; Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Eldredge; Secretary of State, S. L. Boyce; State Treasurer, Wilder D. Stevens; Auditor General, Irving W. Conkey; State Land Commissioner, A. M. Tinker; Attorney-General, Cyrus E. Lothrop; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Heap; Member State Board of Education, John S. Taggart. Later Theodore A. Felch was made the candidate for Lieutenant Governor and Howard Edwards for Member of the State Board of Education.

The Prohibition State Convention for the election of delegates to the national convention, at Lansing, April 16, was controlled by the "Broad-gauge" wing of the party. The platform stood for prohibition, free silver, election of the United States Senators by the people, woman suffrage, liberal pensions, Government issue of all money, and Government control of railroads and telegraph lines.

In July the two wings of the party held separate conventions, and each nominated a ticket. That of the "Narrow-gauge" was: For Governor, R. C. Safford; Lieutenant Governor, Henry Andrus; Secretary of State, George Roelofs; Treasurer, W. C. Edsell; Auditor, W. A. Heartt; Attorney-General, Noah W. Cheever; Land Commissioner, Wm. Parmenter; Superintendent of Instruction, R. S. Avann; Member of the State Board of Education, Elmer Houser. Robert King was later the candidate for Treasurer.

The candidates of the National or "Broad-gauge" Prohibition party were: For Governor, John Giberson: Lieutenant Governor, Harvey B. Hatch; Secretary of State, Salem A. Dean; State Treasurer, Isaac N. Shepherd; Auditor General, Abram G. Jackson; Attorney-General, John S. Evans; Land Commissioner, Rodolph R. Atkins; Member State Board of Education, Joseph B. Steere; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Lucy S. Morehouse. There was doubt as to the legality of the nomination of Mrs. Morehouse, and the Attorney-General held that she could not hold office; as women are not eligible to offices created by the Constitution, they can hold no offices for

which they can not vote. The name of Charles C. Willett was substituted. Charles K. Perrine was later the candidate for Attorney-General.

The first Republican convention met in Detroit, May 7. There was a contest over the question of the currency plank in the platform, which was compromised by an agreement to adopt the expression on the subject of the Minneapolis convention of 1892. The other resolutions were in favor of protective duties and reciprocity, and of the nomination of William McKinley: and the delegates were instructed to support him.

The second State Republican convention of the year was held at Grand Rapids, Aug. 5. The resolutions approved the national platform and ticket. The nominations were: For Governor, Hazen S. Pingree; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas B. Dunstan; Secretary of State, Washington Gardner; Treasurer, George A. Steel; Auditor General, Roscoe D. Dix; Attorney-General, Fred. A. Maynard; Commissioner State Land Office, William A. French; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jason E. Hammond; Member of State Board of Education, James W. Simmons.

In October the Supreme Court granted a mandamus against the Board of Election Commissioners of Wayne County, compelling the board to give the Prohibitionists second place on the ballot, which was claimed for the fusion ticket. The opinion said that that ticket could not be treated as the ticket of the organization known as the Democratic party two years ago, and said further: "The ticket results from a combination with two other political parties. The evident purpose was to unite the forces of these organizations for the present campaign, and the result was the formation of a new party for the time being, under a new name."

The canvass of the returns of the November election gave McKinley 293,582, Bryan 236,714, Palmer 6,879, Levering 5,025, Bentley 1,995, and Matchett 297. The State officers elected were all Republicans. Following is the vote for Governor: Pingree, Republican, 304,431; Sligh, Democrat-Populist, 221,022; Safford, Prohibitionist, 5,499; Sprague, National Democrat, 9,738; Giberson, National Prohibitionist, 1,944. The votes for the other Republican candidates ranged from 292,785 to 294,525. Ten of the 12 representatives in Congress will be Republicans, and on joint ballot the Legislature will stand 108 Republicans to 24 Democrat-Populists.

MILLAIS, Sir **JOHN EVERETT,** P. R. A., English painter, born in Southampton, June 8, 1829; died in London, Aug. 13, 1896. He was the most conspicuous figure in the English art of his day, and, judged by popular standards, the most successful of English painters of the century, with the possible exception of Landseer. His career was rendered remarkable not only by the facility and evenness of his work, his sympathy with popular sentiments, and his early and almost uninterrupted popular success, but also from a historical point of view by his youthful association with the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and the eulogies of Mr. Ruskin. For over forty years his pictures were centers of attraction at the London exhibitions, and few painters of any time have known so brilliant a career.

John Everett Millais came of an old Jersey family, and his parents were residing only temporarily in Portland Place, Southampton, when he was born. In 1835 his family went to live in Dinant, Brittany, where his precocious talent for drawing showed itself as vividly as the infantile genius of Mozart. Recognizing this strong predilection, his parents took him to London and submitted him to the judgment of Sir Martin Archer Shee, P. R. A., whose first offhand advice, "Rather make him a chimney-sweep than an artist," was changed to enthusiastic admiration by an inspection of young Millais's drawings. The boy was therefore entered in the best art school of that day—Mr. Sass's academy, in Bloomsbury—where in 1838 he won the silver medal of the Society of Arts with a drawing from the antique. In 1840 he became a student at the Royal Academy, winning the silver medal in

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS.

1843 and, indeed, every prize for which he competed in his six years at the academy. In 1846, when in his seventeenth year, he exhibited his first painting in the Royal Academy, "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru." The judgment of a French critic that this was one of the two best historical works of the year received a confirmation the next year when the British Institution's gold medal was awarded to Millais's "Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." In 1847 also he sent a large cartoon, "The Widow's Mite," to the Westminster competition.

In spite of these early successes, Millais knew something of the time of struggle and neglect which so few artists escape, and there are tales of drawings made for a few shillings and portraits painted for two or three pounds. This was the prelude to the formation of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood by D. G. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Woolner, Millais, and three others—a brotherhood of which Ruskin, its foremost champion, said that the principles were neither Pre- nor Post-Raphaelite, but everlasting. There is a familiar story that Lasinio's engravings of the frescoes in the Campo Santo at Pisa inspired these young artists to a movement toward freedom from academic trammels and a direct and sincere delineation of all the facts and details of Nature as they actually exist. The literal imitation of Nature was the watchword of this group, whose unquestioned sincerity has furnished one of the memorable episodes of the century's art history. But the name was erroneous, since imitation of other paintings and mannerisms existed before the Renaissance in Italy and before Raphael, as Leonardo observed in the case of the school of Giotto. Their principle was an impossible shibboleth which enthroned analysis and left synthesis no place, to go no further into its misconceptions. Their prophet, while one of the most eloquent of writers upon art, was for young men one of the most dangerous and misleading. On the other hand, the earnestness and sincerity of the movement were ennobling and stimulating, and the arduous and exact training of hand and eye which was involved was not without its advantages. The first important picture painted by Millais under the influence of the new cult was his "Lorenzo and Isa-

bella," exhibited in 1849, containing portraits of Mrs. Hodgkinson, the Rossettis, William Bell Scott, and others of the pre-Raphaelite circle. The ridicule bestowed upon the primitive treatment and naïve detail of this picture was doubled the next year when he showed the "Christ in the House of his Parents," which the "Times" denounced as an example of "a morbid infatuation which sacrifices truth, beauty, and feeling to mere eccentricity." Only a few comprehended the attitude of the brotherhood or attempted to understand their religious symbolism, yet a movement for the union of art, truth, and morality was quite in keeping with that time of moral exercitation over the Oxford movement and the later Gothic revival, a time when Ruskin, writing as an art critic, proclaimed his fear lest some of the brotherhood should be "touched by Tractarian heresies."

Although it is obvious that individualities like those of Millais, Hunt, and Rossetti could not remain long so closely united, it was not until 1858 that Millais may be said to have adopted a more elastic and eclectic art in his "Black Brunswicker." Before this, however, he had painted pictures of enduring popularity, notably "A Huguenot" (1851), while his "Mariana," "Autumn Leaves," "Order of Release," and particularly his "Ophelia," have held their own as distinguished examples of his art. But by 1857 Ruskin, whose praise had been unbounded, was beginning his equally strenuous lamentations over Millais's fall. This period can not be dismissed without an acknowledgment that in developing some of these earlier ideas Millais showed himself truer to high artistic ideals than amid the later brilliant successes of his life. This early influence was shown not only in the "Autumn Leaves" of 1856, but also in "The Vale of Rest' of 1859 and the "Eve of St. Agnes" of 1862. It has been said, and disputed, that in these pictures Millais reached his highest artistic expression. From 1862 onward, while his career offers an unbroken series of successes, there is too much which shows a change from the earnestness and high endeavor of those earlier years to a greater or less content with an external effectiveness sometimes realized by loose and perfunctory means. The popular opinion of Millais, as of most successful artists, has been that his career represented a steady growth and a culmination of triumphs, and this opinion has found expression again and again in the criticisms or rather eulogies of English writers who hailed almost every new picture as the impeccable work of a great master and unhesitatingly placed his name beside those of Gainsborough and Reynolds. It is true that the technical facility and assured self-command shown in work like the "Isabella," which recalled the loving care of Van Eyck, in the "Autumn Leaves," and in his trilogy of love scenes—"The Huguenot." "The Proscribed Royalist," and "The Order of Release"—indicated a talent broad as well as fine; but in reviewing his carecr it can not be safely maintained that the possibilities and promise of these early years ever reached their highest development.

One point should be emphasized in entering upon the second period of Millais's art—that Nature never equipped him for the career of a great imaginative artist. While his enormous facility and the stimulus of his companions enabled him to hold his own and more for a time in the symbolic painting of the pre-Raphaelites, it may be questioned whether his heart was fully in his work, for by nature he was a painter of the present—of the *actuelle*. From 1860 to 1871 came an almost unbroken succession of historical, biblical, and poetical subjects, *genres*, and portraits. After 1871 he painted few historical and romantic subjects, and devoted himself, with the exception of some landscape work, to portraits and *genres*. His success was constant, his rewards were great. From the long list of pictures painted between 1860 and 1871 we may single out "The Boyhood of Raleigh" and "The Widow's Mite" as examples of sympathetic expression, and from his later works "Effie Deans" and "The Princes in the Tower" as illustrations of his effective story-telling. In 1872 he broke new ground with his "Chill October," still regarded by many as the finest of his landscapes, which was followed by "Flowing to the Sea," "The Fringe of the Moor," and many others. His abundant sympathy with children showed itself at every stage of his career, especially after 1870, when, as subjects, they began to assume a more real and important character. In some of these studies it may be said that he showed a certain indebtedness to Reynolds, but this did him no discredit. Like some of the pic-

RESIDENCE OF SIR JOHN MILLAIS, PALACE GATE, LONDON.

tures which we have mentioned, many of these child pictures—"Little Miss Muffett," "Pomona," and others—were reproduced everywhere in black and white or colors. In portraiture, no artist probably of this century has had so long a list of distinguished sitters. The roll bears the names of Gladstone (painted in 1879, and again in 1885), John Bright, Carlyle, Tennyson, Beaconsfield, Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thompson, the Marquis of Salisbury, Cardinal Newman, and Sir Henry Irving, with others whose names are familiar at least to readers of the "Peerage." From a material point of view, no artist could hope for a more successful career.

The popular prestige of Millais's examples of sentimental anecdotage and of child life overshadowed some early and excellent work in black and white. In his pre-Raphaelite days he made an etching for the never-published fifth number of "The Germ." A few years later he drew some illustrations for an edition of Tennyson, and later still he contributed drawings to "Once a Week," "Good Words," and the "Cornhill Magazine," for which he illustrated "Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," and two other of Trollope's novels. His last illustrative work was for "Barry Lyndon," in a special edition of Thackeray. With his engravers Millais was noted for his skill in drawing upon the block, and, quite aside from this, the artistic mastery of line and effect which he displayed imparts to his work a high distinction.

Of official honors Millais received his fill. His first election as an associate academician was before he had reached the age of qualification, but he was chosen again in 1854, and he became an academician in 1864. He received a second-class medal at Paris in 1855 and a medal of honor in 1878, when he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the Institute of France, and he was a member of the academies of Edinburgh, Antwerp, Madrid, and Rome. Special exhibitions of his works were held in London in 1881 and in 1885. In 1885 he was made a baronet. After the death of Sir Frederick Leighton, early in 1896, he was elected President of the Royal Academy, but the honor came late, and was his in name for only a few months. Death came to him after a long and painful struggle with a laryngeal disease, and, attended by representatives of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Prime Minister, by the commander-in-chief of the army, and by a host of distinguished mourners, his remains were laid at rest in St. Paul's Cathedral, beside Leighton, his friend and predecessor.

Of Millais's sympathy and facility, his executive ability, his skill in drawing, and his considerable but not magisterial command of color, there is abundant evidence in his work. His limitations are no less apparent. He was a delineator of the more obvious qualities, and therefore, to a certain extent, superficial. He was not a great master of brush work or of color, charming as he often was in both. The more candid English criticism which followed his death recognized his limitations. "Neither a profound thinker nor a learned scholar," said one critic, "but a man of singularly sympathetic, observant, and apprehensive mind." "We would not be understood," wrote the critic of the London "Academy," "to rank Millais among the few great world painters. He lacked the fire of creative genius, the imagination, and the poetry that may be possessed by men of much smaller achievement. But within his limitations, like those of Dryden in English literature, he accomplished an honorable life's work, of which his country does well to be proud." As a delineator of the actual, of contemporary life, though only of certain sympathetic aspects of humanity, Millais has been ranked with Hogarth and Tenniel—a much truer classification than that which has sought to place him with Gainsborough and Reynolds. But when we consider the vast amount of vigorous, interesting, and often singularly impressive work which he has left, it is impossible not to wonder at his power, and to predict that his highest achievements will keep some hold upon the future. That he was mourned so sincerely is a tribute to his art and to his personality as well. Frank, jovial, sunny, generous, devoted to fishing and hunting, and appreciative of the luxuries of his splendid London home, he embodied many of the most agreeable English characteristics, and became in a way a typical and peculiarly lovable figure in the London social world. "Over and above their technical merits," an English writer has said, "it was the *healthy* sentiment of his subjects that won for him his great reputation. Here, as always, it is the man that appeals to the public; not the painter." The French point of view and the purely artistic judgment represent very different standards, and, bearing them in mind, it may be said that this quotation forms a most suggestive commentary upon Millais's art.

A pathetic feature of the early relations between Ruskin and Millais was involved in the divorce obtained by the former's wife with his consent, and her marriage afterward with Millais.

Only a few of his paintings are owned in this country. There are examples in the Walters and Vanderbilt galleries and a few portraits and landscapes elsewhere. For articles upon Millais, the reader may be referred to "Notes on Millais's Pictures," by F. G. Stephens (London, 1881 and 1883); "Art Journal" (1886); "Spectator" (Jan. 2, 1886); "Magazine of Art" (October, 1896); "London Saturday Review" (Aug. 22 and 29, 1896); and "Scribner's Magazine" (December, 1896).

MINNESOTA, a Western State, admitted to the Union May 11, 1858; area, 83,365 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 172,023 in 1860; 439,706 in 1870; 780,773 in 1880; and 1,301,826 in 1890. By the State census of 1895 it was 1,573,850. Capital, St. Paul.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, D. M. Clough (acting); Lieutenant Governor, Frank A. Day (acting); Secretary of State, Albert Berg; Treasurer, A. T. Koerner; Auditor, R. C. Dunn; Attorney-General, R. W. Childs; Adjutant General, H. Muehlberg, all Republicans; Superintendent of Education, W. W. Prendergast; Commissioner of Insurance, C. H. Smith; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, George L. Becker; Librarian, C. A. Gilman; Labor Commissioner, L. Y. Powers; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles M. Start; Associate Justices, William Mitchell, Daniel Buck, Thomas Canty, L. W. Collins. Justices Start and Collins are Republicans, the other three are Democrats.

Finances.—The assessed valuation of the State, which was $552,560,000 in 1894, was but $478,742,000 in 1896. The reduction was due to the changes in real-estate valuation in the three largest cities. Upon the basis of the present State tax of 1¼ mill the State revenue will be smaller by $110,000 a year. The delinquent taxes now amount to $950,000, some having been due for twenty years.

The State Treasury had to the credit of the several funds, Nov. 30, 1896, a total of $850,114, of which $215,137 was in the funding tax fund, $168,797 in the revenue fund, and $110,235 in the grain inspection fund.

Education.—The total value of buildings and sites for public schools, including normal schools and the State University, has increased from $14,-

049,704 in 1894 to $16,232,839 in 1896. The pupils enrolled have increased from 341,478 to 359,189, and the gain in average attendance was from 121,496 to 135,702. The school enrollment has increased faster than the population, and the average attendance nearly twice as fast.

The State University has about 2,000 students. In 1895 it conferred degrees upon 285, and in 1896 upon 337.

The first State Convention of Boards of Education was held in Northfield in April.

Charities. — The population of the Soldiers' Home increased from 76 in 1888 to 418 in 1896. The net cost of maintenance in 1896 was $31,133.41. From the "Soldiers' Relief fund" about $41,000 was distributed to veterans living with their families, over 700 families having been aided.

The School for the Feeble-minded is crowded to its utmost capacity, and there are 180 applicants who can not be admitted.

The three hospitals for the insane also are crowded; a fourth one is to be established at Anoka.

Banks.—The report to the Comptroller of the condition of Minneapolis banks, Dec. 17, showed an "increase in the loans and discounts, and a slight decrease in the individual deposits over the statement made by the same banks Oct. 6. There is a slight decline in the volume of gold coin held, the December statement showing $889,432 in gold, whereas in October the banks held $943,192 in gold. The volume of legal-tender notes declined during the same period from $679,124 to $488,634. The loans and discounts in December were $11,217,563, against $10,788,168 in October, and individual deposits decreased only $9,000."

The reports of the five national banks of St. Paul were made at the same time, showing that the banks had "strengthened their reserves materially since Oct. 6. During the period from December, 1895, to October, 1896, the banks slightly relinquished their gold holdings, and their stocks of gold fell from $2,198,188 to $1,947,879, but according to the present statement their gold holdings have increased to $2,152,000. No increases were made in the volume of national bank notes issued by the banks during the period, the amount remaining at $225,860."

The Bank of Minnesota, a State bank in St. Paul, was closed Dec. 22. This failure was followed by that of three other St. Paul banks—none of them national—and by three in Minneapolis. The Marine National Bank of Duluth suspended in October.

Railroads.—The report of the Auditor gives figures in reference to grants of land in the State to railroad companies by Congress and by the State. They amount to more than 20,000,000 acres. A reasonable valuation of these railroad lands is $103,000,000, or about $32,000 a mile. The companies have already received over 10,000,000 acres, and under the swamp land act from the State they have received over 3,000,000 additional.

He calls particular attention to the grant originally made to the Little Falls Railway and now owned by the Northern Pacific. It consists of 300,000 acres and was given to aid in the construction of that railroad from its eastern terminus to the western boundary of the State. For uncompleted portions of the line the land should revert to the State.

Five lines added during the year a total of 58 miles to their roads.

The State is opposing the proposed scheme of cooperation between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific roads.

Public Lands.—One of the most important questions affecting the interests of the State of Minnesota is that of the ownership of the swamp lands in the Indian reservations. Under the act of Congress of March 12, 1860, the State received the grant of all the swamp lands within its borders not disposed of by the United States prior to the date of the grant. The Government surveys show that in these reservations in Minnesota there are 975,869 acres of swamp lands.

The commissioners of the general land office decided in March that the State had no right to these lands, since they were not a portion of the public domain at the time of the survey (1874) which was needed to determine their character and to confirm the title of the State.

Of 4,077,597 acres of swamp lands selected for the State only 3,402,689 have been approved to the State by the Interior Department. A large proportion of these lands have been granted to 9 railroad companies and 3,062,141 acres have been absorbed in 12 legislative grants, including 525,000 acres for State institutions.

The land where the rich mountain iron mine is was selected in 1883 by the State Auditor for indemnity school land. In 1888 the same official (apparently through an error or oversight) executed a relinquishment to the Government. This land is valued at not less than $12,000,000. The Auditor takes the ground that possibly the State still holds title to these lands under the original selection, and that the relinquishment was null and void.

The agricultural lands of the Red lake reservation, about 900,000 acres, were thrown open to settlers May 15. The pine lands, of about the same extent, were offered for sale later. Several thousand men were ready to make the race across the boundary line at the earliest possible moment. Generally, order was observed, but there was some fighting.

Growth of Cities.—The growth of the cities now having over 5,000 is shown by the following comparison:

CITIES.	1890.	1895.
Minneapolis	164,738	192,833
St. Paul	133,156	140,292
Duluth	33,115	59,396
Winona	18,208	20,649
Stillwater	11,260	12,004
Mankato	8,838	10,173
St. Cloud	7,686	9,178
Red Wing	6,294	7,685
Faribault	6,520	7 616
Brainerd	5,703	7,031
Rochester	5,321	6,429
Little Falls	2,354	5,116
Austin	3,901	5,067

Forests.—The chief fire warden, from investigations into the extent of the forests and the varieties of wood and timber in them, estimates that the total amount of white pine is 14,424,000,000 feet, and of red or Norway pine 3,412,475,000 feet. In 23 counties there are 10,889,000 acres of natural forest, and in the whole State there are 11,890,000 acres of natural forest, not including mere brush and swamp land. The annual cut of pine for each of the past three years is estimated at 1,500,000,000 feet. The consumption of merchantable hardwood lumber in Minnesota is estimated at 100,000,000 feet annually. In 1895 (a wet season) only 8,265 acres were burned over in the forest region, against 600,000 in the dry year of 1894.

Mob Violence.—In Minneapolis, March 21, a riot grew out of trouble between strikers and nonunion men employed in an iron foundry. The nonunion men were going home under police guard, trouble having occurred before when they were attacked by a mob. It is estimated that 3,000 persons were in the neighborhood, many of them taking part in the fight. The nonunion men opened fire after they had been pelted with bricks and stones, and the fire

was returned by the strikers. Three men were shot, one of them fatally, and several were injured. Sept. 6, 2 men who had killed a sheriff were taken from jail and hanged by a mob of about 100 men. One of them had been tried and convicted of murder in the second degree. The mob was the result of public indignation at the verdict.

Political.—The Republicans held a State convention at Minneapolis, March 24. A platform declaring opposition to free coinage of silver was adopted, and delegates to the National Convention were instructed for McKinley, Senator Davis having withdrawn his name from consideration.

The convention for nominating State officers was held in July in St. Paul. The resolutions approved the St. Louis platform and nominations, favored taxation of unused railroad lands, called for legislation favorable to labor and good roads, and approved the State administration. Gov. Clough's name headed the ticket, John L. Gibbs was made candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the other State officers were renominated.

The Free-silver Republicans published a manifesto dissenting from the party position.

The Democratic convention that was held in June declared for the gold standard by a vote of 436 to 323, but the second convention was in control of the free-silver element.

In July a mass convention of advocates of free coinage from all parties was held at Minneapolis, and delegates were chosen to the national free-silver convention.

An agreement was entered into by the Democrats, Populists, and Free-silver Republicans, whereby the last-named were to have one of the candidates for presidential electors and the other parties each 4.

The Democratic convention met in Minneapolis, Aug. 5. The resolutions approved the Chicago platform and candidates; denounced the Republican party of the State as subservient to corporations, rings, and trusts; condemned all efforts to control votes of employees; demanded taxation of iron mines and unused railroad lands, and repeal of the struck-jury law; favored good-roads legislation; and demanded that the United States Constitution be so amended as to provide for the election of President and Senators by direct vote of the people. John Lind, a Free-silver Republican, was nominated for Governor; for Secretary of State, Julius J. Heinrichs; and for Treasurer, Alexander McKinnon.

The Populists, in convention at Minneapolis, Aug. 26, ratified the nominations of the Democrats, and completed the ticket, according to agreement, as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, J. B. Bowler; for Attorney-General, John A. Kass.

W. J. Dean was the Prohibition candidate for Governor, W. B. Hammond was nominated by the Socialist-Labor party, and A. A. Ames was an independent candidate.

The State gave the following vote for President: McKinley, 193,503; Bryan, 139,735; Palmer, 3,222; Levering, 4,363; Matchett, 954.

For Governor the vote stood: Clough, 165,906; Lind, 162,254; Dean, 5,154; Ames, 2,890; Hammond, 1,125; scattering, 25; total vote, 337,354; Clough's plurality, 3,652.

The pluralities for the other State officers were much larger: Gibbs, for Lieutenant Governor, had a plurality of 30,216; Berg, for Secretary of State, 38,339; Koerner, for Treasurer, 48,121; and Childs, for Attorney-General, 41,294. For members of Congress, the Republican candidates were all elected. In the Legislature, on joint ballot, there will be 134 Republicans, 18 Populists, 14 Democrats, and 2 Silver Republicans.

Constitutional Amendments.—Six proposed constitutional amendments and 3 acts of the Legislature were submitted to vote at this election. The amendments were:

1. Changing the qualifications for voting by foreign-born residents by repealing the present provision of the Constitution permitting voting by those who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, so that a residence of five years and full citizenship is required. The voter, by the terms of the amendment, must have been a citizen of the United States for three months preceding the election, must have resided in the State for six months, and in the election district for thirty days instead of ten as heretofore.

2. Taking the pardoning power from the Governor and vesting it in a Board of Pardons, to consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Chief Justice.

3. Providing that the permanent school and university funds of the State may be invested in the purchase of the bonds of any county, school district, city, town, or village of the State.

4. Giving to every city the right to frame its own charter, subject to the limitations imposed by the laws of the State. The Legislature may classify cities on the basis of population alone, and may pass general laws applicable to each class.

5. Authorizing the taxation of the property in the State of sleeping-, parlor-, and dining-car companies; of telegraph and telephone companies; of foreign and domestic insurance companies, and of the owners and operators of mines; of boom companies and shipbuilders doing business in the State and having a part therein.

6. Inserting the words "destroyed or damaged" after "taken" in the section that says: "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor first paid and secured."

The legislative acts voted upon were:

1. Providing for the holding of a convention to revise the Constitution.

2. Providing for the appropriation of the income derived from the investment of the internal improvement land fund to the road and bridge fund, so that such moneys shall be used only for making public roads and building bridges on public roads.

3. Providing for the taxation of unused railroad lands in the State, provided that the companies shall continue to pay the tax on gross earnings as now. The Constitution provides that any law repealing or amending the gross-earnings law must be submitted to popular vote.

All these were carried at the election, except the one providing for a constitutional convention. The majority in favor of this proposition was 25,750, but this is not a majority of the total vote cast at the election, which is necessary.

MISSISSIPPI, a Southern State, admitted to the Union Dec. 10, 1817; area, 46,810 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 75,448 in 1820; 136,621 in 1830; 375,651 in 1840; 606,526 in 1850; 791,305 in 1860; 827,922 in 1870; 1,131,597 in 1880; and 1,289,600 in 1890. Capital, Jackson.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Anselm J. McLaurin; Lieutenant Governor, J. H. Jones; Secretary of State, J. L. Power; Auditor, W. D. Holder; Treasurer, Albert Q. May; Attorney-General, Wiley N. Nash; Superintendent of Education, A. A. Kincannon; Adjutant General, William Henry; Revenue Agent, Wert Adams; Land Commissioner, J. M. Simonton; Railroad Commissioners, J. D. McInnis, M. M. Evans, J. J. Evans; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Timothy E. Cooper; Associate Justices, Thomas H. Woods, Albert H. Whitfield (until Dec.

1, when—Chief-Justice Cooper having sent in his resignation, to take effect at that time—Justice Woods became Chief Justice, according to the State law); Thomas R. Stockdale was appointed to serve until the end of Justice Cooper's term, May, 1897, and S. H. Terral to succeed him for the following term. All the State officers are Democrats.

Education.—The Legislature appropriated $10,000 for repairs at the State University, and passed an act for the sale or lease of lands selected under the grant by Congress of 23,040 acres for the university in 1894; also one authorizing the trustees to add a school of medicine to the university.

For replacing burned buildings at Alcorn Education and Mechanical College the Legislature gave $7,000, and $6,505 for other expenses for two years. This school receives annually $6,814.50, interest on a fund given by the Government. The school has 223 boys, colored. Of these, 36 are learning printing, 47 farming, 54 carpentry, 40 blacksmithing, and 46 shoemaking.

The Normal School at Holley Springs received an appropriation of $4,000 for the next biennial period.

Tuition in the Industrial Institute and College is made free for five years to girls residing in the State, with the exception of music, for which charge is made. The Legislature appropriated $40,980 for salaries for the biennial period, and $12,068 for improvements.

The Legislature of 1896 created a State board of examiners to examine applicants for licenses to teach and for the office of county superintendent.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College had from the Legislature $45,000 for support and $5,000 for repairs, on condition that the officers and employees shall receive as compensation from the State 10 per cent. less than the amount paid them by the State for 1893. A class of 15 was graduated in June.

Charities.—The appropriation for two years' support of the State Lunatic Asylum was $195,000, and an additional $8,000 was given to build a hospital on the grounds.

The East Mississippi Asylum received $75,200 for support and $6,000 for repairs.

For the maintenance of the Charity Hospital at Vicksburg $24,000 was given for the two years, on condition that the city or county or both give, in addition, one third of that amount. To the Natchez Hospital $17,500 was appropriated, provided the city and county give $3,333 a year, and that no person shall be admitted who is able to pay a reasonable charge.

The Institute for the Blind has an appropriation of $18,514 for 1896 and 1897.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb receives for two years about $50,000. The Legislature authorized the trustees to sell the lands and buildings occupied by the colored department, which are dangerously near railroad tracks, and to provide others more suitable.

Militia.—The National Guard of Mississippi is composed of 3 regiments, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and numbering 1,800 men—the limit by law. A ten-days' encampment was held at Jackson in August. The Legislature appropriated $4,000 for the militia, on condition that $2,000 should be reserved for use only in the suppression of riots.

The Penitentiary.—There were on the rolls in October 937 convicts, 877 of whom are able-bodied and are employed on the farms. The Board of Control has the management of 18,000 acres, 8,000 of which is the property of the State, and 10,000 leased lands in the great Yazoo-Mississippi delta and specially adapted to the production of cotton. Only 11,850 acres are cultivated; the rest is timber lands and pasture. In the cultivation of the leased land the State furnishes the labor in exchange for the use of the land and the teams, and receives half the proceeds. The net earnings of the prison for 1896 were $55,419. The value of the property, including the farms, is estimated at $327,266.

Railroads.—By the opening of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad from Gulfport, on the sea, to Hattiesburg, about 70 miles northward, where connection is made with the New Orleans and Northeastern, travelers from any part of the State can reach the Gulf coast direct without going outside Mississippi territory.

Water Ways.—Congress appropriated the following sums to be spent on the waters of the State: Pearl river, below Jackson, $10,000; Yazoo river, $20,000; mouth of Yazoo and harbor at Vicksburg, contracts authorized, $860,000; harbors of Vidalia and Vicksburg, $40,000. Besides this, it was provided that $50,000 may be expended on the Tombigbee from Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss.

Products.—The total cotton crop of the State for 1895–'96 in commercial bales was estimated at 1,013,358. The acreage was 2,487,119.

The cash valuation of the lumber exports from Mississippi ports in May alone was $270,000. The standing timber in the State is estimated at 75,000,000,000 feet.

There are 29,958,400 acres in the State, and only 6,849,390 acres of this land are under cultivation.

The average size of farms decreased from 370 acres in 1860 to 193 in 1870, to 156 in 1880, and to 122 in 1890.

The Poll Tax.—It has been held that poll taxes could not be collected by seizure and sale of property exempt from taxation. A bill was passed by the Legislature to compel the payment of the tax, but by some delay it failed to reach the President of the Senate in time to receive his signature legally. In May the Attorney-General was appealed to for an official opinion as to exemption, and replied that nothing is exempt from seizure for the poll tax except the clothes on a person's back. A test case was brought before the courts; a county sheriff levied on a negro's bed to collect his poll tax, and the decision was that the tax can not be collected by levy and sale of any property that is exempt from taxation.

Important Suits.—A suit involving the titles to 363,000 acres in the State was argued before the United States Supreme Court in October. The case was Ford and Levy against the Delta and Pine Land Company. Ford and Levy claimed the title under execution sale against the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company. They claimed that titles coming from tax sales were invalid because the lands were exempt from taxation by the act incorporating the railroad company. The Delta and Pine Land Company claimed title through the Liquidating Levee Board under a sale of the lands of that board by authority of the decree in the case of Joshua Green *vs.* Hemingway and Gibbs. These liquidating levee tax titles have been fortified by legislation and strengthened by a long line of judicial decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, until they are regarded as invulnerable. The decision of the court was in favor of the company. This establishes the titles of many private owners in the delta.

A suit involving the validity of bonds issued by the Levee Board of the State for improvement of the Mississippi came before the United States Supreme Court in April. The bonds were made payable in gold, and the Supreme Court of the State had decided that they were void because the law did not authorize the payment of the bonds in any particular kind of money. The opinion of this

court was reversed by the United States Supreme Court, and the case remanded. It was held that "the obligation was to pay what the law recognized as money when the payment was to be made. The bonds were therefore legally solvable in the money of the United States whatever its description, and not in any particular kind of money, and it is impossible to hold that they are void because of want of power."

Legislative Session.—The Legislature was in session from Jan. 7 to March 24. James T. Harrison was President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and James F. McCool Speaker of the House.

Among the candidates mentioned to succeed the Hon. J. Z. George, whose term in the United States Senate will expire in 1899, were Hernando D. Money, Charles E. Hooker, Robert Lowry, John M. Stone, A. J. McLaurin, W. G. Yerger. On the twentieth ballot in Democratic caucus Mr. Money was nominated, and he was elected Jan. 24.

The Capitol has for some time been regarded as unsafe. A special committee was appointed to prepare a bill for a new Capitol, and an examination by a skilled and disinterested expert was ordered. The foundations were found to be defective, and the walls not only cracked and crumbled in places, but leaning and sunken at one corner. The roof supports were in part rotted away. The report of a second architect was still more unfavorable. The Senate voted for a building to cost $1,000,000, and to be on the Penitentiary site; the House passed a bill for one to be on the site of the present Capitol, and to cost $550,000. No bill was agreed upon, but a committee consisting of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of State was appointed to receive and decide upon plans and specifications for a new building. A plan was accepted in December, but the commission had no power to make a contract. The proposed total cost, exclusive of furnishing, is to be $750,000, and it is to be finished in two years.

A revenue bill was passed imposing a long list of privilege taxes. There were also "an act to raise revenue by making contracts valid which were null under previous laws for nonpayment of privilege taxes upon terms of payment of previous years' dues and 100 per cent. damages within sixty days from the passage of this act," and one "to raise revenue by requiring the assessment and collection of an *ad valorem* tax upon stocks of goods, wares, and merchandise offered for sale in stores, when the business is commenced after the first day of February of the current year."

The issue of $400,000 of 5-per-cent. nontaxable bonds, payable in ten years, with the option of redemption in five years, was authorized. They were issued and sold at an average price of 1·03½.

The State tax was fixed at 6 mills on the dollar.

An act to encourage manufactures exempts from taxation for ten years permanent factories for working cotton, silk, etc., or metals and pork-packing and cold-storage plants where the capital amounts to $10,000 or more, if established before Jan. 1, 1906; also factories for manufacturing machinery, implements, carriages, clothing, shoes, barrels, boxes, etc. Any factory that has been abandoned for not less than three years, if resuming within two years from Nov. 1, 1896, comes under the act, and also creameries established since April 1, 1894, and those that shall be established before 1906. An establishment belonging to or being a trust combine or pool is not exempt.

The "valued-policy law," which is complained of by insurance companies as a cloak for fraud, was modified so as to provide that the owner of the property applying for insurance thereon must make a sworn statement as to its value, and if such statement is willfully false and fraudulent, and the insurance company is thereby misled, then the insured shall not have the benefit of the valued-policy law. The bill further provides that all insurance companies which make no extra charge on account of the valued-policy law, and whose charges for insurance are in no way affected, fixed, controlled, or influenced by any insurance association, trust, or combine, shall only pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their gross earnings. All other fire insurance companies are required to pay a privilege tax of $1,000.

A joint committee was appointed to examine the seacoast. They reported in favor of improving the harbors and approving the project for a railroad through the center of the State from north to south.

The Governor sent in a special message, March 3, recommending the passing of a law prohibiting the making hereafter of contracts payable exclusively in gold. A bill to that effect passed the House with only 18 dissenting votes, but it did not go before the Senate for final action.

Other acts were:

Adding caster pomace to the list of exceptions from the definition of fertilizers in the law regarding them.

Allowing druggists and physicians to sell alcohol in any quantity not less than one gallon, without the license required by chapter xxxvii of the code of 1892.

To provide a record of the descent of property, real and personal, in cases where persons die wholly or partially intestate.

To enable *bona fide* residents of the State to select other lands in lieu of the lands lost by failure of title.

To relieve certain purchasers of lands claimed by the State, wherein the lands sold were the property of the United States.

Designating as navigable waters all rivers, creeks, and bayous in the State, 25 miles in length, that have sufficient depth and width of water, for thirty consecutive days in a year for floating a steamboat with carrying capacity of 200 bales of cotton.

Requiring supervisors to hire out the labor of county convicts.

Forbidding the sale of land at public outcry under deeds of trust or contracts hereafter executed outside the county of its location.

Allowing attachment for debt not due in cases where the creditor has reason to believe the debtor will remove himself or his effects from the State before the debt becomes payable.

Appropriating $40,000 for the State Board of Health for two years.

Prescribing imprisonment for not more than five years in the Penitentiary for keeping or exhibiting any gaming table, faro bank, or the like, or for being interested or concerned in one.

To make the office of treasurer of municipalities elective by the people.

Authorizing the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company to locate its railroad within the State.

Allowing surety companies with paid-up capital of not less than $250,000 to be received as sureties on bonds.

Amending the law concerning the liability of corporations to employees, giving to an employee injured the same rights and remedies for an injury suffered by him from the act or omission of the corporation or its employees as are allowed by law to other persons not employees, where the injury results from the negligence of a superior agent or officer, or of a person having the right to control or direct the services of the party injured, and also when the injury results from the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in another department of

labor from that of the party injured, or of a fellow-servant on another train, or one engaged about a different piece of work. Any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, made by an employee to waive the benefit of this section shall be void.

To develop internal commerce by giving the Railroad Commissioners power to grant leave to industrial establishments to build side tracks.

Authorizing supervisors to buy and maintain hounds for the use of sheriffs in the capture of criminals in certain cases.

To render a claimant incompetent as a witness against estates of persons of unsound mind.

To allow persons affected by any trust or combine to recover an absolute penalty of $500 and actual damages.

Increasing the Pension fund from $67,500 to $75,000.

Making the maximum penalty for carrying concealed weapons three months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100.

Appropriating $40,000 of bonds of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, now owned by the State, to the promoters of the improvement of Gulfport harbor.

Among the resolutions passed were:

Memorializing Congress to grant a township of United States land for the support of a hospital, medical college, and bureau of vital statistics of the university to be at Vicksburg.

For securing the passage of the bill in Congress for the "relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," compensation for property destroyed during the war.

Memorializing Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban republic.

Asking that Congress appropriate $500,000 to be used in dredging a channel, 500 feet wide and 25 feet deep, to connect Ship Island harbor with the pier of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad at Gulfport.

Both houses passed resolutions strongly in favor of free coinage of silver.

Political.—The People's Party State Convention met in Jackson, Feb. 26. Delegates were chosen to the national convention, and an electoral ticket made. The platform favored free coinage and the other principles of the party. The following resolution, with a facetious preamble, was adopted: "That the People's Party of Mississippi are opposed to spending $1,000,000 or any other amount at this time for the erection of a new Capitol."

The Republican convention met at Jackson, March 4. There was a contest over the seating of delegates, and one party withdrew and held a separate meeting. Each faction chose delegates to the national convention, one delegation headed by James Hill, the other by John R. Lynch.

Early in the year there was a movement among Democrats in the State to put forward William C. Whitney for the nomination for the presidency. A call to him to "enter the race" was signed by large numbers in different parts of the State, and, being circulated among members of the Legislature, received the signatures of many of them. Fifteen State Senators afterward said they signed it under the impression that Mr. Whitney was in favor of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Whitney answered in a letter to the "Clarion-Ledger," saying that the movement had been without his knowledge or sanction, and that he was not a candidate, and giving his opinions on the currency question.

The Democratic convention was held April 29 at Jackson. The resolutions declared in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, without reference to the attitude of other nations, and the delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote as a unit and to vote for no man for either President or Vice-President who was not fully and unequivocally in favor of free coinage. A resolution was adopted also favoring effort for a deep-water harbor on the coast, and one instructing the delegates to present the name of Senator E. C. Walthall for nomination for the vice-presidency.

A small number of Prohibitionists held a State convention at Jackson, May 6, and chose delegates to the national convention of the party. The resolutions favored, besides prohibition, Government control of railroads, telegraphs, etc., limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land, reclamation of unearned land grants to railroads, exclusion of nonresident aliens from ownership of land, Sunday observance, arbitration of national differences, and suppression of speculation in margins and of the formation of pools and trusts for controlling prices. They opposed appropriation of public money to sectarian schools, and declared the volume of the currency should be fixed at a definite sum *per capita*, and should be made to increase with our increase in population.

The Gold Democrats held a convention at Jackson, Oct. 6, with 98 delegates. The resolutions declared that the great principles of the party had been denied or perverted by "the party recently organized at Chicago, which has assumed the name and claims to exercise the functions of the Democratic party."

Attempts were made to unite the Populists and the Democrats, but they were unsuccessful. Bryan and Sewall received 55,993 votes, and Bryan and Watson 7,320. Each of the Republican factions put out an electoral ticket, one of which received 2,702 and the other 2,147. The vote for President stood, therefore: Bryan, 63,253; McKinley, 4,849; Palmer, 1,021; Levering, 390. All the members of Congress elected are Democrats. In the Legislature are 2 Populists in the lower house. All the other members are Democrats.

After the adjournment of the Republican State Executive Committee in December, the colored men present held a meeting and formed an organization, the purpose of which is to take steps to test the constitutionality of the suffrage clause of the State Constitution. An executive committee was appointed, and it was made their duty to investigate and determine, first, whether it is possible or practicable to test the constitutionality of the suffrage clause of the present Constitution through the Federal courts, and if they find it can be done, to take the necessary steps for that purpose; second, to bring this matter to the attention of the President and the Congress of the United States, with a view of having an investigation made by the Government of the United States to find out whether the State has a republican form of government; third, to ascertain whether it is possible or practicable to secure a reduction of the representation in Congress from the State as long as the present suffrage clause of the State Constitution remains in force.

MISSOURI, a Western State, admitted to the Union Aug. 10, 1821; area, 69,415 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 140,455 in 1830; 383,702 in 1840; 682,044 in 1850; 1,182,012 in 1860; 1,721,295 in 1870; 2,168,380 in 1880; and 2,679,184 in 1890. Capital, Jefferson City.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William J. Stone; Lieutenant Governor, John B. O'Meara; Secretary of State, Alexander A. Lesueur; Auditor, James M. Seibert; Treasurer, Lon V. Stephens; Adjutant General, Joseph A. Wickham; Attorney-General, R. F. Walker; Superintendent of Educa-

tion, John R. Kirk; Commissioner of Labor, Henry Blackmore; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Theodore Brace; Associate Justices, Thomas A. Sherwood, Shepard Barclay, James B. Yantt, Gavin D. Burgess, George B. Macfarlane, Walter M. Robinson. All are Democrats except J. R. Kirk and W. M. Robinson, Republicans.

Finances.—The Board of Fund Commissioners met June 19, and ordered warrants drawn for $99,445 to pay the interest due July 1 on the outstanding bonded debt of the State, and $26,923.95 to pay the interest on the school and seminary certificates of the State.

The board also ordered a warrant drawn for $337,000 to pay off and retire 337 of the old Hannibal and St. Joe bonds, maturing July 1. With this payment there will remain but 11 of the 6-per-cent. bonds outstanding against the State. They mature in July, 1897, but there is money in the treasury to pay them. All the bonds of the State then outstanding will be 3½ per cent., and the public debt will amount to only $5,086,000. It is estimated that the indebtedness can be cleared off by the end of the next administration without any increase of taxation.

The tax levy for State purposes is 25 cents on the $100 valuation; 10 cents of this is for bond and interest fund to pay the interest and principal upon the debt, and 5 for public schools.

Education.—The school funds of the State amount to $12,283,491. The schoolhouses are valued at as much more.

At the commencement of the State University, June 3, 3 students received the degree of M. D., 3 that of B. S. in electrical engineering, 5 that of B. S. in civil engineering, and in the law department the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon 41, while 2 received the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. There were 5 graduates in the normal department, and in the academic 11 received the degree of A. B., 14 that of B. L., and 2 that of B. S.

A new main building for the Lincoln Institute at the capital, a school for colored youth, was dedicated Sept. 12. It takes the place of one destroyed by fire in August, 1894. Lincoln Institute was established in 1865 by the Sixty-second and Sixty-fifth Regiments, United States Colored Infantry. They gave for this purpose from their pay the sum of $6,379. There is a dormitory for the young women and one for the young men. An industrial department was established some years ago, and for this purpose alone the Legislature appropriated $25,000, $10,000 of which was used for the erection of the building, $9,000 for machinery, and the remainder for the purchase of land for a farm. Every person who visits the institute and sees the engines, dynamos, furniture, and other articles that have been made by the students is convinced that this is one of the most useful departments of the school. All the young men, unless excused by the faculty, are expected to take a course in this department.

The Missouri Military Academy, a mile southwest of Mexico, was burned to the ground Sept. 24, causing a loss of over $75,000, with insurance of only $37,000.

The Second District Normal School sent out a class of 92 in the two-year course. The school has graduated 1,277 in this course during the twenty-five years of its existence. The Southeast Normal School at Cape Girardeau, graduated 30, June 9, in the two-year course. The Normal School at Warrensburg had an enrollment during the year of 1,094. A class of 42 was graduated June 11.

Banks.—In a statement of the Secretary of State on the condition of the banks, Aug. 10, the following items appear: United States bonds on hand, $183,431.25; other bonds and stocks, $6,026,648.86; real estate, $3,524,346.42; checks and other cash items, $1,817,353.33; national bank notes, legal tender United States notes, and gold and silver certificates, $7,136,292.75; gold coin, $3,270,501.33; silver coin, $577,380.26; surplus funds on hand, $8,497,356.56; deposits subject to draft at sight, $59,153,120.42; deposits subject to draft at given date, $16,318,074.74; bills payable and bills rediscounted, $715,943.94.

The Missouri National Bank, in Kansas City, closed its doors Nov. 30.

Internal Revenue.—The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, Dec. 12, shows the collections for the past fiscal year in Missouri to have been $6,959,915.32. Spirits valued at $1,564.24 were seized, 4 illicit stills were destroyed, and 9 persons were arrested.

The number of retail liquor dealers in Missouri paying license to the Government is 7,641; the number of wholesale dealers, 189; rectifiers, 100; manufacturers of oleomargarine, 1; retail dealers in oleomargarine, 111. The number of fruit distilleries operated in Missouri is 63. The amounts of spirits gauged in 1896 were: For the First District, 5,823,846; and for the Sixth District, 1,079,108.

The Mississippi.—The report of Major Thomas Hanbury, in charge of the work on the Mississippi between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio, was published in July. During the year the wreck of the sunken steamer "Hudson" was taken from the river and 2,979 snags; 19,648 leaning trees were cut away and 11 drift piles removed. The amount expended on this work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was $80,395.

On the subject of the improvement of the channel between St. Louis and Cairo, Major Hanbury says: "The object of the improvement is to obtain a minimum depth at standard low water of 6 feet from the mouth of the Missouri river to St. Louis, 16 miles, and of 8 feet from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio, 178 miles, the natural depth being in many places from 3½ to 4 feet."

The Missouri.—The annual report of the Missouri River Commission shows that the snagboat of the commission during the last fiscal year has destroyed 1,758 snags, cut 182 trees, and removed 7 drift piles.

On the reach of the river undergoing systematic improvement, from a point 5 miles above Jefferson City to the mouth of Gasconade river, 45 miles, there is now a navigable channel at low water having a depth of 6 feet. Previous to the improvement the ruling depth was 2½ feet. Congress has provided for an annual expenditure of $300,000 on the Missouri river below Sioux City for the next four years.

Court Decision.—The Supreme Court decided in December that the ordinance in Kansas City imposing a fine of $2.50 on a voter who casts no ballot at a general election is invalid, as it associates the franchise with a money value.

Political.—A call was issued to Democrats opposed to the free coinage of silver to meet in St. Louis Feb. 29, and about 300 were present. An address to the Democrats of the State was adopted unanimously. It declared that "the unprecedented action of calling the State convention to meet in Sedalia on April 15, to elect delegates to the national convention, was done with the avowed purpose of influencing the party in other States and committing the national Democracy to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the relative commercial value of the two metals and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world," and called upon the voters of the party in the State "to make on open, active, and organized opposition to

the effort to commit the party to a policy which can only end in disaster."

But at the State convention April 15, at Sedalia, the free-coinage Democrats were in control, and a platform was adopted which demanded free coinage of silver, and declared "we are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace; especially are we opposed to placing the Treasury of the Government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the Federal Treasury with gold for maintaining the policy of gold monometallism."

The delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote as a unit. The convention declared for. R. P. Bland as candidate for the presidency.

The second Democratic convention was held Aug. 5 at Jefferson City. The State ticket follows: For Governor, Lon V. Stephens; Lieutenant Governor, A. H. Bolte; Secretary of State, A. A. Lesueur; Auditor, James M. Seibert; Treasurer, Frank Pitts; Attorney-General, E. C. Crow; Justice of the Supreme Court, Theodore Brace; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, Timothy J. Hennessey.

The Prohibitionists, at their State convention in Sedalia, May 8, refused to incorporate in the platform a plank favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and tabled a resolution recommending that the national convention change the name of the Prohibition party to National party. The resolutions favored an income tax, Government ownership of railroads, restricted immigration, and just pensions, and opposed appropriation of public money to sectarian institutions. The currency resolution read: "The money of the country, whether gold, silver, or paper, should be issued by the General Government only, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business, and no individual or corporations should be allowed to make any profit through its issue; all money should be legal tender of all debts, public and private."

Following is the ticket: For Governor, H. P. Faris; Lieutenant Governor, J. M. Ritchey; Secretary of State, E. E. McClellan; Auditor, J. O. Rolfe; Treasurer, Rev. I. T. Hull; Attorney-General, J. C. Hughes; Judge Supreme Court, Lewis Adams; Railroad Commissioner, W. E. Sullivan.

The first State convention of Republicans was held in St. Joseph, May 12, and there was a lively contest between two factions. It was not until after 11 o'clock at night that the Committee on Credentials was ready to report and the convention was finally called to order. The committee submitted two reports, the majority favoring the Filley delegations and the minority favoring the seating of all the contesting delegations and dividing the vote between the two factions. The majority report was adopted without debate.

The convention did not adjourn until 4:30 in the morning. The resolutions declared for protection, reciprocity, and the gold standard, and instructed the delegates to vote for McKinley. Mr. Filley was elected chairman of the State Central Committee and one of the delegates at large to the national convention.

The Republicans met again in convention in Springfield, July 22, but the first day passed before they were able to effect a permanent organization. The second day the report of the Committee on Credentials was ready and was accepted, and the business of the convention was completed. The resolutions, besides approving the action of the national convention, denounced the employment of convicts in competition with free labor, opposed appropriations of public money to sectarian institutions, declared for fair play in the apportionment of the congressional, senatorial, and judicial districts, and deplored the "communistic tendencies of the Democratic party as enunciated in the Chicago platform."

Robert E. Lewis was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot. The other candidates were: Lieutenant Governor, Abra C. Pettijohn; Judge Supreme Court, Rudolph Hirzel; Secretary of State, William P. Freeman; Treasurer, J. F. Gmelich; Auditor, John G. Bishop; Attorney-General, John Kennish; Railroad Commissioner, George N. Stille.

The convention of the People's party met in Sedalia, July 30. About 600 delegates were present. The resolutions approved the national platform, declared belief "in a national issue of Government money direct to the people, without the intervention of banks, sufficient to do the business of the country on a cash basis, and made receivable in payment of all debts, dues, and demands, public and private," and declared for "the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and their application to the payment of the national debt." They opposed issues of bonds, demanded the "enactment of a statute providing that all evidences of debt, not in judgment, shall be presented the assessor, and assessed, and have his stamp upon them, to be collectible by law"; demanded also that mortgaged property be assessed to both mortgagor and mortgagee, and taxes collected from them in proposition to their interest. They called for reductions in salaries, exclusion of aliens from ownership of land, some form of initiative and referendum, restricted immigration, and revision of the Federal Constitution.

Various resolutions were offered on the subject of fusion with the Democratic party of the State, and the matter was finally left to the State Committee. The ticket chosen was: For Governor, O. D. Jones; Lieutenant Governor, James H. Hillis; Secretary of State, Thomas Day; Auditor, Sheridan Webster; Treasurer, Oscar Wood; Attorney-General, Frank E. Richey; Railroad Commissioner, E. F. Cowan; Justice of the Supreme Court, John M. Voris.

An arrangement was made in September by which the Democrats and the Populists united on an electoral ticket, four places being given to the Populists. In October Mr. Jones withdrew from the State ticket, and the place was not filled.

The Socialist-Labor party chose a ticket, as did also the Silver party; but the court decided that the latter ticket could not be printed on the official ballot, many of the signers of the petition having participated in other conventions.

The Gold-standard Democrats assembled in convention in St. Louis, Aug. 26. The resolutions reaffirmed the Democratic platform of 1892, approved President Cleveland's action in sending troops to Chicago, declared for the use of both gold and silver as standard money, for coining both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and changeable values, such equality to be secured by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity and equal power of every dollar at all times.

Delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis and presidential electors were chosen. The State ticket follows: For Governor, John McD. Trimble; Lieutenant Governor, Albert F. Osterman; Secretary of State, Daniel McIntyre; Treasurer, William McIlrath; Auditor, Edward R. Porter; Attorney-General, Nicholas D. Thurmond; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, H. A. Koster; Justice of the Supreme Court, Theodore Brace.

The vote for presidential electors stood, as offi-

cially announced: Democratic, 363,652; Republican, 304,940; Prohibition, 2,169; Socialist-Labor, 610; National Democratic, 2,355; National (Prohibition), 292; 4 of the 17 electors voted for Watson for Vice-President. For Governor the vote stood: Stephens, Democrat, 351,062; Lewis, Republican, 307,729; Faris, Prohibitionist, 2,588; Fry, Socialist-Labor, 757; Trimble, National Democrat, 1,809. All the Democratic candidates were chosen. Of the 15 members of Congress the Republicans have 3, all from the St. Louis districts. In the Legislature there are on joint ballot 98 Democrats, 62 Republicans, and 14 Populists.

MONTANA, a Western State, admitted into the Union Nov. 8, 1889; area, 146,080 square miles; population, according to the census of 1890, 132,-159. Capital, Helena.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, John E. Rickards; Lieutenant Governor, Alexander C. Botkin; Secretary of State, Louis Rotwitt; Treasurer, Frederick W. Wright; Auditor, Andrew B. Cook; Attorney-General, Henri J. Haskell; Superintendent of Instruction, Eugene A. Steere; Adjutant-General, C. F. Lloyd—all Republicans; State Land Agent, James M. Page; Register of the Land Office, S. A. Swiggette; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, William Y. Pemberton, Populist-Democrat; Associate Justices, W. H. De Witt and W. H. Hunt, Republicans.

Finances.—The revenues from all sources for the several funds amounted during the fiscal year 1896 to $667,747.03. Of this total sum, $436,978.12 belonged to the general fund, and the remainder was distributed among the several special funds.

The indebtedness of the general fund, Dec. 1, was $357,830.18, but in that month it was reduced by a warrant call to the amount of $150,000.

The expenses attending the sessions of the fourth Legislative Assembly, 1895, were $61,475.

According to the report of the State Board of Equalization, published in February, "the total assessed valuation of the State is $124,076,585.50. Of this, nearly $2,000,000 is valuation of lands belonging to the Northern Pacific (now in the hands of receivers) upon which taxes can not be collected."

The mines in Silver Bow County are assessed at $1,644,590, and those in Lewis and Clarke at $397,700.

Militia.—The cost of the National Guard was $23,764.79 in 1895, and $18,834.61 in 1896.

Education.—The State received a bronze medal for its fine school exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition.

The State Normal School building at Dillon was completed in the spring.

A class of 4, the first to be graduated at Montana College, at Bozeman, took their degrees in June.

The corner stone of the State School of Mines was laid at Butte, Dec. 29.

At the Fort Shaw Indian School there were about 165 pupils in 1896. They range in age from five to twenty, and are full bloods and half breeds. The majority are Piegans, the remainder being Cheyennes, Assiniboines, Crows, and Arapahoes. There are 20 instructors. All the pupils are trained in some kind of industry. Several trades are taught, and all the boys above a certain age are expected to work on the farm. The school, which occupies the buildings and 5,000 acres of the old Fort Shaw reservation, has been in operation since 1892. The course of instruction occupies three years.

Penal Institutions.—The report of the Reform School, published in February, showed that 28 boys and 2 girls had been received during the year, making the whole number 44. The boys have done the greater part of the work in the erection of 2 new buildings—a barn and a cottage which wi
modate 80 boys. A farm of 100 acres is at
the school.

The cost of maintaining the inmates of
Prison for 1895–'96 was 35 cents a day p
Out of the appropriations for 1895
enough was saved to build, with the he
convicts, a new prison with a capacit
prisoners.

Charities.—The care of the insane for
the State $118,600.40, about one fourth of
receipts of the general fund.

The buildings for the Orphan's Home
Deaf and Dumb School were nearly com
the close of the year.

The corner stone of the Soldier's Home
May 30, at Columbia Falls, and at the e
year the home was ready for the recepti
erans. It is a two-story building, 76 x 8-
signed to accommodate 50. The Legislatu
priated $10,000 to cover the expense.

Bank Failure.—The First National
Helena failed, Sept. 4, with total liabiliti
450,000. It was organized in 1866. The
deposits at the time of the failure amount
930,000, and the amount due other banks
000. Dec. 16 the grand jury indicted the
dent, who was manager of the bank, the
cashier, and one of the directors on the
wrecking the bank. The report of the j
fied serious irregularities. The presiden
rectors are censured for negligence.

Railroads.—Fifty-six miles of rail
built in the State in 1896. In August
acres of Northern Pacific lands in the
sold at auction on foreclosure sale for
$937,900, being bid in by the president.

The question as to the ownership of the
of Boulder, the county seat of Jefferso
which has been in dispute for some time
passed upon by the commissioner of th
land office, who decides that "in view of
ment, use, and occupation of the land b
dents of Boulder it was not subject to
entry irrespective of the railroad land gra

Sheep and Wool.—The number of shee
in Montana in 1896 was 2,812,829, an i
210,727 head over the number assessed in
the rule adopted last year, 5 per cent. is
cover the number of shearing sheep tha
assessment. It was estimated that the w
Montana for 1896 was 21,790,289 pounc
crease of 2,451,316 pounds over 1896.
that Montana has more sheep and raises
than any other State or any Territory.
in 1896 were not nearly as good as in
1895 the average price received for wool,
very largely bought for cash at Montana
points by buyers on the ground, was 1
pound, the proceeds of the clip aggregatin
716. In 1896 the price was about 2¼ cents

Fruit.—The following is from the He
dependent": "There is no section of co
of the Missouri river that equals the Bitte
fruit. In Ravalli County alone, which co
large part of the Bitter Root valley, there
225 fruit trees growing last year. Many ne
were planted the present year, and additi
to others. Of the fruit-growing trees
in Ravalli County, 30,622 produced 29,89
of apples, plums, prunes, apricots, pea
pears."

Mining.—There are in operation in M
gold mills, 18 silver mills, 7 lead and
smelters, and 25 concentrators, with a co
pacity of 5,000 tons of ore a day. The va
annual output of gold, silver, copper, and

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over $45,000,000, of which the mining districts tributary to Butte produce over $25,000,000.

The first annual report of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for the year ending June 30, 1896, was published in December. The president estimates the profits for the year at $4,258,514. The total expenditures at the mines were $5,071,677.61, and at the works in Anaconda $5,616,516.78, of which amount $1,235,000 was expended on machinery.

The report of the Boston and Montana Consolidation Copper and Silver Mining Company shows net earnings amounting to $2,357,703.61. The gross earnings were $4,999,231.39.

Many new discoveries of gold and silver deposits have been reported recently, one 42 miles from Great Falls, and one in the Little Rocky mountains not far from Landusky. Madison County, on the western side of the Tobacco Root range, is found to have a rich deposit of gold. A shaft has been sunk in the heart of the city of Butte, which is built over a rich mineral deposit.

The Cree Indians.—A bill appropriating $5,000 to remove the Crees from Montana passed Congress and went into effect in May. The Indians showed a disposition to resist deportation unless their chiefs, who had been leaders of the Riel rebellion, should be pardoned by the Canadian Government; and the Federal troops were sent to deport them over the border, in June, by special train. One, who had been implicated in a murder in the Northwest Territory a dozen years ago, shot himself at the Great Falls railroad station rather than be forced to go back.

Bounties on Animals.—Since the bounty law enacted by the Legislature of 1895 went into effect, claims have been filed for the killing of wolves and coyotes amounting to $137,427, and $59,475 of this had been paid in warrants up to Dec. 1, 1896. The number of coyotes killed during the fiscal year 1896 was 18,216. The last Legislature repealed the old bounty law, which paid $2 for killing wolves and coyotes, $5 for mountain lions, bear, lynx, and bob cats, and passed the present law, which confines the bounty to the most dangerous of the stock-destroying animals, wolves and coyotes, paying on each a bounty of $3.

The fund is raised by an act of the Legislature setting aside 5 per cent. of the money collected from licenses and a tax of 1½ mill levied on the live stock of the State.

Opening of Reservations.—In February the Secretary of the Interior sent to Congress for ratification agreements with the Indians of the Blackfoot and Fort Belknap reservations. The Blackfoot Indians agreed to give up about 1,000,000 acres of mineral lands for $1,500,000, to be expended for their benefit at the rate of $150,000 a year, beginning in 1897. The lands are to be disposed of under the mineral laws, and sold for $2 to $5 an acre. The Belknap Indians ceded 40,000 acres of mineral lands for $360,000, to be expended for the Indians in sums of $90,000 a year. In this case the price is placed at $10. The agreement was ratified, and provision was made for a survey.

State Lands.—The report of the Register of Lands shows that the State educational institutions, together with the public schools, will have to their credit 9,000 square miles of land. The money derived from the sale of these lands goes into the permanent school fund, the principal of which can not be touched. The minimum price at which these lands can be sold is $10 an acre, and the principal of the funds arising from the sale of sections 16 and 36 must ever remain a permanent fund in trust for the support of the public schools of the State. Of the 9,160 sections that will be known as State lands, over 3,000 sections have been surveyed.

The public building grant, of which the Capitol building fund is of most interest, includes 182,000 acres, of which 100,733 acres have been selected.

Two hundred three-year leases and permits, embracing 93,500 acres of land, were issued during the fiscal year, from which there is due the State as rental annually $9,285.75.

The Register received $38,185.23 during the year, divided among the following funds: School fund, income $22,107.56; Capitol building fund, $1,771.06; school fund, permanent, $8,015.18; university fund, income, $5,445.43; School of Mines fund, income, $30; State Normal School, income fund, $816.

The list of grants made for the State institutions is as follows: Agricultural College, 140,000 acres; School of Mines, 100,000 acres; State Normal School, 100,000 acres; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 50,000 acres; State Reform School, 50,000 acres; State University, 46,080 acres. These with the grant for the Capitol amount to 668,080 acres.

Important Decisions.—In the case of a negro who was convicted in a United States circuit court of murder committed on the Crow reservation, an appeal was sustained alleging want of jurisdiction. The prosecution in the Federal court relied upon the clause in the Montana enabling act providing that "Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of Congress of the United States," but Justice White said it was clear it was not intended that this provision should operate to deprive the State of power to punish crimes committed in reservation by others than Indians.

In a case involving the constitutionality of the license law, the judge of a district court in Silver Bow County decided that the whole license law was unconstitutional. If the decision had been upheld, the State would have lost about $500,000 a year. But the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, which was founded upon an article of the Constitution which seems to prohibit the Legislature from enacting a license law where part of the proceeds go to the county. The Supreme Court decided that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was to limit the power of taxation and not that of license.

In a suit involving the question of priority of labor liens and mortgages upon mining property, the decision was in favor of the priority of the mortgage lien.

Immigration Convention.—A convention for effecting a permanent organization to work for the development of the State by securing desirable immigration and the enlistment of capital in mining enterprises, was held at Helena in March, and was very largely attended, every county being represented. For two days there was a series of papers by specialists setting forth the resources of their respective sections. A permanent bureau will be organized for the preparation of authoritative statements of the resources of the State and the dissemination of literature.

Political.—The Republicans held a State convention at Butte, May 11, at which delegates to the national convention were chosen. The platform included the following declarations:

"We reiterate our faith in and devotion to the great Republican principles of bimetallism, protection, and reciprocity, announcing as our understanding of bimetallism, the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independently by the United States. In the application of the principles of protection, we insist that the farmer, the miner, and the sheepherder shall receive equal consideration with the manufacturer, and that through reciprocity treaties the produc-

tions of our own country, whether of the farm, the factory, or the range, shall be accorded just and advantageous recognition at foreign customhouses in exchange for stipulated concessions accorded by our Government to the products of other countries which we can not ourselves produce; and that wool as one of the important products of the United States be accorded a duty not less than that provided by the McKinley bill."

The resolutions also declared in favor of the Monroe doctrine, expressed sympathy for the Cuban insurgents, and commended the State administration. They condemned the national administration for its foreign and pension policy; "for abrogating and refusing to carry into effect the reciprocity treaties of the last Republican administration, through which our national commerce and trade were being rapidly developed"; and "for increasing the national debt in a time of peace $262,000,000, for its disreputable bond deal with foreign bankers, by the Chief Executive, through his law partner, at a cost to the people of more than $9,000,000.

On Aug. 4 a conference of State party leaders was held at Butte to form a plan of action by which to hold the party together and elect a State ticket. Senator Mantle and Congressman Hartman had declared for Bryan; ex-Senators Sanders and Power were for McKinley. A compromise was reached providing that when the State convention should meet the State ticket should be nominated, and then the silver Republicans should withdraw, leaving the gold men to choose McKinley candidates for electors. This plan was carried out at the convention, which met at Helena, Sept. 9. Following is the ticket: For Governor, Alexander C. Botkin; Lieutenant Governor, Peter R. Dolman; Secretary of State, Louis Rotwitt; Treasurer, Charles M. Webster; Auditor, Albert L. Love; Attorney-General, Samuel G. Murray; Superintendent of Instruction, John P. Hendricks; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, George H. Grubb.

After these nominations the silver men withdrew. They held a session, renominated Charles S. Hartman for Congress and adopted resolutions declaring approval of the national platform in every particular except the financial declarations.

The delegates remaining in the original convention nominated O. F. Goddard for Congress, chose candidates for presidential electors, and adopted resolutions approving the national platform and favoring "the extension of the suffrage to all persons of competent age, intelligence, and character resident within the limits of the State, without discrimination on account of sex."

The State Democratic Convention met at Butte, June 20, to select delegates to the national convention. The resolutions made no mention of the national administration. They declared for a revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, against the issuing of bonds in time of peace, denounced the A. P. A., and favored election of Senators by popular vote. On the currency they said, in part: "We demand that the mints of the United States be opened to the free coinage of silver as well as gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other nation."

On the State ticket the Democrats and Populists combined, holding their State conventions Sept. 3 and 4, the Democrats in Missoula and the Populists in Helena. The Populists had one of the candidates for electors and the Democrats two, and the places on the State ticket were equally divided, the Populists naming the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Instruction, the Democrats filling the other places. The nominations were: For Governor, Robert B. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, A. E. Spriggs; Secretary of State, T. S. Hogan; Superintendent of Instruction, E. A. Carleton; Treasurer, T. E. Collins; Auditor, T. W. Poindexter, Jr.; Attorney-General, C. B. Nolan; Associate Justice, H. R. Buck. No nomination was made for member of Congress.

The silver Republican party made nominations for some offices, but their right to have the names placed upon the official ballot was disputed, and the courts decided against them.

Following is the result of the vote for presidential electors, the highest in each party being given: Democrat-Populist, 42,537; Republican, 10,494; Prohibition, 186. The vote for Governor stood: Smith, Populist, 36,688: Botkin, 14,993. The other candidates on the Democrat-Populist ticket were elected by majorities varying from 7,243 to 14,906. Charles S. Hartman, who was the candidate for member of Congress of all the silver forces, received 33,932 votes, to 9,492 for Goddard.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution was submitted to vote and defeated. It was intended to do away with wholesale naturalization just before election. The Legislature for 1897 stands: Senate, Republicans, 11; Democrats, 9; Populists 3—with 3 of these seats to be contested. House: Democrats, 44; Populists, 16; Republicans, 8.

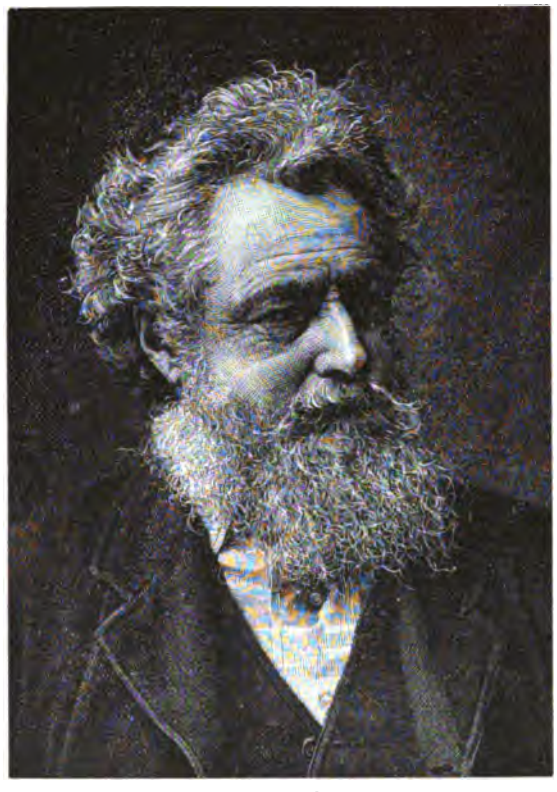
MORAVIANS. The statistical reports of the Moravian Church in the United States and the Alberta District, Canada, for the year 1895 give it: In the Northern Province, 11,047 communicants, 1,116 noncommunicants, and 4,903 children, making a total of 17,066 members, with 1,152 teachers and 9,151 pupils in Sunday schools; in the Southern Province, 2,567 communicants, 165 noncommunicants, and 1,097 children—total, 3,829—with 351 teachers and 3,648 pupils in Sunday schools; total for the two American provinces, 13,614 communicants, 1,281 noncommunicants, and 6,000 children, making a total of 20,895 members, with 1,503 teachers and 12,799 pupils in Sunday schools. The total amount of contributions in the Northern Province for Church support was $107,592, or $3,684 less than in 1894; total contributions (Northern Province) for Church enterprises and general Christian objects, $26,302, or $2,959 more than in 1894. The statistics of membership show a net year's increase in the two provinces of 691 communicants, 19 noncommunicants, and 311 children—or 1,621 members—and of 105 teachers and 643 pupils in Sunday schools. Fifty-nine churches were visited during the year by the members of the Northern Provincial Board. One of the most important visitations was that to Alberta, Canada, which resulted in the establishment of a thoroughly organized mission work there. Of the members recorded in the Southern Province, the denominational newspaper of that province observes that "the smallness of the noncommunicant list shows how thoroughly the growing youth are being gathered into the communicant membership. It will be noticed, with interest, that the adult baptisms (121) are nearly as many as the confirmations (134). This fact arises not from a lack of testimony among us to the value of infant baptism, but to the coming in of new people. Much of our new strength consists of men and women who have come to Christ out of the great unbaptized world."

The mission in Alaska returned June 1, 1896, 4 brethren and 8 sister missionaries, 27 native helpers, 240 communicants, 210 noncommunicants, and 175 children—in all, 625 members; 102 day-school and 77 Sunday-school pupils, and 45 in training schools; with 28 adults baptized and 15 received, 61 children baptized and 8 received, and 30 members confirmed during the year. Number of "new people," 12; of candidates, 35. An increase of 224 members of all classes is shown. A conference held

at Bethel Station in August, 1895, was attended by 23 native helpers. Regulations were adopted concerning sponsors at infant baptisms, separate homes for the several families, the abolition of potlatch and other heathen customs and superstitions, and prohibiting card playing and gambling and the use of strong drink. Eight missionary trips were made up the Nushagak river, one of them also 200 miles up one of its tributaries, the Wood river, to the lakes, and over to Togiak. The longest trip occupied twenty-three days, and covered an estimated distance of 800 miles, and 8 preaching stations were established.

The annual meeting of the association (English) in aid of the Moravian missions was held May 11. Lord Kinnaird presided. The report showed that the year's income of the society had been £12,672, against £8,407 in 1895; the legacies had increased from £1,859 to £4,259. Four hundred missionaries were employed at 150 stations; and with the stations were connected 110 Sunday schools, with more than 22,000 pupils. The fact was mentioned that this was the oldest of Protestant missions to the heathen, work having been begun in the West Indies in 1732; in Greenland (where there were now 9,845 native Christians) a year later; among the North American Indians in 1734; in Dutch Guiana, 1735; and in South Africa in 1737; and here the first mission to lepers was started in 1818. The converts on these mission fields, 93,700, are three times as numerous as the parent Church. The missions are largely self-supporting, nearly two thirds of the £72,000 annually spent being raised by the native churches. More than 2,500 missionaries had now been sent out by the Moravian Church. Besides the fields already mentioned, the society has missions in Labrador, at 12 stations in Central America, among the aborigines of Queensland and Victoria, in Little Thibet in northwest Alaska, and near Lake Nyassa, and a leper home at Jerusalem.

MORRIS, WILLIAM, an English poet and artist, born in Walthamstow, Essex, on the northern outskirts of London, March 24, 1834; died in the London suburb of Hammersmith, Oct. 3, 1896. He was educated at Marlborough and at Exeter College, Oxford, and after taking his degree was for nine months in the employ of the noted architect George Edmund Street. In 1856 he founded "The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine," contributing frequently to its pages and sustaining its cost for the year of its existence. In 1858 he published "The Defense of Guenevere and Other Poems," a work which reflects in most dramatic original fashion the temper of the Middle Ages more completely than any modern volume can be said to do. But it met with scanty appreciation from the general reader, though estimated at its proper worth by the critical few. In 1867 appeared "The Life and Death of Jason," in 17 cantos of heroic couplets, a poem which had none of the occasional vagueness of outline of its predecessor, and revealed him in the aspect by which he is likely to be longest remembered, that of story teller to the world at large. To this epic succeeded the first volume of "The Earthly Paradise" in 1868, a series of classical and mediæval legends in a mediæval setting. Stirred by reports of an earthly paradise, certain gentlefolk and mariners of Norway set sail to seek it, and after years of wandering come as old men to a far western isle inhabited by descendants of ancient Greek colonists. The Greeks entertain the wanderers and establish bimonthly feasts at each of which a classic and a mediæval story are told. Twenty-four tales are thus narrated in the course of the year, with interludes and preludes, and the advent of each month is heralded by a lyric of three seven-line stanzas. The first or spring volume of "The Earthly Paradise" contained "Atalanta's Race," "The Man born to be King," "The Doom of King Acrisius," "The Proud King," "The Story of Cupid and Psyche," and "The Writing on the Image." In 1869 the second portion of the work was published, and in 1870 the third and final part appeared, the poems in their order including "The Love of Alcestis," "The Lady of the Land," "The Son of Crœsus," "The Watching of the Falcon," "Pygmalion and the Image," "Ogier the Dane," "The Death of Paris," "The Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon,"



WILLIAM MORRIS.

"Acontius and Cydippe," "The Man who never Laughed again," "The Story of Rhodope," "The Lovers of Gudrun," which has also been published separately, "The Golden Apples," "The Fostering of Aslaug," "Bellerophon at Argos," "The Ring given to Venus," "Bellerophon in Lycia," and "The Hill of Venus." In the oft-quoted prefatory stanzas beginning

> Of heaven or hell I have no power to sing,
> I can not ease the burden of your fears

the poet tells us just what we are to look for from him. He does not intend to attempt the solution of any material problems; his purpose is merely to add to the sum of human enjoyment, and he therefore styles himself "the idle singer of an empty day." This characterization of himself has been very generally misunderstood, and he has been

reproached for making it. In reality, Morris by no means intended that to be considered his constant attitude, but rather as the perfectly natural one of the story-teller. His own life is the best answer to any reflections made upon him in this respect—a life many degrees removed from the indifferentism sometimes charged against him.

Morris took Chaucer very frankly as his master in "The Earthly Paradise," not only in his processional splendor of description, but in his verse itself, which is exclusively Chaucerian. He uses those verse forms, the seven-lined decasyllabic stanza, sometimes called "the Chaucerian heptastich," the heroic couplet, and the four-foot couplet, the Prologue, which recounts the toils of the wanderers, and is itself 2,759 lines in extent, being in the heroic measure. In spite of the great length of "The Earthly Paradise"—40,000 lines—the interest is very successfully maintained, while the high level of poetic excellence achieved and kept throughout is remarkable.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH.

To all whose main object in reading is not merely to reach the end of the book the leisurely manner of Morris is not the least of his merits as a poet. It is the manner that the born story-teller should possess, the true mood of "the idle singer," which calls for a similar attitude on the part of the listener. "The Life and Death of Jason" had been narrated in the same leisurely fashion, but in "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, and the Fall of the Niblungs," which many critics consider his masterpiece, and which Mr. Morris himself preferred above all his other works, this leisurely spirit does not appear. But it is absent for a very good reason. In "Sigurd" the poet is no longer merely the narrator of a story, he is dealing with spiritual themes in the realm of national myth, the era of primeval passion. The poem has not yet received the attention it merits, save from the more intellectual of readers. That it is one of the great epics of the century seems hardly suspected by readers in general. The story of "Sigurd" is derived from the Icelandic "Volsunga Saga," and the treatment is at once modern in its perception and grasp and primitive in its sympathetic rendering of the fierce loves and hates of ancient peoples of the north. The verse form chosen is not a common one with English writers of the present day, but, as may be seen in the lines that follow, it is well adapted for description and heroic utterance:

Then Gudrun girded her raiment, on the edge of the steep she stood,
She looked o'er the shoreless water and cried out o'er the measureless flood:
"O sea, I stand before thee; and I who was Sigurd's wife!
By his brightness unforgotten I bid thee deliver my life
From the deeds and the longing of days, and the lack I have won of the earth,
And the wrong amended by wrong, and the bitter wrong of my birth!"
She hath spread out her arms as she spake it, and away from the earth she leapt
And cut off her tide of returning; for the sea waves over her swept,
And their will is her will henceforward; and who knoweth the depths of the sea,
And the wealth of the bed of Gudrun, and the days that yet shall be!

Before "The Earthly Paradise" was completed Morris had gone deeply into the study of Icelandic literature, the first fruits of which was "The Lovers of Gudrun" in the autumn division of that work. He became associated with Mr. Erikir Magnússon in Icelandic translations, the results of their joint labors appearing in "The Story of Grettir the Strong" (1869); "Völsunga Saga" (1870); and "Three Northern Love Stories and Other Tales" (1875). In 1863 Mr. Morris began the manufacture of wall paper, stained glass, and other fine-art decorations, an undertaking to which may be traced a large part of the reform that English and American taste in decoration, color, and design has undergone during the past generation; and many who hardly know his name have been influenced by Morris the craftsmen if not by Morris the poet. A few years before his death he established at Hammersmith the Kelmscott Press, whence were issued editions of Chaucer, Beowulf, Herrick, Rossetti, and other works, including his own volumes, in type and binding that were the admiration of some book lovers, but, as a natural consequence, at prices that were absolutely prohibitory for most people.

But William Morris was not only poet and craftsman, he was a social reformer as well, and for years was accustomed to address large gatherings of workingmen in London parks and halls on the need of a

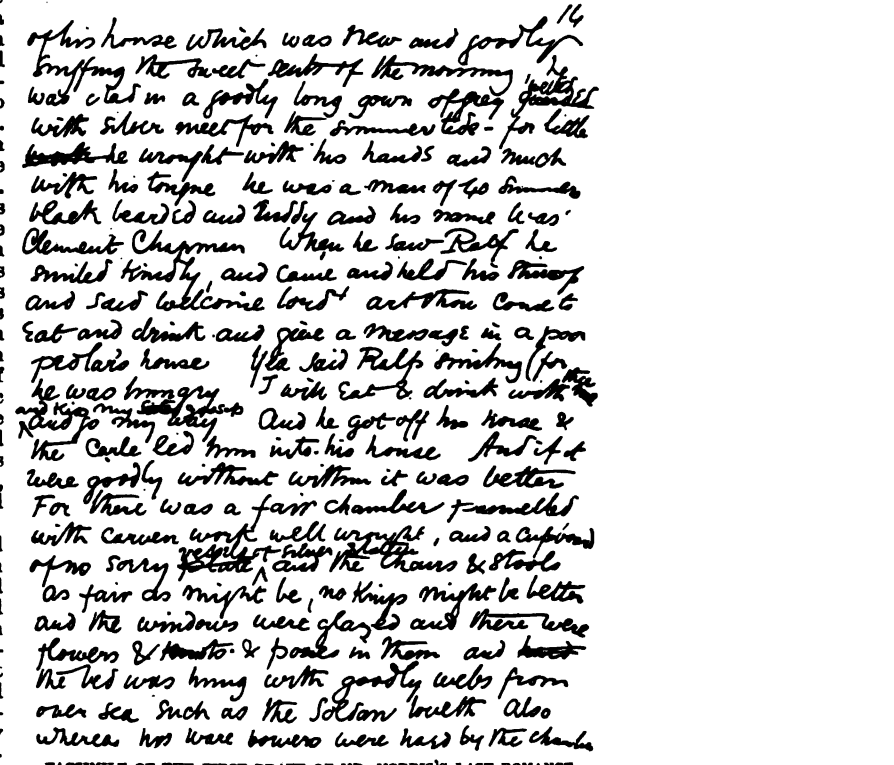
social revolution and in denunciation of existing economic conditions. It is this side of his character that is least understood, and it may be frankly admitted that it is the most difficult to reconcile with what we know of the man in other directions. A capitalist who was also a socialist; a believer in the more equal distribution of this world's goods who published books in such a form that only the wealthiest could own them; a lover of beauty who advocated a social upheaval, one of whose first effects would necessarily be the destruction of the beautiful in very many of its forms at least—such a character must remain a problem to the generation in which he lived. And if we compare this wealthy socialist, who died leaving a great fortune to his family, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in the same month leaving but a very small one, the contradictions which the character of Morris present become still more perplexing. In theory, at least, Morris stood for the equalization of social conditions, while in the minds of many who listened to him in London squares an Archbishop of Canterbury stood for the selfish withdrawal of property from the many for the exclusive benefit of the few. Yet of the thorough sincerity of William Morris there can not be the slightest question. His own words may offer a partial explanation of his theories, while they help to convince one that he had not pursued his opinions to their logical outcome in all cases, and that the road by which he had traveled toward socialism was artistic rather than utilitarian. He was not a sentimentalist in any weak interpretation of the phrase, but it was the sentimental side of the subject that most nearly appealed to him. He said: "I was led to socialism by noting how ugly civilization is. We have practically killed the beautiful in this nineteenth century. Railroads are ugly. Streets are ugly. Clothes are ugly. Lives are ugly. Capitalism has plunged us into a morass of ugliness, out of which there seems no escape. Of course this is much better expressed by Ruskin, but he thinks the remedy is a return to the past, whereas I look to a new future. My socialism has its origin in artistic longing." It is an open secret that Morris would have been offered the laureateship after the death of Tennyson but for his well known socialistic opinions, and it is equally certain that he would not have accepted it. He looked upon that office, as some one has said, "as that of a glorified government lackey, which, by some weird chance, had been filled by two great men."

In private life Morris was generous and kindly, attaching to himself the warm friendship of men of widely different social conditions. His interests were wide and concerned themselves in many ways with the life of the time. He was an enthusiastic lover of mediæval architecture, the spirit of which few men of his time understood better than he, and he could express himself in conversation and in writing in very vigorous English whenever, as has frequently happened of late years, certain indignities have been offered to that spirit in the name of "restoration."

In many ways the English-speaking world is a much pleasanter, a much brighter world to live in because of what this "idle singer" accomplished. Through his influence it has learned that ugliness in the surroundings of everyday life is unnecessary, that beauty may be the delight of the many instead of the joy of the few, while those who least sympathize with his socialistic theories have taken pure delight in the music of his verse, in the charm of the old stories he re-told to his generation. Of his poetry one of his younger contemporaries has fitly said:

The little laugh of water falling down
  Is not so musical: the clammy gold
Close hoarded in the tiny waxen town
  Has less of sweetness in it; and the old
Half-withered reeds that waved in Arcady,
Touched by his lips, break forth again to fresher harmony.

Aside from the Icelandic translations produced with Mr. Magnússon, and already named, the works of William Morris include: "The Defense of Guenevere and Other Poems" London, 1858); The Life and Death of Jason" (1867); "The Earthly Paradise" (1868–'70); "Love is Enough, or the Freeing of Pharamond," a morality which displays some curious but successful experiments in meter (1873); "The Æneids of Virgil done into English Verse," in the meter of Chapman's Homer (1875); "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs" (1876); "The Decorative Arts" (1878); "Hopes and Fears for Art," a volume of lectures (1882); "The Odyssey of Homer done into English Verse" (1887); "The Dream of John Ball and a King's Lesson" (1888); "Signs of Change,' seven lectures (1888); "The Tale of the House of the Wolfings," in prose and verse (1889); "The Roots of the Mountains" (1890); "News from Nowhere" (1891); "The Story of the Glittering Plain" (London); "Poems by the Way" (1892); "Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome," with Belfort Bax (1893); "The Wood beyond the World" (1894); "The Well at the World's End" (1896); "The Water of the Wondrous Isles" (1897).


14
of his house which was new and goodly
Smelling the sweet scent of the morning, he
was clad in a goodly long gown of grey
with silver meet for the summer tide - for little
he wrought with his hands and much
with his tongue he was a man of 40 summers
black bearded and ruddy and his name was
Clement Chapman When he saw Ralf he
smiled kindly, and came and held his stirrup
and said wellcome lord! art thou come to
Eat and drink and give a message in a poor
pedlar's house Yea said Ralf smiling (for
he was hungry I will eat & drink with thee
and King my lord's errand
And go my way And he got off his horse &
the Carle led him into his house And if it
were goodly without within it was better
For there was a fair chamber panelled
with carven work well wrought, and a cupboard
of no sorry weight of silver plate
as fair as might be, and the chairs & stools
and the windows were glazed and there were
flowers & posies in them and
the bed was hung with goodly webs from
over sea such as the Soldan loveth Also
whereas his wife bower were hard by the chamber

FACSIMILE OF THE FIRST DRAFT OF MR. MORRIS'S LAST ROMANCE, "THE WELL AT THE WORLD'S END."

The admirers of "The Earthly Paradise" and "Sigurd" have not in most cases given such unstinted praise to his latest works in mingled prose and verse, like "The House of the Wolfings," or to such a prose romance as "The Story of the Glittering Plain." The great beauty of certain portions is freely admitted, but as a whole they have not been popular.

N

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The officers of the Academy in 1896 were: President, Wolcott Gibbs; Vice-President, Francis A. Walker; Foreign Secretary, Alexander Agassiz; Home Secretary, Asaph Hall; Treasurer, John S. Billings. Two meetings were held in 1895. The first or stated meeting was held in Washington on April 21–23. On that occasion the following papers were read:

"The State of Carbo-dioxide at the Critical Temperature," "The Motion of a Submerged Thread of Mercury," and "On a Method of obtaining Variable Capillary Apertures of Specified Diameter," by Carl Barus; "The Olindiadæ and other Medusæ," by William K. Brooks; "Budding in Perophora," by William K. Brooks and George Lefevre; "Anatomy of Yoldia," by William K. Brooks and Gilman Drew; "On the Characters of the Otocœlidæ," by Edward D. Cope; "On a New Type of Telescope free from Secondary Color," by Charles S. Hastings; "Biographical Memoir of James Edward Oliver," by George W. Hill; "The Geological Efficacy of Alkali Carbonate Solutions," by Eugene W. Hilgard; "On the Color Relations of Atoms, Ions, and Molecules," by M. Carey Lea; "On the *Pithecanthropus erectus* from the Tertiary of Java," by Othniel C. Marsh; "Exhibition of a Linkage whose Motion shows the Laws of Refraction of Light." "Location in Paris of the Dwelling of Malus, in which he made the Discovery of the Polarization of Light by Reflection," and "(1) On Experiments that the X-Rays can not be polarized by passing through Herapathite; (2) The Density of Herapathite; (3) Formulæ of Transmission of the X-Rays through Glass, Tourmaline, and Herapathite," by Alfred M. Mayer; "Legislation relating to Standards," by Thomas C. Mendenhall; "Source of X-Rays," by Albert A. Michelson and S. W. Stratton; "On the Logic of Quantity," by Charles S. Peirce; "Judgment in Sensation and Perception," by John W. Powell; "Some Studies in Chemical Equilibrium," "The Decomposition of Diazo-compounds by Alcohol," and "On Double Halides containing Organic Bases," by Ira Remsen; "Notes on Röntgen Rays," by Henry A. Rowland; "On the Separate Measurement, by the Interferential Method, of the Heating Effect of Pure Radiations and of an Envelope of Heated Air," by William A. Rogers; "On the X-Rays from a Statical Current produced by a rapidly Revolving Leather Belt," by William A. Rogers and Frederick Brown; "On the Determination of the Co-efficient of Expansion of Jessop's Steel, between the limits of 0° and 64° C., by the Interferential Method," by Edward W. Morley and William A. Rogers; "Experiments on the Reflection of the Röntgen Rays," by Ogden N. Rood; "On a Remarkable New Family of Deep-Sea Cephalopoda and its Bearing on Molluscan Morphology," "The Question of the Molluscan Archetype, an Archi-Mollusk," and "On some Points in the Morphology and Phylogeny of the Gastropoda," by Addison E. Verrill; "The Relative Permeability of Magnesium and Aluminium to the Röntgen Rays," by Arthur W. Wright; and "Biographical Memoir of George Engelmann," by Charles A. White.

The following papers were presented by gentlemen not members of the Academy: "Biographical Memoir of Charles Henry Davis," by Charles H. Davis; "The Variability in Fermenting Power of the Colon Bacillus under Different Conditions," by A. W. Peckham; (presented by John S. Billings) "Results of Researches of Forty Binary Stars," by T. J. J. See.

At this meeting the following new members were elected: Charles Doolittle Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., and Robert Simpson Woodward, Professor of Mechanics in Columbia University, New York city. The researches of the former in palæontology gained for him his election, while the studies of the latter in applied mathematics was the cause of his selection. The death of Gen. Thomas L. Casey was announced and the preparation of a biographical memoir on his career was assigned to Gen. Henry L. Abbott. The deaths of honorary members Louis Pasteur and Arthur Cayley were also announced.

Members of the council chosen at this meeting were: Benjamin A. Gould, Henry P. Bowditch, George J. Brush, Ira Remsen, Othniel C. Marsh, and Simon Newcomb. The following delegates were appointed to attend the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University, which was held in Princeton, N. J., on Oct. 22: Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University; John Trowbridge, of Harvard University; and George J. Brush, of Yale University. The Academy was entertained by a reception given by Arnold Hague on the evening of April 23, 1896.

In response to a request of the Secretary of the Interior, President Gibbs, on March 6, appointed the following commission to report on a national forestry policy: Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Cambridge, Mass., chairman; Alexander Agassiz, Director of the Museum of Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.; Gen. Henry L. Abbott, of the United States Engineers; William H. Brewer, of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Arnold Hague, of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; and Gifford Pinchot, a well-known arboriculturist. The communication from Secretary Smith called for an official expression on the following points:

"1. Is it desirable and practicable to preserve from fire and to maintain permanently as forested lands those portions of the public domain now bearing wood growth for the supply of timber?

"2. How far does the influence of forest upon climatic soil and water conditions make desirable a policy of forest conservation in regions where the public domain is principally situated?

"3. What specific legislation should be enacted to remedy the evils now confessedly existing?"

The scientific session was held in Columbia University, New York city, on Nov. 17–18, when the following papers were read:

"On the Geographical Distribution of Batrachia and Reptilia in the Medicolumbian Region," by Edward D. Cope; "A New Type of Telescope free from Secondary Color," by Charles S. Hastings; "The Jurassic Formation on the Atlantic Coast,"

by Othniel C. Marsh; "The Equations of the Forces acting in the Flotation of Disks and Rings of Metal, with Experiments showing the Floating of Loaded Disks and Rings of Metal on Water and other Liquids," by Alfred M. Mayer; "On Certain Positive-Negative Laws in their Relation to Organic Chemistry," by Arthur Michael; "On the Physical Causes of the Periodic Variations of Latitude" and "On the Solar Motion as a Gauge of Stellar Distances," by Simon Newcomb; "A Graphical Method of Logic" and "Mathematical Infinity," by Charles S. Peirce; "The Hydrolysis of Acid Amides" and "The Isomeric Chlorides of Paranitroorthosulphobenzoic Acid," by Ira Remsen; "On Flicker Photometers," by Ogden N. Rood; "The Evolution and Phylogeny of Gastropod Mollusca," by Addison E. Verrill; and "Memoir of Fielding Bradford Meek," by Charles A. White.

Owing to the illness of President Gibbs, Vice-President Walker presided at the meeting, and subsequent to the reading of the papers a stated session was held for the purpose of considering the annual report of the president.

NEBRASKA, a Western State, admitted into the Union March 1, 1867; area, 77,510 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 122,993 in 1870; 452,402 in 1880; and 1,058,910 in 1890. Capital, Lincoln.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Silas A. Holcomb; Lieutenant Governor, Robert E. Moore; Secretary of State, Joel A. Piper; Treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley; Auditor, Eugene Moore; Attorney-General, Arthur S. Churchill; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry R. Corbett; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Henry C. Russell; Adjutant General, P. H. Barry—all Republicans except the Governor and the Adjutant General, who are Populists; State Engineer, R. B. Howell; Oil Inspector, J. H. Edmiston; Bank Examiner, E. L. Dodder, Jr.; Commissioner of Labor, John Powers; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, A. M. Post; Associate Justices, T. O. C. Harrison, T. L. Norval—all Republicans.

Finances.—In his biennial report, the Auditor dwells on the fact that the financial condition of the State is steadily growing more unsatisfactory. The assessed valuation has been gradually reduced. For 1896 it was $167,078,270.37, against a valuation of $194,733,124.73 in 1893, while the rate of tax levy has increased from 6·49 mills in 1893 to 7·11 mills in 1896, yet the revenues are behind those of 1893.

The report says: "There are now outstanding general fund warrants to the amount of $1,936,-273.47, and in the State treasury, belonging to the general fund, $589,370.39, which, less the amount now held by suspended banks on State depository bonds, will be applied to the payment of the floating debt. The appropriations of the last session of the Legislature were $2,784,684, while the entire possible revenue of the State for the same period is but $2,383,695.78."

The Treasurer's report gives the following summary: Balance at last report, $1,121,387.34; received Nov. 30, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1896, $3,667,594.95; total, $4,788,982.29; disbursed Nov. 30, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1896, $3,059,354.99; balance Nov. 30, 1896, $1,729,627.30. From this amount deduct the amount in suspended banks that were State depositories, $271,522.08, and the balance is $1,458,105.22.

Education.—The report of public schools for the year ending July 8, 1895, shows that there were 6,693 districts having a total of 6,687 schoolhouses. The children between five and twenty-one years numbered 351,846, and the total enrollment was 274,282, with an average daily attendance of 171,-859. There were 212 private schools reported. The cost of education on average daily attendance was $21.91. In graded schools the cost on average attendance was $23.72. The number of teachers employed was 2,548 males, 6,943 females; total, 9,491. The average monthly wages were: Males, $44.18; females, $38.66.

The Board of Educational Lands and Funds has invested for the benefit of the permanent school fund $3,327,511.35, making the total amount belonging to the permanent school fund $3,864,082.06. Besides this there is $5,000,000 of interest-bearing notes from the sale of school land, making a total of interest-bearing securities of $8,327,511.35.

In the semiannual apportionment of school funds in May the rate for each pupil was nearly 74 cents.

The State Normal School, at Peru, graduated a class of 35 in June. For the years 1895 and 1896 the school had $48,296.

The "free-attendance" law enacted by the last Legislature has proved popular in most of the counties, and has resulted in bringing into the high schools more than 2,000 students from the country districts. It provides for the free attendance of students whose education can not be profitably carried further in their own districts at some neighboring public high school, tuition at the rate of 50 cents a week being paid to such high school by the county in which the student resides.

The State University has about 1,500 students. A short school term in agriculture has been established at the university. A new structure, the "dairy building," was opened at the beginning of the term, and a series of 25 farmers' institutes has been held under the care of the university.

State Institutions.—In his biennial report, the Auditor gives the average monthly pay rolls for officers and employees of twelve State institutions, and says: "During the same period I find that these institutions had an average of 2,504½ inmates, while an average of 47½ officers and 390½ employees were in charge of them at an average expense of $14,709.86 per month, or $176,518.32 annually for salaries and wages alone; and when we understand that all these officers and employees are fed and housed by the State we can realize that they actually cost a greatly increased sum over the figures given. These statistics disclose that it requires the services of one employee for each 6½ inmates and one officer for each 52¾ inmates."

The number of patients at the Norfolk Asylum for the Insane, Nov. 30, was 193, of whom 142 were men. There were 15 deaths during the biennial period. The average cost for each patient was $348.83. A new building is called for; the superintendent says: "If the policy is continued of crowding every epileptic and aged poor person into asylums to save expense of counties in caring for them, then the capacity of the hospitals must be increased. The estimate for 1897–'98 is $131,911.

At the Lincoln Asylum there were 351 patients, Nov. 30. During the past two years 823 have been treated, and 49 died. The expense *per capita* yearly is estimated at $171.45. The estimate for 1897–'98 is $162,520.

At the Hastings Asylum for the Incurable Insane there were 527 patients at the same date, while the normal capacity is 450. The total amount asked for current expenses for the next biennium is $213,-566.67, besides about $72,000 for special purposes.

The Institute for Feeble-minded Youth, at Beatrice, had an average number of 208 during 1895–'96. The estimate of expenses for the coming biennium is $96,125.

The School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Omaha, had an attendance of 184. Improvements costing $16,577 have put the buildings in good condition. About $83,000 is asked for 1897–'98.

The Institute for the Blind, at Nebraska City, had $46,550 for maintenance in 1895–'96, and asks for $48,125 for 1897–'98.

In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Grand Island, the number of inmates in May was 230. The appropriation for 1895–'96 was $77,630, and the balance on hand Nov. 30 was $13,580. A new building for which $12,000 was appropriated was accepted in January.

The branch Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Milford, was dedicated Oct. 8, 1895. An appropriation of $8,000 was made to it in 1895. The total expense for maintenance and fitting up the building has been $18,515. The building will accommodate 120 persons; so far 48 have been admitted.

The Home for the Friendless, at Lincoln, had in May 155 inmates. The appropriation for 1895–'96 was $30,500, and the balance Nov. 30 was $5,288.

The State Industrial School, at Kearney, had 211 boys Nov. 30. In 1895 appropriations amounting to $105,800 were made, and the balance remaining was $15,013.

The Girls' Industrial School, at Geneva, had 75 pupils, and $35,750 for its expenses in 1895–'96, of which $8,449 remained unexpended.

The Industrial Home, at Milford, had 63 inmates, and a balance of $7,123 from its appropriation of $26,700 for the biennium.

The number of convicts at the State Penitentiary was 285, of whom 5 were women. Two years ago the total number of convicts was 351. The prisoners are employed in cooperage, and manufacture of stoves, harness, and brooms. The contractors pay from 30 to 45 cents per man per day for labor, the State furnishing steam power free in most cases.

The appropriation for 1895–'96 was $138,700, and the balance remaining was $31,978. The warden asked for $63,875 for the coming biennium.

Banks.—The summary of the condition of incorporated, private, and savings banks, 438 in number, June 30, shows total resources $24,582,087, and the general deposits $13,207,338. There are 339 incorporated banks, 87 private, and 12 savings banks.

Among the failures of the year were those of the First National Bank of Beatrice, Sept. 1, carrying with it that of the Beatrice Savings Bank, and Sept. 16 that of the Midland State Bank, at Omaha. The Capital National, at Lincoln, and the Bank of Ogalalla are in the hands of receivers.

Within forty days preceding Nov. 23 26 banks in the eastern and southeastern parts of the State were robbed by burglars of more than $30,000 in the aggregate.

Railroads.—The mileage of tracks in the State amounts to 5,542, and the total valuation of railroads, as determined by the State Board of Equalization, is $25,425,308.

The Farmers' Alliance of Elwood asked from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company the privilege of putting up an elevator on land belonging to the railroad, which was refused, and the Board of Transportation then issued an order requiring the company to grant the privilege. The Nebraska Supreme Court, when appealed to, rendered a decision adverse to the company, which took out a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. The decision was reversed, the court holding that the case involved no question of rates, and the proceeding was an attempt to take private property for private use without due process of law and in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The St. Joe and Grand Island road was sold in foreclosure proceedings, Dec. 23, for $3,000,000, and was bid in by the chairman of the bondholders' committee.

Insurance.—There are 260 insurance organizations of all kinds authorized to transact business in the State. The companies made a large reduction in the summer in the price of tornado insurance; more of this has been written in the West this season than for many years.

The Auditor says the fire insurance laws are inadequate, and many of them ambiguous.

On Sept. 30 the nonresident joint-stock life and fire insurance companies transacting business in the State had $24,882,089.57 loaned on Nebraska real estate, and at the same date the resident stock companies had invested in Nebraska securities about $500,000. The average interest rate is 5·9 per cent.

Irrigation.—Statistics collected by the State engineer show that there were under construction in this State on April 4, 1895, when the present irrigation law became effective, about 2,219 miles of canal, covering 1,061,017 acres. Of this total mileage, 1,319 miles have been completed at an expense of $1,456,369.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Wright irrigation law of California virtually settles questions that have been raised in regard to Nebraska laws, and establishes their constitutionality. These laws declare all water of every natural stream in Nebraska not heretofore appropriated to be the property of the public. State control of the water is assumed, and the formation of irrigation districts is authorized. These districts have power to borrow money, mortgage property, and issue bonds and levy taxes to pay the cost of construction of irrigation works.

At the State Irrigation Convention, at Lincoln, Nov. 21, a delegate showed the comparative cost of perpetual water rights under the district law and from private corporations to be $3.50 and $10 an acre respectively.

Prof. Barton, of the United States Geological Survey, who has been conducting an investigation of the underground flow of water in Nebraska, addressed the convention, saying that in the area covered, nearly 180 by 30 miles, the underground flow was enormous.

Important Decisions.—One of the State courts has decided that gold contracts are unlawful. The city of Lincoln had negotiated a loan for $500,000, and was about to issue the bonds, payable in gold. An application was made for an injunction, and it was granted, and subsequently made perpetual. The court holds that the Constitution vests in Congress the power to determine what shall be legal tender, and Congress has conferred that function on gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, and gold and silver certificates. It concludes that State or municipal governments can not make contracts that would deprive any of these forms of currency of their legal-tender quality.

The curfew ordinance of Omaha was declared unconstitutional in the district court, in December, in the case of the only boy arrested under it, as being in conflict with the State law prohibiting inferior magistrates from incarcerating minors under sixteen years of age, and requiring such minors to be held to the district court for investigation as to their being subjects for the reform school.

Public Lands.—Settlers on lands of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad have been in trouble about their titles, the Government having brought suit against the company and the settlers for the recovery of lands said to have been erroneously patented to the company on account of its grant. The railroad made agreement with the Secretary of the Interior that proceedings against the settlers, who are protected by the laws, should be dismissed,

and the question at issue should lie wholly between the Government and the company.

Political.—The municipal elections took place April 7. The main issue was the liquor question, and in a majority of cases high license was carried.

The first Republican State Convention of the year met at Omaha, April 15, with 1,057 delegates. It had been arranged that delegates to the national convention should vote for Gov. McKinley so long as his name should be before the convention, but in case it were withdrawn their support should go to Mr. Manderson; but a resolution to that effect was rejected, and a substitute simply declaring for McKinley was adopted by a vote of 488 to 410. On the currency the platform declared:

"We pledge ourselves in advance to the platform of the forthcoming Republican National Convention, believing that it will declare against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for a currency of gold, silver, and paper, 'as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its honor,' and for that American system of protection of which McKinley is the best living exponent, and under which our people attained the greatest national and individual prosperity."

Other resolutions expressed sympathy for the Cubans; called for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; "for governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates; the protection of the people from all unlawful combinations and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporate power; a pension policy just and generous to our living heroes and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades; coast defense against foreign navies, pauper immigration, and the products of cheap foreign labor; and a rigid observation of our naturalization laws."

Declarations on State issues were left for the later convention, which met at Lincoln, July 1, with 1,057 delegates. On State matters the resolutions said: The Republicans of Nebraska "favor State legislation with proper restrictions for the safety and protection of the people, under which mutual insurance companies may be organized. The valued-policy act should not be repealed or modified in any way that will destroy the equity of its provisions."

Among the nominations were included two for judges of the Supreme Court in case the constitutional amendment increasing the number on the bench should be carried. Robert Ryan was nominated for the long term of four years, and M. P. Kinkaid for the two years' term. The other nominations were: For Governor, J. H. Maccoll; Lieutenant Governor, Orlando Tefft; Secretary of State, J. A. Piper; Auditor, P. O. Hedlund; Treasurer, C. E. Casey; Attorney-General, A. S. Churchill; Commissioner of Public Lands, H. C. Russell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. Corbett; Regent of the University, W. G. Whitmore.

The Free-silver Republicans called a mass convention, to meet at Omaha, Oct. 6. The Gold-standard Republicans "captured" the convention, and ratified the regular nominations of the party. The silver men then held a smaller convention, and made nominations as follow: For Governor, Robert Armstrong; Lieutenant Governor, C. A. Peters; Secretary of State, S. T. Percy; Auditor, J. R. Harris; Treasurer, S. A. Bryant; Attorney-General, J. M. Lead; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. L. McNinn; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, James D. Pattison. The former convention filed its certificate with the Secretary of State. The Silver Republicans afterward applied, but were unable to get their ticket filed.

Separate conventions were held in April by the Democrats favoring free coinage and those in favor of the gold standard and the national administration. In those localities where the Silver Democrats controlled the regular county organizations the sound-money men elected delegates by mass conventions. The same methods obtained among the Silver Democrats in selecting delegates when the situation was reversed. The free-silver convention met at Lincoln, April 22, and chose a delegation to the Chicago convention. The resolutions declared for "the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private"; opposed the retirement of the greenbacks; and favored such congressional legislation as will, without interfering with valid contracts already in existence, prohibit for the future the making of agreements for the payment of any specific kind of legal-tender money. The resolutions also declared for tariff for revenue only, an income tax, election of United States Senators by direct vote, and in opposition to the American Protective Association.

A resolution instructing the delegates to support William J. Bryan for presidential candidate was offered, but was withdrawn at his request, as he was one of the delegates.

The "Sound-money" Democrats, to the number of about 600, met in convention at Lincoln, April 29, elected delegates to the Chicago convention, and declared against free coinage. Of the Silver Democrats, the resolutions said: "We deny the claims of a small faction who recently assumed to hold a convention in the name of the Democracy of this State and pretended to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention, because they have for years repudiated the national Democratic party and its platform; they have insisted on the withdrawal of Democratic tickets in the interests of the Populist party; they have refused to join in the nomination of Democrats for office, but instead have indorsed and supported Populist candidates, who accept none of the teachings of Democracy; they have sought and held office by appointment from a Populist Governor as a reward for treachery to the Democratic party; they have been repudiated by a two-thirds vote of the Democrats of the State; they have, by public utterance in their recent convention, declared that if the National Democratic Convention refuses to adopt their peculiar Populistic notions they will not abide by its judgment, and sought to pave the way for their entrance to the Populist National Convention at St. Louis by the adoption of the most extreme of the many hare-brained theories of that party;" and further said: "We deprecate and denounce the inflammatory language used by a certain class of politicians and public speakers in recent days in their efforts to stir up strife and array one section of the country against another and one class of our people against the other."

The People's party in the State was in favor, early in the year, of making Senator William V. Allen the candidate for the presidency; but at the convention held at Grand Island, July 15, the delegates declared for Bryan by a vote of 699 to 24 on a resolution to that effect presented by Senator Allen. The resolutions declared free coinage of silver to be the paramount issue.

The State nominating convention was held Aug. 5 at Hastings. The "Middle-of-the-road" portion of the party was not strong enough to have candidates for electors chosen pledged to the support of Bryan and Watson, and the matter of electors was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution:

"We refer the selection and nomination of electors to be voted for to the People's Independent Party State Central Committee of Nebraska, with full power to carry into execution and effect any agreement or adjustment that may be made by the said executive committee of National Democratic and People's parties; and in the event that no arrangement or adjustment shall be made by them respecting said electors, the People's Independent Party State Central Committee of Nebraska is authorized and directed to select eight qualified persons to be voted for as electors at said general election in said State, at least four of whom shall be members of the People's Independent Party."

The following ticket was formed, the place of Attorney-General being left vacant for the Democratic candidate: For Governor, Silas A. Holcomb; Lieutenant Governor, J. E. Harris; Secretary of State, W. F. Porter; Auditor, J. F. Cornell; Treasurer, J. B. Meserve; Superintendent, W. R. Jackson; Commissioner, J. V. Wolfe; Judge (long term), William Neville; Judge (short term), J. S. Kirkpatrick; University Regent, A. A. Munro.

At the second Democratic convention, held at Omaha, Sept 4, this ticket was adopted and completed by the addition of the name of C. J. Smythe for Attorney-General. Thomas Rawlings was finally the candidate for regent.

A "Middle-of-the-road" convention met at Lincoln, Sept. 28, but made no nominations, only adopting the nomination of Bryan and Watson.

The National Democratic Convention met at Omaha, Oct. 1. The nominations and platform of the Indianapolis convention were approved. A full State and congressional and electoral ticket was chosen. Following are the nominations for State officers: For Governor, R. S. Bibb; Lieutenant Governor, O. F. Biglin; Auditor, Emil Hallen; Treasurer, Frank McGibbons; Secretary of State, James Mattes; Attorney-General, R. S. Patrick; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. G. Glover; Regent, Dr. J. S. Leas; Judges of the Supreme Court, Frank Irvine and W. H. Platte.

The Free-silver Democrats petitioned the Supreme Court for a mandamus to restrain the Secretary of State from certifying the National Democratic State ticket and national electors to the county clerks of the State. The petition was denied, and the ticket was placed upon the official ballot as "Democrat," while the fusion ticket stood as "Democrat and People's Independent."

The Prohibitionists held their first convention at Lincoln, Feb. 13. The currency resolution of their platform declared: "We favor a money composed of legal-tender Treasury notes based on the credit of the nation, and the full, free, and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, in which the bonded indebtedness of the country shall be paid."

Both sections of the party made nominations later in the year. Joel Warner was the candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor, and Richard A. Hawley the nominee of the National party.

The Socialist-Labor party nominated Charles Sadilek for Governor.

The result of the vote on presidential electors was: Democrat and People's Independent, 115,624; Republican, 102,564; Democrat, 2,797; Prohibition, 1,196; National, 738; Socialist-Labor, 172.

The vote for Governor stood: Holcomb, Democrat and Populist, 116,415; MacColl, Republican, 94,723; Bibb, Gold-standard Democrat, 3,557; Hawley, National, 930; Sadilek, Socialist-Labor, 578; Warner, Prohibition, 1,560.

All the Democrat-Populist candidates were elected.

The total vote was 230,692, the largest ever cast in the State. The largest heretofore was 214,861, in 1890.

Of the 6 members of Congress, the Republicans elected 2 and the Democrat-Populists 4.

The Legislature of 1897 will stand on joint ballot: Democrats, 7; Republicans, 39; Fusion, 57; Independent, 30.

Constitutional Amendments.—Twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution were submitted to vote at the November election. They were:

1. To increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court to 5.

2. To provide that the Legislature, by a three-fifths vote, may fix the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and district courts, but the compensation so established could not be changed oftener than once in four years. The compensation fixed in the Constitution is $2,500 a year.

3. To provide that, under the same conditions, the Legislature should fix the salaries of the officers of the executive department, and that all fees for their services should go into the State treasury.

4. To strike out the words "for cities and incorporated towns" from the section reading: "The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and in such other courts inferior to the district courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns," and substitute the words "in which two thirds of the members elected to each house concur."

5. Authorizing the Legislature by a two-third vote to increase the number of the justices of the Supreme Court or of judicial districts after 1897, and not oftener than every four years thereafter.

6. Authorizing the Legislature to provide by law for the rendering of a verdict in civil trials by five sixths of the jury, and also for the trial of such cases by a smaller number of jurymen than twelve in courts inferior to district courts.

7. Adding to the list of executive State officers three railroad commissioners, to be elected by the people for three years.

8. Authorizing the Legislature to create other State executive offices by a three-fourths vote. Any office thus established may be abolished by the Legislature by a two-third vote.

9. Authorizing the Board of Educational Lands and Funds to sell the securities in which the educational funds are invested for the purpose of investing the proceeds in other securities authorized by the Constitution that bear a higher rate of interest than those that are sold; and also authorizing them, in case warrants on any fund in the treasury are not paid for want of funds, to direct the State Treasurer to pay such warrants out of the permanent school funds of the State, and hold such warrants as an investment of the said permanent school funds.

10. Authorizing any metropolitan city and the county in which it is located to merge the government thereof, wholly or in part, by a vote of the electors of the said city and county. This amendment was intended to give relief to the people of Omaha and Douglas County who are embarrassed by the conflicting authority of the municipal and county governments.

11. To amend the section that reads "All votes shall be by ballot," by adding the words "or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved," so that voting machines may be used.

12. Authorizing a city or county to exceed the 10-per-cent. limit of bonds that may be issued under the present Constitution to aid public improvements up to the limit of an additional 5 per centum by a vote of three fourths of the electors voting at such an election.

The vote in favor of these amendments was larger in every case than that against them; but it appears to be an unsettled question whether a majority of all the votes cast at the election is necessary to pass them. If so, no one of them was carried, the highest vote being 84,579 in favor of the first. The finding of the canvassing board was as follows:

"We therefore declare the amendments lost if said amendments require the affirmative vote of all those voting at said election."

The Governor made out certificates of election to the two candidates who received the highest number of votes—Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Neville—in the usual form, except that the words "contingent upon the adoption of the constitutional amendments increasing the number of supreme judges" were added; the Secretary of State declined to countersign them.

NETHERLANDS, a constitutional monarchy in western Europe. The legislative authority is the States General, consisting of a First Chamber of 50 members elected by the provincial councils for nine years, one third retiring every three years, and a Second Chamber of 100 members elected by direct suffrage for four years, every Dutch citizen having a right to vote who pays 10 guilders of direct taxes over the limit of partial exemption or has a separate lodging. The reigning sovereign is Queen Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, whose mother, Queen Emma, widow of Willem III, acts as regent during the minority of her daughter. The ministry, constituted on May 7, 1894, was composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Roell; Minister of the Interior, Dr. S. van Houten; Minister of Finance, Dr. J. P. Sprenger van Eyk; Minister of Justice, Dr. W. van der Kaay; Minister of the Colonies, J. H. Bergsma; Minister of Marine, H. M. van der Wyck; Minister of War, C. O. H. Schneider; Minister of Public Works and Commerce, P. W. van der Sleyden.

Area and Population.—The area of the kingdom is 12,648 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1895, was estimated at 4,859,451 persons, comprising 2,228,487 males and 2,282,928 females. The number of marriages in 1895 was 35,598; of births, 165,741; of deaths, 97,618; excess of births, 68,123. The number of emigrants was 1,513, compared with 1,356 in 1894 and 5,712 in 1893. The population of Amsterdam was estimated at 456,324 at the end of 1895, that of Rotterdam at 276,337, and that of the Hague at 185,744.

Finances.—The budget for 1896 makes the total revenue 130,858,295 guilders, of which 12,030,000 guilders come from the land tax, 11,716,000 guilders from the personal tax, 6,850,000 guilders from the tax on incomes from investments, 4,523,000 guilders from the tax on professional incomes, 26,400,000 guilders from the tax on alcoholic liquors, 16,320,000 guilders from other excise taxes, 20,053,000 guilders from stamps, registration fees, and succession duties, 7,411,250 guilders from customs, 214,850 from fees for assaying gold and silver work, 2,425,000 guilders from domains, 8,179,000 guilders from the post office, 1,345,800 guilders from telegraphs, 657,800 guilders from the lottery, 131,000 guilders from hunting and fishing licenses, 1,500,000 guilders from pilotage, 5,175 guilders from mining royalties, 3,950,000 guilders from railroads, and 7,146,420 guilders from miscellaneous receipts.

The total expenditures are estimated at 135,781,461 guilders, of which 804,250 guilders are for the royal household, 672,633 for the superior state authorities, 5,367,404 guilders for justice, 13,852,476 guilders for the interior, 15,763,796 guilders for the navy, 23,736,335 guilders for the army, 32,334,915 guilders for the public debt, 8,871,941 guilders for finance, 8,571,457 guilders for indemnification of communes for suppression of the *octroi*, 1,969,362 guilders for the central administration of the colonies, 19,941,528 for the interior and Waterstaat, 1,642,753 guilders for railroads, and 50,000 guilders for unforeseen expenses.

The budget for 1897 shows revenue amounting to 134,000,000 guilders and 137,330,000 guilders of expenditure. The ordinary expenditure is 4,000,000 guilders within the amount estimated for ordinary revenue, but the falling off of the receipts from the personal tax owing to its revision must be made up by contributions to the communes, and an increase of 1,330,000 guilders in the sum required for building war ships is called for. The abolition of tolls on roads and canals is promised in 1898. The accumulated deficits, amounting to 14,000,000 guilders, will be covered by a loan.

The public debt in 1896 amounted to 1,072,792,650 guilders, on which the interest, 29,215,365 guilders, and the cost of converting the 3-per-cent. obligations, of which there were 462,558,050 guilders remaining, and of amortization, as provided in the law of Dec. 30, 1895, was 2,519,550 guilders.

The Army and Navy.—Two thirds of the active army consists of militia recruited by lot among the young men that arrive at the age of twenty, the annual contingent being 10,400; the other third is raised by voluntary enlistment for six or eight years. Militiamen drawn for service may furnish substitutes. The peace effective consists of 73 officers of the general staff, 133 administrative officers, 46 battalions, 16 squadrons and 3 depots of cavalry, 21 batteries, with 3 divisions of train and 3 depots, 40 companies of fortress artillery, 4 of artillery for ironclad forts, 2 of pontonniers, 2 of torpedo miners, 9 of engineers, 3 of sanitary troops, 1 corps of marshals, and 2 depot companies for the enlistment of colonial troops, the total strength for 1896 being 1,882 officers and 26,972 men, with 5,628 horses.

The navy in 1896 comprised 10 armor clads, of which 3 (the "Holland," "Zealand," and "Friesland") were not completed, 12 ironclad monitors, 5 river gunboats, 22 seagoing gunboats, 37 torpedo boats, 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 stationary vessels, and 23 school ships.

Navigation.—During 1895 there were 1,387 sailing vessels, measuring 964,017 cubic metres, and 8,213 steamers, measuring 18,203,983 cubic metres, entered at Dutch ports and 1,419 sailing vessels, measuring 1,066,318 cubic metres, and 8,123 steamers, measuring 18,059,443 cubic metres, cleared. Of the arrivals 1,138 sailing vessels, of 890,772 cubic metres, and 7,777 steamers, of 17,588,195 cubic metres, and of the departures 1,062 sailing vessels, of 575,162 cubic metres, and 5,507 steamers, of 10,094,659 cubic metres, carried cargoes. The sailing vessels flying the Dutch flag numbered 603, of 249,873 cubic metres, among those entered, and 624, of 330,899 cubic metres, among those cleared; of the steamers entered 2,139, of 4,884,250 cubic metres, and of those cleared 2,146, of 4,912,011 cubic metres, carried the Dutch flag.

The merchant navy on Jan. 1, 1896, comprised 405 sailing ships, of 289,740 cubic metres capacity, and 162 steamers, measuring 532,820 cubic metres.

Commerce.—The special imports in 1895 were valued at 1,443,800,000 guilders, including 5,400,000 guilders of specie, and the exports at 1,178,000,000 guilders, including 1,800,000 guilders of specie. Of the merchandise imports 450,200,000 guilders consisted of alimentary articles, 511,800,000 guilders of raw materials, 245,500,000 guilders of manufactures, and 230,900,000 guilders of miscellaneous merchandise; of the exports 396,400,000 guilders consisted of alimentary articles, 383,100,000 guilders of raw materials, 250,100,000 guilders of manu-

factured goods, and 146,600,000 guilders of miscellaneous products.

The amount of trade, in guilders, with the different countries in 1895 is shown in this table:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	238,200,000	267,600,000
Germany	295,400,000	595,500,000
Belgium	166,100,000	154,200,000
France	18,000,000	15,200,000
Sweden and Norway	20,800,000	8,900,000
Russia	198,200,000	5,200,000
Roumania	34,200,000	.....
Turkey	9,700,000	6,400,000
Italy	5,500,000	5,000,000
Spain	27,200,000	900,000
Dutch East Indies	202,400,000	51,900,000
British East Indies	41,500,000	1,100,000
Africa	6,300,000	14,700,000
United States	110,800,000	37,400,000
Brazil	11,100,000	500,000
Peru and Bolivia	15,000,000	.....
Other countries	43,400,000	13,500,000
Total	1,443,800,000	1,178,000,000

Communications.—There were 1,632 miles of railroads in operation on Jan. 1, 1896. The state telegraphs had a total length of 3,497 miles, with 12,511 miles of wire. The number of messages sent in 1895 was 4,673,224, of which 2,380,336 were internal and 2,252,921 international paid messages and 39,967 were official; the receipts were 3,106,766 francs and expenses 4,142,934 francs, excluding 382,121 francs of extraordinary expenditure. The post office in 1895 forwarded 64,695,000 internal and 23,225,000 foreign letters, 34,371,000 internal and 6,056,000 foreign postal cards, 113,487,000 internal and 13,640,000 foreign printed inclosures, and 3,194,000 internal money orders and letters of the value of 309,027,000 francs and 528,000 foreign ones of the value of 101,246,000 francs. The postal receipts were 15,958,718 francs and expenses 13,016,598 francs.

Legislation.—The Minister of the Interior's electoral reform bill was passed by both houses, although it was entirely acceptable to no party. The Second Chamber adopted it by the small majority of 56 to 43, and the First Chamber ratified it on Sept. 6 by the votes of 30 Liberals and 4 Roman Catholics against 12 Anti-Revolutionaries and Catholics. The franchise is conferred upon every male citizen who has reached the age of twenty-five years and pays a direct tax of a little more than a guilder, or has lived in a hired room or apartment for six months, or draws a pension from some public institution or has 100 guilders in a savings bank, or has passed an examination qualifying him to be a professor, an engineer, a surgeon, or the like. No one is disqualified who can support himself and his family, nor does the fact of receiving gratuitous medical aid constitute a bar. All officers are electors, and also noncommissioned officers not in barracks. The new law goes into force on May 15, 1897.

Candidates for the Second Chamber must be proposed in advance by at least 40 electors. When only one candidate is thus presented, the seat is given to him without the formality of an election. When there are several candidates, the burgomaster sends the list to every voter, with a notification of the day of election, which must not be a Sunday or holiday. Members are elected in single districts and not by *scrutin de liste*.

The elections for a renewal of a third of the members of the First Chamber took place in July. The Liberals lost seats in Zeeland and Gelderland, but still had a majority of 31 in the First Chamber over 13 Catholics, 4 Anti-Revolutionaries or Extreme Protestants, and 2 Conservatives. At the opening of the new session on Sept. 15 bills were announced providing for the compulsory insurance of workingmen against accidents and for reforms in the system of communal finance.

The city of Amsterdam is proceeding to municipalize the water, gas, telephone, and street-car services. The water company has been compelled under the terms of its charter to sell its plant to the city at about one third of the capitalized value. There was a long contest over this, and a similar contest took place over the gas franchise which resulted in notice being given of its termination in 1897. The telephone company succeeded in making an arrangement more acceptable to the shareholders. A majority of the municipal council favors the acquisition of the street railroads also and all public services with the aim, on the one hand, of furnishing cheaper gas, water, telephonic communication, transport, etc., to the citizens and, on the other, of improving the financial position of the city by profits from the undertakings.

The Dutch East Indies.—The Dutch possessions in Asia comprise the colony of Java and Madura and the outposts, which include Sumatra, Borneo, Dutch New Guinea, the Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, the Molucca Archipelago, and the minor Sunda islands. The territories are divided as to their political status into directly administrated, vassal, and confederated lands. Java, including Madura, is divided into 22 provinces, each governed by a resident and his staff through the medium of a large force of native officials, who receive sometimes fixed stipends and sometimes a percentage of the taxes that they collect. The system of government is quite despotic, the Governor General having power to make any laws and regulations that are not in conflict with the statutes. The Government owns the land, and under the culture system compelled the natives to produce the exportable products, such as sugar, indigo, tobacco, pepper, tea, etc., but forced labor is now required only on coffee plantations. The system has been extended also to the coffee lands in western Sumatra and Celebes. The Governor General is Jonkheer C. H. A. van der Wyck, appointed in 1893.

Java, with Madura, has an area of 50,554 square miles, and in 1894 had 25,067,471 inhabitants, of whom 24,746,368 were native Malays, 50,393 Europeans, 251,325 Chinese, 16,319 Arabs, and 3,066 Hindus and others. The total area of the outposts is 685,846 square miles, and the population 9,206,090.

The estimated revenue of the East Indies for 1896 was 131,823,666 guilders, and the expenditure 140,362,581 guilders. Of the revenue 22,618,588 guilders were the proceeds of sales of coffee, 114,840 guilders of cinchona, 5,083,085 guilders of tin, 17,167,000 guilders of the opium monopoly, 15,115,000 guilders of customs, 17,273,000 guilders of the land tax or tithes, 8,556,600 guilders of the salt duty, 1,875,800 guilders of posts and telegraphs, 10,219,000 guilders of railroads, and 33,800,753 guilders of various other revenues. The railroads in operation in Java had in 1894 a length of 1,095 miles, and 412 miles more were building. In Sumatra there were 197 miles completed and 20 miles building. The telegraph lines had a total length of 5,190 miles, with 7,607 miles of wire. The number of internal dispatches in 1894 was 427,447; of international dispatches, 160,055. The post office forwarded 12,951,772 internal and 8,321,676 foreign letters; receipts, 2,251,000 guilders; expenses, 3,729,000 guilders.

The merchandise imports of private persons into Java in 1894 were 112,115,000 guilders; into the outposts, 46,443,000 guilders; imports of the Government, 6,712,000 guilders; total merchandise imports, 165,270,000 guilders. The merchandise exports of private individuals from Java were 137,062,000 guilders; from the outposts, 45,122,000 guilders;

exports of the Government, 17,022,000 guilders; total exports of merchandise, 199,206,000 guilders. The total imports of specie were 9,946,000 guilders; exports, 879,000 guilders.

The shipping arriving in 1894 comprised 3,284 steam vessels, of 3,435,000 cubic metres, and 1,471 sailing vessels, of 568,000 cubic metres.

The army of the Dutch East Indies on Jan. 1, 1896, had a total strength of 1,360 officers and 38,611 men, comprising 380 staff officers and 3,608 men attached to the general staff, 684 infantry officers and 30,150 soldiers, 34 officers and 881 men in the cavalry, 121 officers and 3,308 men in the artillery, and 61 officers and 664 men in the engineers. The army consisted of 16,357 Europeans, 56 Africans, and 22,198 natives.

The fleet consists of the protected corvette "Sumatra," of 1,720 tons, the ironclad "Koning der Nederlanden," 12 gunboats, 3 steamers, and a torpedo boat.

War in Acheen.—The Dutch have maintained their sway over the larger external islands since these were restored to their possession by the peace of 1814 with but little friction or opposition on the part of the peaceably disposed inhabitants, mixed populations of Malay, Hindu, Arabic, Mongolian, and Papuan blood, except over the fierce Mohammedan Malays of northern Sumatra, descendants of pirates who subjugated the indigenous race in former centuries. These people are a small fraction of the population of the island, yet they have successfully resisted Dutch rule since they were deprived of their autonomy in 1874, and the warfare that they have since waged to maintain their independence has crippled the finances of Netherlands India and drained the national treasury of its gold and the country of its stalwart youth. The Sultan of Acheen was stripped of his possessions on the other islands by the Dutch in the last century, and in 1824 Great Britain, which for political and commercial reasons had upheld the independence of Acheen, acquiesced in a Dutch protectorate, in consequence of which the Netherlands assumed full responsibility for the security of trade and navigation on these coasts. In 1871 the treaty with England was modified so as to enable the Dutch to establish their authority over Acheen. The Sultan sent a secret embassy to the American diplomatic agent at Singapore to appeal for the military aid of the United States at the same time that he dispatched commissioners to treat with the Netherlands Government. Encouraged by the hope of support from the United States and England, the merchants of which countries actually supplied him later with weapons and ammunition, the Sultan rejected the terms proposed by the Government of Netherlands India. His contumacious and treacherous conduct led to the sending of an expedition in April, 1873, to bring him to terms and establish Dutch rule in Acheen. This expedition met with disaster, but a second one succeeded in capturing the capital, Kotaradja, in January, 1874, but not in subjugating the Acheenese, against whom a desultory warfare has been waged ever since. Gen. Karl van der Heyden, who was born and grew up in the East Indies and rose from the ranks to be commander-in-chief, understood the treachery, hypocrisy, and vindictive cruelty of the Malays, whose blood he had in his veins, and he succeeded in imposing an iron rule over them, but after he retired, in 1881, the revolt broke out afresh. Since then the Dutch have held only a small triangular district with a coast line from the port of Oleh Leh to the fortified post of Kota Pohama and a military dead line drawn in the interior, marked by an embankment surmounted by a railroad, inside of which a Malay rebel is shot on sight. Outside of this line no Dutch force can march without danger of being caught in an ambush and annihilated, for every native is a rebel, and all are provided with repeating rifles, which they keep in concealment. These weapons are brought in from Singapore by the swift native *praus* that take out cargoes of pepper in spite of the vigilant blockade of the coast. The most formidable military leader of the rebels is Toekoe Oemar, who has repeatedly made terms with the Dutch and treacherously attacked them later when opportunity occurred. After making peace with the authorities, he massacred the crew of a boat that was conveying him to his country, and followed up this deed by murdering the crew of a Danish merchant ship. The Dutch proclaimed him a pirate and an outlaw, but when he placed himself in 1893 at the head of the Holoebalangs or peace party among the Acheenese and made war upon the Moslemin, who under the preaching of the *mollahs* declared a holy war of extermination against the Europeans, he delivered up to the Dutch the posts that he captured from the fanatical faction and consummated an alliance with them in pursuance of which he thoroughly subdued the Moslemin and formally acknowledged the rule of the Dutch. Thus peace was secured in the early part of 1894, and the Dutch authorities rested for two years in the fancied security that the exhausting and costly struggle was finally over. When, therefore, a Dutch detachment was attacked and badly beaten at Anak Bate in March, 1896, the colonial authorities were taken by surprise. They quickly awoke to the impending danger, and when it became clear that another general movement was being planned by the Acheenese immediate steps were taken to meet the emergency. They sent for their ally Toekoe Oemar, now a powerful and wealthy ruler under Dutch supremacy, and with him they drew up a plan of campaign against the rebellious chieftains on both sides of the Atjeh river. His share in the operations was to consist in a flanking march to the south of Lamkrak through the center of the rebel Toekoe Baid's district. After he had executed this movement and broken down whatever resistance he encountered, he was to join the Dutch forces at Anakgaloeng. To enable him to equip and maintain his native troops, he received 1,000 rifles of different patterns, with an ample supply of ammunition and a cash payment of $18,000. By the end of March everything stood in readiness for the campaign. The military headquarters were transferred from Kotaradja to Lambaroe, at the apex of the cordon and close to the seat of the rebellion. Just as orders were about to be issued for the general advance, Gen. Deykerhoff received indisputable proof of the intended treason of Toekoe Oemar. He intended to attempt the extermination of the Dutch by seizing Kotaradja and the port of Oleh Leh when the colonial forces were concentrated in the interior, and, when all communications were thus cut off, falling upon them in conjunction with the revolted chiefs. His favorite wife had persuaded him that the moment had arrived when he could achieve the independence of his country by one decisive blow. A personal motive led her to exert all her influence over her husband to this end, for the *mollahs* had prophesied that her child, yet unborn, would be sultan over Acheen.

As soon as he knew of this fresh danger the Dutch general called in his advance posts and sent strong detachments to Lamdjamoe and Lampernoet to guard against an attack on his rear. Almost simultaneously a concerted movement was observed in the ranks of the enemy, and fighting took place along the whole line. In a hotly contested engagement on March 30 at the Atjeh river, between Senelop and Lambirih, the Dutch lost

heavily. Oleh Leh was fortified, and large re-enforcements were brought from Padang. Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Vetter, the victor of Lombok, took command of the Dutch forces. Toekoe Oemar, when he saw that his plans were discovered, took the field and raised an army among the tribes which he had subdued for the Dutch. He carried on a cruel and savage war, putting to death every wounded man and prisoner who fell into his hands. He showed all his old skill in entrapping and deceiving his enemies, and employed his art with desperate energy, having staked everything on the chance of victory. Large numbers of friendly Acheenese joined the rebellion from the Dutch part of Acheen with arms and ammunition furnished by the authorities. Gen. Vetter's plan was to attack Toekoe Oemar from the front and drive him by degrees to the west coast, where the Dutch war ships could aid in the final battle. The Dutch army crossed the cordon on May 23, in four columns, two of which marched upon the enemy's headquarters at Lampisang and Boekit Seboen, while the other executed a flank manœuvre farther south. The Malays resisted their advance with great courage. In the attack upon Lampisang many of the Dutch officers were killed, but the position was finally captured, Toekoe Oemar's *kampong* was destroyed, and a large number of rebels were slain. On May 24 the Dutch took Boekit Seboen, commanding the Beradin pass, after a severe combat. The combined columns proceeded from there directly to the coast and joined forces with the troops landed by the flotilla at Kroeng Raba. The enemy was dispersed, but not yet conquered. Toekoe Oemar with the remnant of his army escaped into the fastnesses of the mountains. The troops devastated the possessions of the rebel chiefs and then returned to Kotaradja. Negotiations were entered into with Toekoe Oemar, who acceded to any conditions that were offered, but took care not to place himself in the power of the Dutch, and let no opportunity pass to strike a blow at them. Gen. Vetter resigned his special command to resume his post as commander in chief of the forces in Batavia, and Gen. Moulin went to Acheen as civil and military governor. Flying columns attacked any bodies of insurgents that showed themselves in the accessible parts of the country. Sometimes Dutch patrols were taken by surprise, bands of rebels who were tilling the field when they passed forming suddenly and attacking them in the rear. Col. Stemfoort temporarily succeeded Gen. Moulin, who died of sunstroke on July 11. The campaign was pushed with greater vigor. The troops attacked the rebels on the mountains as well as in the lowlands, and chased Toekoe Oemar and the other chiefs from their places of refuge. Toekoe Baid surrendered after suffering a series of reverses. Gen. Swart, a veteran colonial officer, was appointed to the command of the forces in August. Toekoe Oemar, chased from Lelong, fled to Lambesoi, on the coast. When the plan of burning and devastating the places where rebellion showed its face was found insufficient, the new commander reverted to Gen. van der Heiden's system of occupying strategic positions as permanent posts was carried out with the object of completing the subjugation of Acheen.

NEVADA, a Pacific coast State, admitted to the Union Oct. 31, 1864; area, 110,700 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 42,491 in 1870; 62,266 in 1880; and 45,761 in 1890. Capital, Carson City.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, John E. Jones, until his death, April 10, when Lieut.-Gov. Reinhold Sadler became Governor; Secretary of State, Eugene Howell; Treasurer, W. J. Westerfield; Comptroller, C. A. La Grave; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. C. Cutting; Attorney-General, Robert M. Beatty, who died Dec. 10; Adjutant General, C. H. Galusha; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, R. R. Bigelow; Associate Justices, Charles H. Belknap, M. S. Bloomfield—all Silver party except the Chief Justice and the Adjutant General, who are Republicans.

Finances.—The Comptroller reported that the deficiency on State expenditures for the past two years amounted to $5,084.42.

The appropriation for the State Prison was $63,000, and of this $57,779.22 has been expended.

The asylum cost the State $68,663.38, the weather service $1,200, and the Board of Health $1,000.

The States owes the military companies $10,462.50 for rent of armories, and a railroad company $531 for transporting militia for escort duty at the funeral of the late Governor.

Education.—The school population numbers 9,089. At the last semiannual apportionment of school funds $77,038.25 was distributed, giving over $8 *per capita*. The general school fund amounts to $1,240,208.33.

At the teachers' institute in April, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly request the Legislature to provide a modern industrial school, which shall be a home, a school, a farm and a workshop in the best sense of all the terms.

"*Resolved*, That it is the wish of this institute that all consistent effort be exerted by the several members of this body, looking to the establishment of county high schools in all the counties of the State where the same can manifestly be maintained."

The State University, at Reno, has nearly 300 students. An artillery company was organized among the students in January, and 2 pieces of ordnance were procured for its use.

Railroads.—In February articles of incorporation of the California Eastern Railway Company were filed at San Bernardino. The object of the corporation is to repurchase the Nevada Southern Railway and continue it through to Goode Springs, Nev., making a total length of 75 miles.

There has been a lively demand for land on Virgin river in Lincoln County, made on the expectation that the proposed railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City will traverse that region.

The suit of the Central Pacific Railway Company *vs.* the State of Nevada, involving the right of the State to tax the lands of the company, went to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error sued out by the company. The State courts held that the State was entitled to levy taxes upon patented lands, and also for lands which had not been patented, but which had been surveyed, and on which the cost of surveying had not been paid. The opinion of Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision. "If," he said, "the railroad had a possessory claim to the lands, they are taxable under the statute of Nevada." Remarking upon the plea that the land could not be taxed where the Government reserved mineral lands from the grant, he said: "If the road has no possessory claim because the lands are mineral it certainly can not be injured by a sale of the lands to pay the tax." Justice Field dissented on the ground that the reservation of mineral lands from the grant made it impossible to determine what lands could be properly taxed against the company.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company was assessed $6,353.50 on its property in Storey County. The company offered to pay $3,724.35. The county sued for the full amount and for a separate judgment against the real estate and other property of the company for $6,353.50; for 10 per cent. dam-

ages; for a penalty of 25 per cent. and for all costs of the case. The verdict was in favor of the county for everything sued for save the 25 per cent. penalty. A stay of proceedings was granted and similar suit against the same company was brought in Washoe County.

Mining.—An article published in January said: "The existence of a new gold-mining district, said to be phenomenally rich, is brought to the attention of the general public by the quarrels of some of those interested in it. The district is in Nevada, close to the California and Arizona lines. The El Dorado district, as it is called, is reached either from The Needles, in San Bernardino County, Cal., or from Kingman, in Arizona. The distance to the last-named point by rail from The Needles is 120 miles, but thence a stage runs occasionally to the camp. From The Needles up the Colorado river it is only 80 miles, but so swift is the stream's current that Indians have to be employed to tow the boats by hand."

"The new mining district of State Line, near De Lamar," says a Nevada journal, "on the boundary between Nevada and Utah, embraces an area 6 or 7 miles wide by about 12 long. It is about 15 miles from Milford, the nearest railway point, with a wagon road from that station. There are about 100 men in the district prospecting and working claims. The mineral-bearing zone consists of a silver vein lying in porphyry. Some of it carries from 500 to 600 ounces of silver. The gold is found in hard quartz and is a free-milling ore. It runs from $10 to $12 per ton. The district has an elevation of 7,000 to 8,000 feet, and there is frost every month of the year."

Another new location is on the north end of the Brunswick lode, which includes a full claim of 1,500 feet in length by 600 in width. The vein is traceable for 3,000 feet on the surface by the outcroppings and shows a width of 40 feet just west of the point where a shaft is being sunk. The foot wall is clay and porphyry backed by syenite. Assays taken across the whole face of the vein, just below the surface, show an average of $2 to $5 a ton in gold, while picked samples from the 40-foot vein show free gold and give assay value of several hundred dollars a ton.

A new deposit of ore was recently opened in the new Chollar and Norcross south drift on the 300 level of the Brunswick lode, apparently a downward extension of one opened on the 200 level.

The Hale and Norcross was closed about March 17, the miners having gone out because they were dissatisfied with a new superintendent. The superintendent, through his attorney, appealed to the Governor to know if he would be protected in case he should insist upon his lawful right to continue his business as superintendent; and whether, if it were impossible for the State to afford such protection, the Governor would aid in making the proper representations to secure help from the Federal Government. The Governor replied that the sheriff of Storey County had assured him that he would extend all the protection in his power to the Hale and Norcross Company, or to any person connected with it, and that the executive department had received no official notice of any insurrection, riot, or resistance to the execution of the laws of the State, or any request from any proper source for assistance in the execution of those laws. A few days after the closing of the mine an armed mob took the superintendent from a barber shop, put him into a carriage, and took him some distance away from town, where they left him, having warned him never to return to Virginia City. The sheriff was appealed to to interfere while this was going on, but said he was unable to prevent it without assistance. After being closed about a month, the mine was reopened under new management. It does not appear that specific charges were made against the superintendent, but he was accused of having, on former occasions, before his appointment, "infringed on the laws of the Virginia City Miners' Union, and otherwise made himself obnoxious to a large portion of the community by underhanded dealings."

Political.—The Republicans held a convention, May 9, at Virginia City, to elect delegates to the national convention. The platform congratulated the people of the State and country on the prospect of a Republican presidential victory; favored the restoration of the currency as it stood prior to 1873 and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; recommended the displacement of Nevada's Senators and Representative as nonresidents; favored tariff protection and protection for American labor; opposed interference with nonsectarian schools, and aid to sectarian schools.

It favored national legislation to control the immigration of paupers and people holding views opposed to the American form of government; favored a change in the naturalization laws, requiring, as a qualification of citizenship, seven years' residence on the part of foreigners and the ability to read the Constitution of the United States. It favored the leaving of the delegates to the National Republican Convention unpledged except to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of a man favorable to silver.

The convention for nominating the State and electoral tickets was held at Carson City, Sept. 10. The platform was substantially the same as that of the May convention, with added demands for equal suffrage, settlement of labor strikes by arbitration, enforcement of the purity of elections laws, and representation of the State in Congress by residents of the State. The State ticket follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Col. Moore; Judge of the Supreme Court, M. A. Murphy; Regent (long term), J. M. Fulton; Regent (short term), Prof. McDiarmid; Congress, M. J. Davis.

A Democratic mass convention met at Reno, June 15. The platform commended the national administration, except for its financial policy, which was condemned; demanded free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; denounced all societies, secret or otherwise, which proscribe citizens on account of their religious belief, and demanded the calling of a constitutional convention to make radical changes for the better in the Constitution of the State.

On the State ticket the Democrats united with the Silver party. Both these parties pledged the electoral vote of the State to Thomas E. Watson should it appear that the contest for the vice-presidency is between him and Garret A. Hobart, the Republican nominee.

The following resolution was adopted by the State Central Committee, Aug. 29:

"Owing to the local political conditions at the present time, we deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate any except an electoral ticket. The placing of the latter upon the official ballots is necessary to preserve the legal status of the Democratic party in Nevada, and we ask for it such support of all friends of the silver cause as we will cheerfully give to the candidates representing the opposition to the gold plutocracy party of the nation and State."

The State Central Committee of the Silver party met at Reno, June 20, chose delegates to the national bimetallic convention at St. Louis, fixed the date Sept. 8 for a State convention, and resolved that the following test be required of voters at the primary election: "I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of

16 to 1, independendent of any other nation, and will support the nominees of the Silver party."

The following resolutions were adopted: "*Whereas*, The Silver party of the State of Nevada and the People's party of the State of Nevada have for their paramount object the restoration of silver as a monetary coin of the republic and the free and unlimited coinage thereof; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the Silver Party State Central Committee that a hearty and earnest invitation be extended to the People's party of Nevada, and all parties and factions and individuals in favor of a free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, to meet us in joint convention at Elko, Nev., on the 8th day of September, 1896, to then and there nominate a State ticket for the consummation of our common object."

At the State convention at Elko, Sept. 8, the following ticket was named: For Lieutenant Governor, C. H. E. Hardin; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. A. Massey; Regent (long term), J. N. Evans; Regent (short term), H. S. Starrett; Member of Congress, Francis G. Newlands.

The People's party convention, Sept. 5, declared for free coinage of silver and adopted the following resolution:

"That we are in favor of inviting all parties in the State of Nevada pledged and supporting that issue to unite in a fusion with the People's party on presidential electors and invite all parties in favor of the election of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States to appoint a committee to confer with a like committee from this convention, effect a fusion on presidental electors if possible and pledge our nominees for presidental electors to abide by the action of the committee appointed by that body."

An electoral ticket was named, and the following State ticket: For Member of Congress, J. C. Dougherty; Judge of the Supreme Court, B. F. Curler; Regent (long term), Rev. T. Magill. An executive committee was appointed with power to fill vacancies on the ticket.

At the November election the total vote of the State was 10,315. The Bryan and Sewall electors received 7,802; Bryan and Watson, 575; McKinley and Hobart, 1,938. The State ticket of the Silver party was chosen. The vote for Representative in Congress stood: Newlands, Silver Democrat, 6,529; Davis, Republican, 1,319; Dougherty, Populist, 1,948.

In proclaiming the election of candidates, the Governor omitted that of C. H. E. Hardin for Lieutenant Governor "because of a legal opinion delivered on Nov. 13 by the late Gen. Beatty, in which he declared that under proper construction of Section 17 and 18 of Article V of the Constitution of Nevada, upon the death of the Governor the powers and duties of the office devolved upon the Lieutenant Governor, and that no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor exists."

The Legislature for 1897 will stand: Senate—9 Free-silver party, 4 Republicans, 1 Democrat, 1 Independent; House—26 Free-silver party, 2 Republicans, 1 Democrat, 1 Independent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, PROVINCE OF. Government and Legislature.—On July 17 the Hon. A. G. Blair, having accepted a portfolio in the new Liberal Cabinet at Ottawa, James Mitchell became Premier, with the following ministry: Attorney-General, James Mitchell; Provincial Secretary, L. J. Tweedie; Commissioner of Public Works, H. R. Emmerson; Surveyor General, A. T. Dunn; Solicitor-General, A. S. White; without office, C. H. Labillois, L. S. Fallis.

The Legislature had meanwhile been opened for the first time since the provincial elections by Lieut.-Gov. Fraser on Feb. 13, who said in his "speech from the throne":

"Owing to a recent act readjusting the representation in the Assembly, I am happy to be now enabled to meet a Legislature more truly representative of the various sections of the province than any which has hitherto assembled. "The year just closed has been a period of contentment and average prosperity.

"The threatened disturbance of the friendly relations which have existed without any serious breach during living memory between the Government of Great Britain and the United States is to us a matter of profound concern. In common with Canadians of all classes and parties, I sincerely trust that this menace to civilization and the world's progress may be averted, and that we may ever remain upon terms of amity with our kinsmen and neighbors of the great republic. If, unhappily, trouble should arise, I believe there is no portion of the empire which would more heartily and loyally than this province maintain and defend connection with the mother land.

"The policy of my Government in encouraging in every possible way the growth of the dairying industry continues to meet with marked success. Advanced methods of agriculture, a growing appreciation of the benefits arising from improvement in stock, and an awakened eagerness and aptitude on the part of our farmers to meet and avail themselves of the changing conditions of successful agriculture promise hopefully to those engaged in this important pursuit. The several importations of thoroughbred stock heretofore made by my Government have proved of such permanent benefit that you will be invited to consider the advisability of making a grant for a further importation.

"The mineral development of New Brunswick under the healthy stimulus of recent legislation has been prosecuted with much energy by private skill and enterprise, but it is a question whether individual effort in this direction should not be further supplemented by public assistance if we are to be well and accurately informed as to the true extent and value of our mineral resources."

Adjournment took place on March 19, after the passage of the following, among other bills:

Relating to the education of the blind.

To amend chap. xliv of the Consolidated Statutes of absconding, concealed, or absent debtors.

For the incorporation of the Evangelical Church Society of New Brunswick.

To amend the liquor license act of 1887.

To authorize a loan for the importation of stock, sheep, and swine.

Amending the acts providing for the payment of succession duties.

In amendment of chap. cxv regarding sewers and marsh lands.

To further amend the New Brunswick dental act of 1890.

To exempt butter and cheese factories from taxation.

To amend 58th Victoria, chap. vi, respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons.

To amend the act imposing taxes on certain life insurance companies.

To incorporate the Barnesville and Norton Railway.

Consolidating acts relating to arrest and imprisonment of debtors.

Amending the joint stock companies act.

Amending the game law.

Incorporating the Aroostook Junction and Limestone Railway Company.

To aid the St. John Exhibition.

To consolidate and amend the law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Relating to surveying of lumber.

Temperance Legislation.—During the session a distinct advance was made by the passage of a bill consolidating the existing laws regarding licenses and still further restricting the sale of liquor. The measure increases the amount of the license fee, limits the number of hotels and taverns in a given district, declares that in wards or parishes where no licenses had been granted none should be given in future, and makes it necessary for half of the voters of a division or section to be upon the petition for the renewal of a license. Meanwhile, a Prohibition meeting in St. John declared that issue to be the supreme question before the people. Since then a decision of the imperial Privy Council has established the principle that the provinces have the power to regulate, but not to prohibit the traffic, so that this part of the agitation is turned into Dominion politics.

Finances.—Mr. Mitchell, as Provincial Treasurer, made his budget speech on Feb. 20. During the year, he said, the farmers had reaped good harvests, the lumber business had been fairly active, and business men were able to meet their obligations. The bonded indebtedness of the province stood at $2,709,000—an increase of $84,000, caused by special expenditures upon the Woodstock and sundry international bridges and the Nelson Railway. The receipts for the year were $687,437, and the expenditure under warrant $684,634. Under this latter head were included $14,385 spent upon the administration of justice, $22,370 upon agriculture, $189,795 upon education, $210,469 upon public works, roads, bridges, etc., $10,475 upon the Legislative and other buildings.

Agriculture.—During the year there were 58 cheese factories in operation, with a production of 1,263,266 pounds. The average price was 8¼ cents, and the total value $104,229. The increase in the output was 369,000 pounds. Nine creameries were in operation, and produced 113,890 pounds of butter at an average price of 18½ cents. The total value of cheese and butter exported was $125,289, compared with $110,739 in 1894. In his budget speech Mr. Mitchell referred to the "peculiar flavor and richness of New Brunswick cheese," the excellence of the dairy products shown at the St. John Exhibition, and the very fine horticultural display at the same place. In this latter connection a small bonused school has been established, similar to one in Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Cattle, sheep, and swine have been imported to improve the home stock, and other efforts made to improve the farmer's opportunities.

Miscellaneous.—The registered tonnage of New Brunswick in 1896 was 1,140,172, divided between 390,608 coming inward and 749,564 going outward. There was a total decrease of 27,000 tons. On Sept. 29 the Boards of Trade of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island met at St. John, New Brunswick, and passed resolutions in favor of encouraging immigration, reduction of freight from the coal mines to inland towns, criticising certain freight rates of the Intercolonial Railway, recommending cable communication with the West Indies entirely under British control, favoring a fast Atlantic line to Liverpool, a cold-storage freight system, and telegraphic communication with Prince Edward Island. During the year Chief-Justice Sir John Allen resigned, and was succeeded by Judge Tuck, who, in turn, was replaced by Mr. E. McLeod, ex-M. P. The death of Hon. J. J. Fraser left the governorship vacant, and to this office the Dominion Government appointed Senator McLellan.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island, forming a British colony, at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; area, 42,200 square miles; population in 1891, 202,145.

Legislative Session.—The following were the principal acts passed during the session of 1896:

To amend the Crown lands act of 1884 as to survey, etc.

Respecting the payment of royalty on timber. It abolishes royalties on timber cut but provides for a ground rent of $2 per square mile in addition to the bonus.

Granting $70,000 for constructing and repairing roads, streets, and bridges and other works.

For the conversion of certain debentures of the colony.

For granting to her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the colony; continuing the revenue act previously in force, and amending it by adding to the free list; mining machinery and dynamite when imported by persons engaged in mining; agricultural implements and machinery when imported by persons engaged in agriculture; oil cake, cotton seed, meal, and preparations for cattle feed. Duty is increased on fruit cake to 7 cents per pound; fancy biscuit to 40 per cent.; brooms and whisks to 50 per cent. Goods made by prison labor are prohibited.

To amend the education grant of 1895, making an annual appropriation for all educational purposes of $153,585.

Respecting the preservation of deer, providing a ten years' close season for elk or moose, a breach of provisions rendering offenders liable to a fine of $200 or imprisonment for three months. Caribou can not be killed from Feb. 1 to July 15, and from Oct. 7 to Nov. 10; and no person not domiciled in the colony, except officers of her Majesty's ships stationed there, shall hunt or kill without a license, paying therefor $100. Not more than one carcass of caribou can be exported by any one person, and it must be accompanied by the owner. Not more than 3 stags and 2 does shall be killed by any one hunter; and, in parties of 3 or more, 2 stags and 1 doe for each member of the party, exclusive of guides. Snares or traps for caribou are prohibited, also hunting with dogs and the use of hatchets, spears, etc. Violations of the provisions of this act make liable to a penalty of $400 or six months' imprisonment.

Constituting a medical board, holding office during good behavior, but removable by the Governor on petition of 5 members of the board. It provides that no person shall enter upon the study of medicine in the colony without first passing a matriculation examination.

To authorize the raising of a sum of money for the redemption of certain debentures of the colony.

To amend an act for the maintenance and operation of the line of railway from Whitbourne to Port-au-Basques, providing that grants of land issued under the amended act shall convey all mines, ores, and precious metals of every kind on or under the land granted.

Railways.—The whole line from St. John's to Port-au-Basques will be 550 miles in length, and only 30 miles of it remain to be built. The contractor is building a steamer to ply between Port-au-Basques and Sydney, Cape Breton island. Newfoundland will soon almost cease to be an island, and will obtain a daily mail service.

Fisheries.—The bank fishery in 1895 employed 785 men and 58 vessels, the catch being 54,544 quintals of cod; the average catch per man, 69 quintals. The steamers engaged in the seal fishery of 1896 numbered 20; their crews, 4,486; and the number of seals taken, 187,517, being much below

an average. In 1895 the export of dried codfish was 1,312,608 quintals: value, $3,876,964. The total value of fishery products in 1895–'96 was $5,853,132. The value of the imports in 1895–'96 was $5,986,571; of the exports, $6,638,187. A company with a capital of $100,000 has been formed to prosecute the whale fishery around the shores of the island. The whales met with here are not the right or Greenland whale, now becoming extinct, but the humpback, sulphur bottom or blue whale, and the finback. These are in myriads around the shores in summer. In Norway a similar fishery has been prosecuted for years with profitable results.

Events.—The year 1896 was one of steady progress, industrially and financially, and was unmarked by any very striking events. The wonderful recuperative energy of the country after the great fire of 1892, and the far more serious financial crash of December, 1894, has been displayed continuously, so that at the close of 1896 the colony was in a sounder economic condition than before these disasters occurred. The credit system has been greatly curtailed. The result has been a marked improvement in the mode of conducting the fisheries, a better cure of fish, and greater energy in prosecuting the work, while the feeling of confidence has been completely restored.

The revenue is derived almost entirely from duties on imported goods, so that an increase of revenue indicates increased purchasing power on the part of the people, and consequently an improvement in the returns derived from their industries. The fiscal year has been changed, and now terminates on June 30. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to $1,564,303, an advance of $206,493 on the revenue of the preceding year. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1896, was $1,357,810, so that the surplus for the year was $206,493. This prosperous condition of the revenue continued till the close of 1896, the amount of revenue collected during those six months being $800,000—a sum considerably over the estimates and also over the anticipated expenditure.

There is now placed at interest to the credit of the colony $360,000, being the unexpended balance of the late loan, and also $200,000, being surplus revenue—in all $560,000 at 3 per cent. to meet any emergency.

On Sept. 30, 1896, the savings-banks deposits amounted to $1,291,686, the increase during the year being $51,839.

On Dec. 31, 1896, the public debt was about $14,659,715. The interest on this is over $570,000. As a set-off, there is the saving effected by the retrenchment policy of the Government, amounting to $564,000; so that the interest on the public debt has been almost covered by this saving. This economy was accomplished by the reduction of official salaries, and of the grants to the public services, without impairing the efficiency of either.

Very striking developments in mining industries have been made during the year. A new outcrop of coal, the largest seam yet found, was discovered in Codroy valley, late in the autumn. It is on the new line of railway. Borings for petroleum have been successful on the west coast, north of Cow Head. Two companies have been operating here, and both have struck oil. The Canada Petroleum Company, at a depth of 1,030 feet, have reached a large well, the supply being abundant and the quality excellent. The other found oil in abundance at a less depth.

Besides the immense deposit of iron ore on Belle Isle, Conception Bay, which has been vigorously worked during the year, several other deposits of the same kind of ore (red hematite) are reported to have been discovered on the north shore of the same bay. A new and extensive deposit of lead and silver ore has been found on Placentia Bay, not far from Silver Cliff Mine.

A few months ago a still more important discovery was made at Cape Broyle, 40 miles south of St. John's. Here operations were begun on a large quartz reef, and samples were found to contain three ounces of gold to the ton. As soon as the news was published a gold fever was developed, and in a short time 45 square miles were covered with mining licenses. Preparations are being made to work these reefs.

From the iron pyrites mine, Pilley's island, Exploits Bay, 36,496 tons were exported during the year; value, $182,480. The value of copper ore exported in ingots, regulus, and green ore was $483,814. Asbestos has been found over a large area.

The new coal field near Grand lake, close to the railway, is of great extent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, a New England State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788; area, 9,305 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 141,885 in 1790; 183,858 in 1800; 214,460 in 1810; 244,022 in 1820; 269,328 in 1830; 284,574 in 1840; 317,916 in 1850; 326,073 in 1860; 318,300 in 1870; 346,991 in 1880; and 376,530 in 1890. Capital, Concord.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Charles A. Busiel; Secretary of State, Ezra S. Stearns; Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; Attorney-General, Edwin J. Eastman; Adjutant General, Augustus D. Ayling—all Republicans; Insurance Commissioner, John C. Linehan; Bank Commissioners, Alpheus W. Baker, K. P. Hatch, John Hatch, Thomas J. Walker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frederic Gowing; Labor Commissioner, John W. Bourlet, succeeded by Julian F. Trask; Bank Examiner, F. E. Timberlake; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles Doe, who died March 9, and was succeeded by Alonzo P. Carpenter, Republican; Associate Justices, William M. Chase, Democrat, Frank N. Parsons and R. M. Wallace, Republicans, and Isaac N. Blodgett and Lewis W. Clark, Democrats, and Robert G. Pike, Republican, succeeding A. P. Carpenter.

Finances.—The annual statement of the Treasurer for the year ending May 31 gave the following summaries: Cash on hand June 1, 1895, $143,192.81; receipts during the year, $1,528,863.36; total $1,672,056.17; disbursements, $1,460,547.30; cash on hand June 1, 1896, $211,508.87; net debt June 1, 1896, $1,827,741.37; reduction of debt during the year, $198,559.28. The principal sources of revenue were: State tax, $500,000; railroad tax, $127,822.12; insurance tax, $22,526.36; telegraph tax, $3,000.40; telephone tax, $2,699.53; income from the Benjamin Thompson estate, $13,694.22; fees, insurance department, $8,127.40; license fees, $2,075.

The valuation by counties for 1896 is $200,957,600. The taxable savings deposits amount to $56,884,200, the insurance capital is $1,275,000, and the valuation of railroads is $21,222,500. From this deduction is made of all sums assessed in towns and paid by the companies upon property not required for general use in operating the roads. Upon the remainder the tax is the same as the average taxation of property—$1.60 upon the $100.

Education.—Dartmouth College graduated a class of 53 in June. The class of 1900 numbers 160, the largest ever entered. The enrollment in the academic department in September was about 450, and in all the departments about 600. An Alumni Memorial Hall is to be built on a lot north

of the campus which was bought by Gov. Morton for the college.

There were in April only about 35 towns without free public libraries, 15 having lately taken steps to organize under the law of 1895.

State Institutions.—The State Board of Charities and Corrections made its first report in December. It was established for the purpose of providing homes for dependent children found at the county farms. At some of these there are no separate buildings for children, and they were obliged to associate with criminals. The law of 1895 made it the duty of the overseers of the poor of towns and cities and of county commissioners to have such minors supported at some orphan asylum or home or with some private family of good repute, and the State Board of Charities was given supervision of the contracts made by overseers of the poor and county commissioners for the support of such minors. The number of children supported by the towns and counties is 420.

The Orphans' Home, at Franklin, is shown by the annual report to have had 145 children in its care during the year, of whom 14 were placed in homes, 29 returned to friends, and 5 died. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $22,508.27, and expenditures of $22,304.65. Of this latter sum $13,223.08 was new investments.

The number of patients in the Asylum for the Insane has been largely increased by the transfer from county almhouses and other places of detention of persons found to be insane. The buildings are sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of 350 patients, while the number is 426, all but 7 or 8 of whom are residents of the State.

The number of inmates of the State Industrial School at the end of the year was 147.

The Penitentiary has been more than self-sustaining the past two years, having paid into the State treasury nearly $12,000.

Insurance.—Reports from 235 towns for the six months ending July 1 show that 128 had no fires. The entire fire loss in all (3 were not reported) was $499,931, and the amount of insurance on the property was $968,400.

The summary of reports of business done by fire companies in 1895 was: New Hampshire companies—risks, $39,686,016.34; premiums, $512,730.89; losses, $225,330.88. Foreign companies—risks, $41,782,575.28; premiums, $565,431.14; losses, $221,701.52. The percentage of losses to premiums in 1894 was 53·44. In 1895 it was 40·19. The percentage of losses to premiums of the town mutual companies is not included.

There are 32 life companies doing business in the State.

Banks and Savings Institutions.—A large number of these institutions have failed within the two years just past, with heavy liabilities. The most notorious case is that of the Granite State Provident Association, of Manchester. Its business extended into 29 States. The association was directed in January to discontinue taking new business. It was investigated by the Bank Examiner, who asked for a receiver in March. The Bank Commissioners reported that they found a deficit of $261,918; and if to this were added $548,672, the amount of dues taken for expenses and fines, $810,590 is found to be the amount the association must earn in order to pay back to the members what they have paid in. The total liabilities were figured at $3,132,161, and the assets at $2,870,243. From the peculiar nature of its methods, the association could not be declared insolvent, but it was put into the hands of a receiver.

In May W. F. Putnam was sentenced to imprisonment for five years on the charge of converting the funds of the Granite State National Bank of Exeter to his own use, and on other charges of violation of the national bank laws, the United States Supreme Court affirming the decision of a district court.

Another disastrous failure was that of the Sullivan County Institution for Savings, at Claremont. The funds of the bank and trust funds which were in the keeping of the president had been largely invested in Western mortgages, and though there was an apparent excess of assets over liabilities to the amount of $58,000, the shrinkage in the securities created a large deficit.

The former President of the Lake National Bank, of Wolfboro, who was appointed to wind up its affairs, has been indicted for embezzling as agent and president $38,691. The Cheshire Provident Institution of Keene was enjoined in August from receiving or paying out money.

The trials of Dr. Joseph C. Moore, charged with assisting Cashier Lane, of the Merchants' National Bank of Manchester, in embezzling funds of that institution, have taken up much of the time of the courts within the past three years (see "Annual Cyclopædia," for 1893, page 512). On a trial this year for knowingly and fraudulently overissuing the stock of the Union Publishing Company, of which he was for fifteen years treasurer and principal owner, he was convicted in April; exceptions were filed, another trial was granted, and he was again convicted a month later. In December his counsel were arguing to secure still another trial. On a trial in 1894 on account of the bank transaction he was acquitted because the indictment had "of" where "at" should have been used.

Railroads.—The burning question in reference to railroad affairs this year was whether the proposed Manchester and Milford road should be built. When the act allowing consolidation of competing lines was passed, it was provided that no new railroad should be built until the Supreme Court had decided that the public good required it. This decision was to be arrived at through a board of commissioners, or of referees appointed by the court. When the law was revised, a change was made which seems to make it the business of the court to make the decision as to public utility after the commissioners or referees have reported on facts bearing on the question. On the interpretation of this law the difficulty has been made. The promoters of the scheme petitioned the court for a charter, and the court appointed referees who reported on the facts, but refused to say whether the interests of the public would be promoted by the building of the road. The court recommitted the report with directions to the referees to add this to it, and the referees then resigned.

In November the Governor nominated Henry Robinson for Railroad Commissioner, but his council refused to confirm. After sending in the same name twice again and having it rejected, the Governor named in succession 12 other candidates, all of whom were rejected.

Manchester.—A celebration was held at Manchester, beginning Sept. 7, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a city. The exercises included a sermon on Sunday evening by the President of Dartmouth College, a parade on Monday, gymnastic exercises, band concerts, an athletic exhibition, a Grand Army of the Republic camp fire, an oration, and the reading of a poem. The first white settlement within the present limits of the city was made in 1722. The town of Derryfield was incorporated in 1751. The canal around the falls was finished in 1807. In 1846 the town, which had changed its name from Derryfield to Manchester, became a city. The population was then 10,125; it is now about 55,000. The valuation

in 1846 was $3,187,726; in 1896 it was $29,361,418. The first cotton mill was built in 1809.

Legislative Reunion.—The first reunion of the past and present members of the Legislature was held in Concord, in June, with more than 1,000 present. Three members of the Legislature of 1840 were among them. With a view to holding similar reunions hereafter at fixed intervals, a permanent organization was formed, with the Hon. Samuel B. Page as president, and the Hon. J. O. Lyford as secretary.

Political.—The State Republican Convention for choosing delegates to the national convention met in Concord, March 31, with 679 delegates present. United States Senator William E. Chandler, who presided, said in his address: "In 1894 there was a Republican uprising, which gave greater majorities against the Democracy than ever had been known since the organization of the Republican party, and to-day there is a settled determination in the minds of the American people to restore, in November of this year, the Republican party to more complete power in State and nation than it ever yet possessed; all this we hope and trust to be accomplished under the banner of our energetic, strong, positive, and magnificent New England leader, Thomas B. Reed." The mention of Mr. Reed's name aroused great enthusiasm; nevertheless the convention adopted the platform submitted by the Committee on Resolutions, which declared equally for Reed and McKinley. After congratulating the country upon the prospect of release from Democratic misrule, it continues:

"We demand of the national convention, soon to assemble at St. Louis, the nomination of candidates whose election will mean the speedy repeal of the infamous and ruinous Democratic tariff and the substitution therefor of one based upon the principles of the McKinley act; the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver, and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar; liberal appropriations for an adequate navy and harbor defenses, and internal improvement; fair and generous treatment of Union veterans; a foreign policy characterized by sturdy Americanism, including the assertion of the Monroe doctrine and the moral and material support of the Cuban patriots if they have not already achieved their independence, and an immediate return to all policies in which the Republican party has so successfully illustrated the soundness of its principles, and to the methods by which it has demonstrated its ability to apply those principles in the administration of the Government.

"We recognize as most conspicuous among such candidates New England's noble and illustrious son, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

"We will give the electoral vote of New Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party, but we prefer one of these, because either is in himself a platform."

At the State convention, Sept. 3, George A. Ramsdell was nominated for Governor. The platform declared adherence to the position of the party on national issues.

The Democratic State Convention for choosing delegates to the national convention was held May 20, in Concord. Hon. Harry Bingham presided. In his address he said: "The enemies of the Democracy are tauntingly proclaiming to the world that we shall be compelled, in the National Democratic Convention, to adopt a platform favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The paralysis of all business, the ruin and bankruptcy that inevitably would follow the enactment of such a proposition into law, are so palpable that all sane men who consider would instinctively oppose it."

The resolutions were:

"We declare, first, that under present conditions there can be but one standard of value, and that every kind of currency should rest upon a gold basis so long as gold is the standard recognized by the great commercial nations of the world; and we heartily commend the action of President Cleveland in so firmly maintaining our public credit and faith in the face of formidable opposition.

"We favor a system of tariff taxation so adjusted as to produce the necessary revenues to meet the present expenses of an honest government with the least possible burden upon the people, and afford such incidental protection as will meet the requirements of American capital and labor.

"The Monroe doctrine embodies our idea of national self-defense and should be vigorously maintained.

"The civil and religious rights of all our people as guaranteed them under the Constitution should be sedulously guarded, and no proscriptions on account of religious opinions should be countenanced or tolerated."

At the convention for naming candidates for Governor and electors held in Concord, Sept. 2, the platform, besides condemning the prohibitory law and calling for a license law, condemned the State legislation of the Republican party, especially the districting of the State and of cities, and the substitution of police commissioners for home rule in cities; and contained the following:

"We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, in delegate convention assembled, recognizing the action of the national convention held in Chicago on the 7th day of July last as authority for party action on all political subjects therein stated, hereby adopt the platform of said convention and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates for President and Vice-President."

The convention rejected a substitute for this, offered from the side of the gold Democrats, as follows:

"*Whereas*, The Democratic party is divided upon the question of the acceptance of the platform and ticket of the Chicago convention; and *Whereas*, It is desirable that no breach should be created that will prevent the future united action of the party; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of every Democrat of New Hampshire to act and vote on the national ticket as his judgment may dictate without affecting his standing in the party, and that the nominations by the convention of presidential electors is binding upon him only so far as he may approve the same."

Only 67 delegates voted for this amendment; and one approving the national administration received only 91 affirmative votes, while the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we have observed with gratification the triumphant tour of our national standard bearer, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, his masterly exposition of Democratic principle, and his valiant struggle for the rights of the people."

The gold men then withdrew after protesting against the resolution approving the Chicago platform and announcing that they would take no further action in any political affairs based upon that platform.

Henry O. Kent was nominated as candidate for Governor.

The Gold-standard Democrats held a convention

in Concord, Sept. 10, approved the administration and the Indianapolis platform, appointed a State committee, and chose an electoral ticket. They made no nomination for the office of Governor.

Delegates to the national convention of Prohibitionists were chosen by the State committee, March 31. At a meeting on July 3, the chairman and other members resigned, having decided to join the "Broad-gauge" wing of the Prohibitionists—the new National party. That party was organized for the State at a convention held in Concord, Aug. 4, when a State committee was appointed, presidential electors named, and George W. Barnard nominated for Governor.

The Prohibition party (Narrow-gauge) met in convention in Concord, Aug. 5. The State committee was reorganized, electors named, and John C. Berry chosen as candidate for Governor. The resolutions made no reference to the currency, but declared for Prohibition, woman suffrage, nonsectarian schools, restricted immigration, and stringent naturalization laws.

Delegates to the national convention of the People's party were appointed by the State committee. At the State convention in Manchester, Sept. 9, G. J. Greenleaf was nominated for Governor.

The Socialist-Labor party held a convention in Manchester, July 19. The platform declared for the gold standard. Electors were nominated, and Harry H. Acton was the chosen candidate for Governor.

The election returns showed the following vote for electors: Republican, 57,444; Democratic, 21,271; National Democratic, 3,520; Prohibition, 779; National Prohibition, 49; People's, 379; Socialist-Labor, 228.

The vote for Governor stood: Ramsdell, Republican, 48,387; Kent, Democrat, 28,333; Berry, Prohibitionist, 1,052; Greenleaf, Populist, 286; Barnard, National Prohibitionist, 229; Acton, Socialist-Labor, 483.

Both the Representatives in Congress chosen are Republicans.

The Legislature stands: Senate—22 Republicans and 2 Democrats; House—291 Republicans and 66 Democrats.

After the use of the Australian ballot law at 3 elections, the general opinion seems to be that the process prescribed for this State should be simplified. The Governor says, in his message, that it was estimated that at least 5 per cent. of the ballots cast at the November election were rejected by reason of imperfect or erroneous marking.

NEW JERSEY, a Middle Atlantic State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution Dec. 18, 1787. Area, 7,815 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 184,139 in 1790; 211,149 in 1800; 245,562 in 1810; 277,426 in 1820; 320,823 in 1830; 373,306 in 1840; 489,555 in 1850; 672,035 in 1860; 906,096 in 1870; 1,131,116 in 1880; and 1,444,933 in 1890; by the State census of 1895, 1,672,942. Capital, Trenton.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, John W. Griggs, Republican; Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey; Treasurer, George B. Swain; Comptroller, William S. Hancock; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, George S. Duryee, who died in November, Attorney-General, John P. Stockton; Adjutant General, William S. Stryker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Addison B. Poland, until March, and C. J. Baxter; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mercer Beasley; Associate Justices, Bennet Van Syckel, David A. Depue, Jonathan Dixon, William J. Magie, Job H. Lippincott, Charles G. Garrison, William S. Gummere, and George C. Ludlow; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Benjamin F. Lee; Chancellor, Alexander T. McGill; Vice-Chancellors, Henry C. Pitney, John R. Emery, Alfred Reed, John T. Bird until April 7, Frederic W. Stevens from April 27, and Martin P. Grey from May 19.

Finances.—The balance to the credit of the State fund Nov. 1, 1895, was $893,747.88; the receipts during the year were $2,138,532.88, made up in part as follows: From tax on railroad corporations, $1,079,687.84; tax on miscellaneous corporations, $707,951.45; official fees, $145,321.24; collateral inheritance tax, $82,247.47; State Prison receipts, $45,016.83; judicial fees, $31,098.70; sinking fund account, $20,000; dividends, $18,870. The disbursements during the year amounted to $2,072,651.78, leaving a balance in bank, Oct. 30, 1896, $959,628.98. The following extraordinary disbursements are included in the above-named amount: For State Prison Building Commission, $100,000; State Reformatory, $100,000; improvement at Morris Plains Hospital, $49,544.12; Camden Armory, $44,996.40; revision of statutes, $18,000; Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, $10,000; Trenton battle monument, $6,600; political and legislative history of New Jersey, $4,500. An amount of $107,658.82 heretofore paid from the income of the school fund was this year paid from the State fund. The receipts were $37,398.95 less than in 1895, and there was a decrease in expenditure of $196,388.08. The estimated resources for the year 1897 are $3,046,498.98; the estimated disbursements, $2,273,371.32.

The condition of the school fund is shown to be: Total amount of securities Oct. 31, $3,589,274.71; total amount of securities on same date last year, $3,498,490.77; increase in school fund securities, $90,783.94. The cash balance Nov. 1, 1895, was $165,619.63; gross receipts during the year, $495,061.27; total, $660,680.90; gross disbursements, $605,677.21; balance Oct. 31, 1896, $55,003.69, out of which sum there must be reinvested in school-fund securities $26,529.32, leaving for amount of appropriation of $200,000 for free public schools $28,474.37.

The assets of the sinking fund Oct. 31 amounted to $398,739.92.

The war debt was reduced by a payment of $67,000, leaving a balance Oct. 31 of $573,400. A certificate of the State for $31,600 was issued during the year to the Agricultural College, which sum and the war debt still unpaid makes the total indebtedness of the State Oct. 31, 1896, $605,000.

Valuation and Taxation.—The value of the property in the State, as returned in 1896 for taxation in 1897 for school and local purposes, was $840,767,779, divided as follows: Real estate, $702,368,090; personal property, $138,399,689. The valuation of taxable property was $794,428,048, an increase of $7,429,978.

The valuation of railroad property in 1896 was $221,757,969, an increase of $1,052,147. The total railroad tax of the year was $1,521,495.92, divided as follows: Tax for State uses, $1,108,789.84; for local uses, $412,706.08. This is an increase of $7,084.68.

Banks.—On Feb. 28 the individual deposits in the national banks of the State amounted to $52,502,094; the loans and discounts were $51,866,773; the gold-coin reserve was $1,658,148.

Legislative Session.—The Legislature met Jan. 14, and continued in session until March 26. The elective judiciary act of 1895, which the Supreme Court had declared to be unconstitutional, was repealed, and a constitutional amendment was passed remodeling the judiciary. It provides for a Supreme Court of not fewer than 15 members, though the Legislature may increase the number. This

court shall have all the jurisdiction and powers now possessed by the Court of Errors and Appeals, the present Supreme Court, the Chancellor, the Court of Chancery, and the Prerogative Court, which jurisdiction and powers shall be exercised in three divisions —viz., a law division, an equity division, and an appellate division. Circuit court shall be held in every county by one or more judges of the law division. Other constitutional amendments, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature and granting suffrage at school elections outside of the cities to women, were passed, and also the anti-race-track resolution, prohibiting pool selling, bookmaking, and all kinds of gambling, which was passed at the last session, but must be passed again before it is voted upon by the people as a constitutional amendment. A measure abolishing the office of lay judge in the Court of Common Pleas in the various counties was enacted; changes in the election law were made, stringent provisions requiring registration by streets and houses in the larger cities; another provision makes it a misdemeanor to solicit from a candidate money or other property, or to urge him to purchase any ticket to a ball or other entertainment, with a proviso that this shall not apply to a request for a contribution from an authorized representative of the party that nominates him. Corporations engaged in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, and lumbering are required to pay their employees at least once in two weeks, each payment to be of all wages due up to a date within twelve days. Provision was made, on terms liberal to the railroad corporations, for the abolition in certain cities of crossings of a highway and a railroad at grade. Many laws in the interest of traction companies were passed, and also a law prohibiting trolley cars from carrying freight, except when specifically authorized to do so. By a strict party vote the boundary line between the townships of West Amwell and Delaware in Hunterdon County was changed. Provision was made for a teachers' retirement fund; the borough laws of 1888, 1890, and 1891 were repealed, as was also the charter of the West Jersey Game Association.

The report of the commission created by the last Legislature to investigate the usefulness of the epileptic institutions of several States suggested the establishment of a colony of the 2,000 epileptics in the State. The commission appointed in 1895 to consider the advisability of accepting a gift of over 130 acres with buildings at Englishtown as the site of a blind asylum reported in favor of its acceptance. The Senate investigating committee was authorized to continue its inquiry, the commission to investigate the penal laws was continued, and the Governor was authorized to reappoint a commission to determine whether it is advisable to erect a home for disabled soldiers and their wives. He also was directed to appoint a commission of five to investigate the subject of assessment and taxation of the property of the State and report to the next Legislature, and a commission of three to consider the subject of the pollution of the Passaic river and of a general system of sewerage disposal for the relief of the valley of the Passaic.

Among other important measures adopted were the following:

Requiring all nonresidents of the State to obtain a license before hunting for rabbit, quail, pheasant, deer, dove, squirrel, plover, or fishing for brook trout in any county of the State.

Allowing fishing and gunning upon any of the lands or meadows over which the tide ebbs and flows.

Declaring that the meaning of "a majority of legal voters" shall be those voters who actually vote upon the question.

Prohibiting any person who has not been for six months an actual resident of the State from raking or gathering clams, oysters, or shellfish.

Giving property of an illegitimate child dying intestate to his wife.

Authorizing cities by ordinance to raise money for free public libraries.

Giving municipalities power to pass ordinances regulating the use of bicycles.

Imposing fines on any one throwing in streets broken glass, bottles, metal, loose stones, earthenware, or other substance likely to cause injury to travelers, carriages, or bicycles.

Authorizing township committees to build bicycle and foot paths at the expense of the township.

Authorizing voters of towns to direct a tax for the construction of hard roads.

Securing creditors an equal division of estates of debtors who convey for the benefit of creditors.

Allowing women to be appointed masters in chancery.

Permitting a man who has been separated seven years from his wife, or who has received a final decree, to transfer property.

Fixing 7 per cent. as the rate of interest on arrears of taxes and assessments in cities.

Providing that no person shall give or sell cigarettes to any person under the age of sixteen years; penalty, $20 for each offense.

Education.—The school tax distributed in 1896 amounted to $2,196,240; the State appropriation was $200,000; the number of school children, according to the school census of 1895, was 424,959. The total amount disbursed for free schools by the State was $5,337,597.30, made up in part as follows: For the Normal School, $31,988.07; for manual training, $49,800.63; for the Farnum Preparatory School, $1,200; for the Deaf-mute School, $38,076; for school libraries, $9,060; for teachers' libraries, $200; for text-books and apparatus, $280,918.58; for teachers' salaries, $3,029,777.91. The average cost per pupil for the year, calculated on the enrolled attendance, was $14.40. The school tax levied in 1896 amounted to $2,124,795, a decreaee of $71,445. During the year 1,257 teachers' certificates were granted.

The enrollment of the Normal School was 594; of the Model School, 591; and of the Farnum, 132. The number of graduates from the Normal School was 149, and from the Model School 39.

The disbursements for the Agricultural Experiment Station were $15,998.72, of which $1,000 was for expenses incurred for an investigation of the San José scale and its natural enemies.

This census, completed in December, shows the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years to be 438,969, an increase of 14,010. Of this number, 45,021 attend private schools, 89,210 do not attend any school, and there are 1,581 children over ten years old who can not read, and 5,650 children under fifteen years of age at work in mines, stores, and factories. There are 12,689 colored children in the State and 195 children who are deaf-mutes.

The certificate of the Colored Industrial School of New Jersey was filed in July. In 1894 the Legislature passed an enabling act designating this school as the school provided for by the act of Congress of Aug. 30, 1890, and appropriating to it the portion of money that it would be entitled to receive under the provisions of said act; also giving it the benefit of all the industrial school laws of the State.

The disbursements at the two institutions at Vineland for the feeble-minded were: For 94 women, 33 of whom are epileptics, $19,490.82; for 202 children, $51,328.02. New Jersey paid to other States for the maintenance of 44 feeble-minded pupils, $10,315.78,

and for the instruction and maintenance of the 48 blind wards of the State $12,943.22.

Hospitals.—The number of patients admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton was 251; the number under treatment Oct. 31 was 1,252, of whom 880 were county patients. The disbursements amounted to $241,380.25, of which sum $154,-321.37 was paid by the counties. An extension to the main building is in process of construction, and also a dwelling for the medical director. The number of patients admitted to the hospital for the insane at Morris Plains was 280, of whom 215 were public patients; the number under treatment Oct. 31 was 1,088. The disbursements were $281,507.72. An addition to cost $69,000 has been begun. At the end of the year the various county hospitals were caring for a total of 1,499 insane patients.

Soldiers' Home.—The State paid to this institution during the year $15,166.66, and the United States paid $43,732.05. The average age of the beneficiaries was 63·67 years.

Penal Institutions.—The expenditures for the State Prison were $175,221.49, the cost of maintaining the daily average of 1,000 prisoners being $74,-835.92. The number of convicts Oct. 31 was 1,023, an increase of 46 since the report of 1895. Under the parole law of 1891, 212 prisoners were released, of whom 5 were returned before and 4 after the expiration of their parole. The new wing and hospital are finished.

There were 125 commitments to the Reform School for boys, and 381 boys remaining in confinement Oct. 31. The disbursements for maintenance were $69,277.76. One hundred and twenty boys received instruction in sloyd at a cost to the State of $2,-622.57.

At the Industrial School for Girls on Oct. 31 there were 118 girls, and 47 were out at service, under indentures. The expenses for maintenance and general repairs were $24,127.82; for permanent improvements, $6,935.63. A laundry building was completed early in the year.

The plan adopted for the new Reformatory at Rahway will require an additional outlay of $670,-000. One wing, with 228 cells, has been finished.

Road-building.—The Road Commissioner reports, as work done under the commission, that 56$\frac{8}{15}$ miles of highway have been completed, that 70$\frac{3}{4}$ miles to be completed next year have been approved, and that many applications must lie over for lack of appropriations. The materials used in construction are stone, gravel, bog ore, and shells.

Fish and Game.—During the year ending Nov. 1, 1896, the State planted 43,475,524 trout, shad, pike perch, and smelts of various ages. The destruction of all the carp in the Passaic river was begun, the intention being to stock the river with pike, perch, channel catfish, and bass.

By changes in the game law made by the last Legislature the open season is made as follows: Rabbits and quail, from Nov. 10 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July, and from Oct. 1 to Dec. 10; snipe, March, April, and September; ruffed grouse and all kinds of partridges, Oct. 1 to Dec. 10; reed and rail birds, September; squirrels, September, and from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10; plover and dove, August and September.

State Flag.—Feb. 28, 1780, the Continental Congress directed that New Jersey and all States should have a State flag as well as the national flag. A joint resolution of the last Legislature provided for a State flag, of buff color, having in the center the coat of arms of New Jersey, and directed that the State flag shall be the headquarters flag for the Governor on State occasions.

Industries.—Of the 700 manufacturers to whom blanks were sent by the Bureau of Labor and Industries, 309 returned reports, from which it is learned that the amount of capital invested by them was $37,664,201; the value of stock or material used was $26,327,427; the value of goods made or work done, $49,139,345. The aggregate average number of persons employed was 37,591, the largest number employed during the year being 41,214; the amount paid in wages was $14,305,972; and the average yearly earnings, $379.70.

The building and loan associations numbered 322, whose total assets were $41,059,215.68; total receipts, $17,913,791.54; total disbursements, $17,-775,374.53; number of shares, 750,486·75; number of shareholders, 89,150.

Miscellaneous.—In September the Supreme Court declared constitutional the law legislating out of office on April 1 the lay judges of the Common Pleas Court.

Bernard J. Ford, formerly Superintendent of the State Capitol, withdrew his plea of not guilty to the five indictments against him, and entered the plea of *non vult*, and in March he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000.

A three days' celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton College was begun Oct. 20.

Political.—The Republican Convention met in Trenton, April 16. Delegates to the national convention were chosen, and a platform was adopted which contained the following:

"We believe that the Monroe doctrine should be inflexibly maintained.

"In our diplomacy there should be more of the virile force and emphasis which command respect. Our navy should be enlarged so that it may be made an effective factor in any controversies which may arise, and our harbors and seacoasts should be protected by an adequate system of defenses.

"The practical sympathy of this nation should be extended to all peoples who have been driven by oppression and wrong to take up arms in behalf of the right of self-government.

"The standard of value in this country and in the other principal commercial nations of the world is gold. Wages and prices have been made and fixed in accordance with this standard, and the welfare of the people demands that it should be maintained.

"Such a tariff should be imposed upon imports as will afford adequate income for the expenses of the Government.

"The reciprocity policy adopted by a Republican administration and destroyed by the Democrats should be restored.

"Immigration laws should be amended so as to more effectually prevent the admission of criminals, paupers, anarchists, and other persons whose presence here endangers the social order and disastrously affects the interests of our workingmen.

"We approve the policy of national protection to our shipowners and the shipbuilding interests."

The hope was expressed "that redeemed New Jersey may be represented on the national ticket in the person of her able and distinguished citizen the Hon. Garret A. Hobart."

On Aug. 27 the Republican Convention again met in Trenton, selected candidates for presidential electors, and on the prominent issues of the campaign made the following declarations:

"We believe that the debasement of the currency by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would work irreparable injury to every class of our citizens.

"We are unalterably opposed to the proposition to destroy the protection we enjoy under the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Prohibition State Convention was held in

Trenton, May 6, when candidates for presidential electors and delegates to the national convention were chosen. The platform declared the traffic in intoxicating drink to be the crying evil of the day, and demanded its total suppression; expressed confidence in the stability and progress of the Prohibition party; declared for equal suffrage; for the extension of civil service; for the establishment of courts of arbitration to settle disputes between nations as well as those between capital and labor; and for the restraint of monopolies. "Those who vote in favor of any party which recognizes, advocates, or upholds the license system are jointly responsible for the results of the liquor traffic with those who are directly engaged in the business."

The Democrats met in State convention in Trenton, May 7, and selected delegates to the national convention. They adopted a platform containing the following declarations:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

"We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the business of banking; we therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal tender or Treasury notes by the Government.

"We are opposed to any effort to alter materially the present just and conservative tariff."

The platform favored liberal expenditures for coast defense and for the navy, approved of President Cleveland and his stand on the Monroe doctrine, and advocated recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

On Sept. 9 the convention again met in Trenton and selected candidates for presidential electors, and adopted a platform approving the candidates and the platform adopted by the Free-silver Democratic National Convention in Chicago, insisting that the latter was "thoroughly Democratic and purely American, and with its enforcement we firmly believe that relief will come to the toiling masses and will advance the general prosperity of our country."

The State convention of the People's party met in Trenton, May 30, and selected delegates to the national convention. The platform urged the national convention to insert a plank in its platform favoring the initiative and referendum, and reaffirmed the national platform of 1892.

At a second meeting of the convention in Newark, Aug. 14, a State committee was chosen, which was instructed to name 10 candidates for presidential electors at its first meeting. Resolutions were reported which approved the platform and nominees of the People's Party National Convention; opposed the proposed amendment of the State Constitution to lengthen the terms of office of Senators and Assemblymen; favored woman suffrage; and opposed the control of the State's watershed by private corporations. In September the State committee sent out this circular:

"In order to prevent confusion and to save the labor and expense of separate tickets, the People's Party State Committee recommends all Populists to vote the electoral ticket printed for the Democracy, as it will contain the same names which have been chosen by this committee."

July 6 the State convention of the National Silver party was held in Trenton, when delegates to the national convention were chosen and a declaration of principles was adopted, containing the following:

"That this convention demands the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without the concerted action of other countries.

"That we denounce the attempt to retire the greenback and Treasury note, together with that of silver, and in their place to substitute interest-bearing bonds to the amount of over $800,000,000, upon which to base a national-bank currency, as class legislation of the most infamous nature."

The Socialist-Labor party held its State convention, Aug. 1, choosing candidates for presidential electors and making congressional nominations in the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. The platform concluded with these words:

"The Socialist-Labor party repudiates and warns the toilers of New Jersey against the damnable snares set by the Democratic, Republican, and Populist parties in the shape of protection, free trade, free silver, and gold standard, to catch the producers of all wealth and to further exploit and rob them of what they produce, and urges the toilers to turn a deaf ear to their cries and rally around the standard of the only party that stands for the emancipation of labor from the competitive system of wage slavery that is crushing humanity to-day."

The Sound-money Democrats met in Trenton, Aug. 26, appointed delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis, authorized the State committee to name candidates for presidential electors, and adopted a platform containing the following:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

"We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the business of banking.

"We condemn the assault upon and the threatened degradation of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"We condemn the approval of mob violence contained in the censure of a Democratic administration for suppressing mob violence."

"The principles announced by the Chicago convention and advocated by the candidates that convention nominated are not the principles of the Democratic party. Such principles, carried into effect, would dishonor and revolutionize the Government. We refuse to support either the platform or nominees of that convention."

At the election the electoral tickets received votes as follows: Republican, 221,367; Democratic and People's, 133,675; National Democratic, 6,373; Prohibition, 5,614; Socialist-Labor, 3,985. The Republican plurality was 87,692, and the whole vote cast was 371,014. Neither the National Democrats, the Prohibitionists, nor the Socialist-Labor party received the necessary number of votes to enable them under the law to nominate their next State ticket by convention.

For Congress, the present 8 Republican members were all re-elected, the Republican plurality on the congressional ticket being 87,153.

The composition of the Legislature of 1897 is: Senate—Republicans 18, Democrats 3; Assembly—Republicans 56, Democrats 4.

NEW MEXICO, a Territory of the United States, organized Sept. 9, 1850; area, 122,580 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 61,547 in 1850; 93,516 in 1860; 91,874 in 1870; 119,565 in 1880; and 153,593 in 1890. Capital, Santa Fé.

Government.—The following were the Territorial officers during the year: Governor, William T. Thornton, Democrat; Secretary of State, Lorion Miller; Auditor, Marcelino Garcia; Treasurer, S. Eldodt; Adjutant General, G. W. Knaebel; Solicitor General, J. P. Victory; Superintendent of Pub-

lic Instruction, Amado Chavez; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas Smith; Associate Justices, N. C. Collier, N. B. Laughlin, G. D. Bantz, H. B. Hamilton; Clerk, George L. Wyllys.

Finances.—The following statement, taken from the report of the Governor, dated Sept. 22, 1896, shows the collections and expenditures from Sept. 2, 1895, to Aug. 29, 1896: Cash on hand Sept. 2, 1895, $105,971.03; received from taxes, $194,778.63; from fees paid by district clerks, $8,043.53; from cattle sanitary board, $14,000; from interest on deposits, $2,023.39; from Penitentiary, $6,079.99; from insurance licenses, $1,147.50; from Pullman Palace Car Company, $93.65; from district attorney, $1,880.25; total receipts, $334,017.97. The warrants and coupons paid amounted to $265,195.15, making the cash on hand Aug. 29, 1896, $68,822.82.

On Jan. 1, 1895, the bonded debt of the Territory amounted to $909,500. The Legislature of 1895 provided for issuing bonds to the Territorial institutions to the amount of $80,000, and for the issue of $75,000 of bonds to rebuild the Capitol; but these bonds have not been delivered except to the normal schools to complete their buildings, for the reason that the Territory had reached its limit of indebtedness.

Appropriations.—The appropriations made by Congress for the Territorial Government of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, include $20,400 for the executive and judiciary and $26,000 for legislative expenses. An appropriation of $2,000 was made "for repairs of the adobe palace at Santa Fe." It was provided that hereafter the Legislature shall meet on the third Monday in January of every odd-numbered year, and the number of officers of each house was limited to 7, including a translator and an interpreter. In addition to these, the last Legislature employed 23 minor officers in the Council and 30 in the House.

Valuation and Taxation.—The total assessed valuation of the real and personal property for 1895 was $43,178,280.17, an increase during the year of $2,049,659.22. The exemptions amounted to $2,660,232.50, and upon the remaining $40,518,047.67 the tax of 7·75 mills on the dollar produced $314,014.87. The tax of half a mill on the assessed valuation of cattle produced $2,305.68.

Immigration.—The extension during the year of the Pecos Valley Railway 75 miles, to the head of the valley, has resulted in the settlement of the town of Hagerman, which, although not a year old, has several business houses, a good school building, a newspaper, and settlers on many thousands of acres, the average size of each holding supporting a family being 40 acres.

Court of Private Claims.—In this court only 4 cases were tried and determined during the year, and 163 are still pending. In January the United States grand jury returned 5 indictments against James Addison Peralta-Reavis, who fraudulently claimed over 12,000,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico; his conviction of conspiracy to defraud the Government followed, and in July he was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000 Seven tenths of New Mexico is still public land.

Education.—During the school year ending Oct. 1, 1895, the number of district and city schools open in the Territory was 499, with 594 teachers, an enrollment of 24,220, and an average attendance of 15,964. The number of children of school age was 48,733. For teachers' salaries, $128,781.83 was paid; for rent, fuel, etc., $24,496.13; for schoolhouses and grounds, $20,642.23. The average cost for each pupil in the district schools during the four months they were open was $9.22; in the city schools, which were open eight months, the cost was $24.42. The actual receipts for school purposes were $219,876.39, to which must be added the balance on hand Dec. 1, 1894, $48,107.02; the total expenditures were $225,022.85, of which amount $54,076.70 was disbursed on account of the 5 Territorial institutions of learning.

The university enrolled 93 students; the College of Agriculture, 161; the Normal School, at Silver City, 73. The Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind had under instruction during the year 11 deaf and 5 blind pupils. On July 2 the Ramona Indian School, at Santa Fé, was consolidated with the Government Indian School, whose pupils numbered 200.

Charities.—The crowded condition of the Insane Asylum remains unchanged, as the proposed issue of $35,000 of bonds to erect additional buildings has not yet been approved by Congress. The balance to the credit of this institution Sept. 2, 1895, was $7,534.31; the expenditures amounted to $14,426.10; and the balance Aug. 29, 1896, was $3,324.56. The aid granted to the other hospitals is sufficient. St. Vincent Sanitarium was destroyed by fire on June 14, but it is being rebuilt.

Penitentiary.—There were in the Penitentiary June 30, 1895, 191 prisoners, 108 were received during the year, and there remained in prison June 30, 1896, 207, being an increase of 16 prisoners over the number confined on the same day last year. The daily cost of maintenance averaged 39·56 cents each, an increase of 0·72 of a cent. A large and efficient electric-light plant has been established in the prison and is operated entirely by convict labor.

Militia.—To the effective militia of the Territory, which at the beginning of the year consisted of 5 companies of infantry and 3 troops of cavalry, 2 strong troops of cavalry and 1 Gatling-gun company have been added.

Coal Output.—During the fiscal year 1,430 men were employed in mining 666,619 tons of coal, the estimated value of which was $1,046,400.

Farm Animals.—The United States Department of Agriculture gives as the number and value of farm animals in New Mexico in 1896: Horses, 83,862, valued at $1,398,569; mules, 3,747, value $129,850; milch cows, 18,383, value $422,809; oxen and other cattle, 793,506, value $8,056,069; sheep, 2,738,030, value $2,732,554; swine, 31,787, value $178,898; total value $12,918,749.

Political.—The first Territorial convention was held by the Republicans at Las Vegas early in June, when delegates to the national convention were selected. On Sept. 26 they met again in the same place and renominated Thomas B. Catron for Delegate to Congress. A platform was adopted which wanted artesian wells sunk at Government expense; declared that the Republican party stands for the nationality of the American Government; demanded New Mexico's admission as a State; and commended Delegate Catron "for his able efforts in behalf of the admission of New Mexico as a State, and other interests beneficial to the people of our Territory." It also declared: "We are in favor of international bimetallism as a final and desirable settlement of the money question. We believe it to be the duty of the United States to coin free of charge the product of its gold and silver mines so long as the equality of the dollars coined can be preserved."

On June 15, at Las Vegas, the Democrats met in convention, selected delegates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions declaring in favor of an income tax; in favor of a tariff for revenue; "in favor of taxing those articles that will be in the interest of the masses of the people without danger of fostering monopolies"; approving Richard-

ard P. Bland as candidate for President; condemning Thomas B. Catron, Delegate to Congress, "for the reason that by his actions as such Delegate he has held up the people of this Territory to the scorn and ridicule of the nation, and especially do we denounce him for his failure to do more as Delegate from the Territory than to provide sinecures for his own family"; denouncing the Territorial Republican party because in convention it had made no declaration "on the silver question and other vital issues before the people"; and declaring in favor of personal liberty and religious freedom and denouncing the A. P. A. The following was the coinage resolution: "We are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, independent of the action of foreign nations, at a ratio of 16 to 1."

On Sept. 29 a second Democratic convention was held at Santa Fé, when Harvey B. Fergusson was nominated for Delegate to Congress, and a platform was adopted which approved "every sentence of the Chicago platform" and declared "we believe it to be the best expression of Democratic faith ever emanating from an assembly of Democrats."

The Populists held their Territorial convention at Las Vegas on Sept. 23, and nominated L. Bradford Prince as their Delegate to Congress, selecting him "not as a Populist, but as a silver Republican." On Oct. 6, as Mr. Prince had not severed his connection with his own party, his nomination was rescinded, and the Democratic candidate for Delegate was put in nomination by the Populists.

The Gold-standard Democrats met in convention in Albuquerque on Oct. 19, and nominated W. E. Dame for Delegate to Congress.

At the November election the Democratic candidate for delegate was elected. The vote was: Fergusson, 18,947: Catron, 17,017; Dame, 66. The Territorial Legislature is tied between Republicans and Democrats in each branch.

NEW YORK, a Middle State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution July 26, 1788; area, 49,170 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 340,120 in 1790; 589,051 in 1800; 959,049 in 1810; 1,372,111 in 1820; 1,918,608 in 1830; 2,428,921 in 1840; 3,097,394 in 1850; 3,880,735 in 1860; 4,382,759 in 1870; 5,082,871 in 1880; and 5,997,853 in 1890. According to a State census taken in 1892, the population was 6,513,344. Capital, Albany.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Levi P. Morton, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Charles T. Saxton; Secretary of State, John Palmer; Comptroller, James A. Roberts; Treasurer, Addison B. Colvin; Attorney-General, Theodore E. Hancock; State Engineer and Surveyor, Campbell W. Adams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner; Superintendent of Insurance, James F. Pierce; Superintendent of Banking Department, Charles M. Preston, who was succeeded on Jan. 24, by Frederick D. Kilburn; Superintendent of the State Prisons, Austin Lathrop; Superintendent of Public Works, George W. Aldridge; Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Thomas J. Dowling, who was succeeded on March 30 by John T. McDonough; Railroad Commissioners, Samuel A. Beardsley, who was succeeded on Dec. 29 by Ashley W. Cole, Alfred C. Chapin, and Michael Rickard. On Dec. 17 Frank M. Baker was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rickard; Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles Andrews; Associate Judges, Albert Haight, John C. Gray, Irving G. Vann, Edward T. Bartlett, Denis O'Brien, and Celora E. Martin.

Finances.—The balance in the treasury Oct. 1, 1896, was $4,930,046, compared with $1,411,085 on Sept. 30, 1895. The receipts were $30,029,386. Of this there was received on account of State tax for all purposes $15,534,126, and from all other sources $14,495,260. The latter amount was made up of the following: Corporation taxes, $2,183,854; organizations (new corporation) tax, $563,951; inheritance, $1,796,652; excise tax, $3,564,014. The rest is canal improvement, loan, and tax and miscellaneous receipts, amounting to $6,446,786. On Jan. 1, 1896, there was in the treasury $664,551, and on Jan. 1, 1897, $2,377,565. The difference is more than made up by the receipts from the liquor tax. The increase of business during the past ten years is indicated by the fact that in 1886–'87 11,824 checks were paid, and in 1895–'96 the number had increased to 20,894.

The State tax rate is 2·69 mills, compared with 3·24 mills last year. This tax will raise $961,116 for general purposes; $4,062,903 for free schools; $218,435 for new work on the canals; $567,932 for the canal debt; $1,135,865 for the maintenance of the canals; $436,871 for extraordinary expenses of the canals; and $4,368,712 for the State care of the insane; making a total of $11,751,837. There is estimated this year $3,000,000 in receipts from the new liquor tax law. Without any receipts from this source, the tax rate for 1896 would have been nine hundredths of a mill greater than in 1895. The increase of appropriations of 1896 over 1895, which amounts to about $700,000, is due largely to an item of about $120,000 for academies under the Horton law of 1895, interest and sinking fund on canal debt of about $570,000, $350,000 under the Raines law appropriation, and $400,000 increase of the Capitol appropriation. The total appropriations other than the ones mentioned are less than last year.

Wealth of the State.—The State assessors during the year were Martin Heermance, Rollin L. Jenkins, and Edward L. Adams, each of whom receives a salary of $2,500. The total amount of property in the State in 1895, as returned by the local assessors, was $4,368,712,903. It was divided as follows: Real estate, $3,908,853,377; personal property, $541,621,122. Amount of assessed value of real estate taken from some counties and added to others by the equalization table of 1896, $145,339,831; equalized value of real estate, 1896, $3,908,853,377; total equalized value of real and personal property in the State, 1896, $4,368,712,903.

Legislative Session.—The regular session of the Legislature began on Jan. 3, 1896, and continued until April 30. As elected, the Senate consisted of 35 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican; and the Assembly consisted of 103 Republicans and 47 Democrats. Timothy E. Ellsworth was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly. During the session 1,708 bills were introduced into the Assembly and 1,283 into the Senate. Of these, 1,003 became laws, against 1,045 last year. Of the 775 thirty-day bills left for the consideration of the Governor at the close of the Legislature, 576 were signed by him. The Governor did not use his veto power once during the session, but when he found an objectionable bill he induced its recall by concurrent resolution.

Two important measures met with energetic opposition at every stage, but finally became laws. The first, known as "the Raines bill," was entitled "An Act in relation to the traffic in liquors, and for the taxation and regulation of the same, and to provide for local option." It was essentially a high-license measure and required that two thirds of the receipts from the tax go to the municipality in which the saloon is located, and one third to the State, thus creating a new source of revenue. It is

claimed for it that "the duties hitherto exercised by almost 3,000 excise officers are, or will be, performed by less than 150 persons, including county treasurers, and probably $12,000,000 will be collected for State and local purposes at an annual expenditure of less than $250,000, where heretofore less than $5,000,000 was collected at an annual expenditure exceeding $500,000." By diminishing the number of saloons, it was claimed, the saloon would be largely removed from political influence.

The other measure of paramount importance was the passage of the "Greater New York bill," entitled "An Act consolidating the local governments of the territory within the city and county of New York, the counties of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City, and the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof."

Among the more important measures adopted are the following:

Concerning New York city: A bill providing for an additional issue of Dock Department bonds to the amount of $6,000,000.

Authorizing new buildings and additions for the Charities Department.

Providing for the laying of additional water mains from the Central Park reservoirs to Chambers Street.

Authorizing an expenditure of $5,000,000 for additional public-school accommodations.

Providing for an addition to the Museum of Natural History.

Authorizing the rebuilding of the Tombs Prison and an addition to the Blackwell's Island penitentiary.

Authorizing the erection of public baths.

Increasing from $150,000 to $300,000 the sum annually allowed the Fire Department for buildings and improvements.

Incorporating a company to build a bridge over the East river at Ward's Island.

Authorizing the issue of bonds for $150,000 to complete Riverside Drive.

Providing for the addition to Riverside Park of two city blocks in the immediate vicinity of Grant's Tomb.

Authorizing the expenditure of $250,000 for a new bridge at City Island.

Providing $100,000 for a new bridge over the Bronx at Westchester Avenue.

Providing for a public park at 196th Street, on the Kingsbridge road, in which the Poe cottage is to be placed.

The rapid-transit amendments, and the bill compelling the elevated road to light its cars properly.

Other bills of importance are included in the following list:

Requiring public accountants and horseshoers to be licensed.

The antitrust bills.

For the employment of convicts as required by the new Constitution.

For the more general study of the effects of alcohol and tobacco by public-school children.

Declaring that a bicycle is personal baggage, and must be carried free by railroads.

To stop prize fighting.

Prohibiting sparring exhibitions except by clubs leasing buildings for a year.

Making it a misdemeanor to deposit sharp substances on roads used by cyclers.

Authorizing electioneering to within 100 feet of a polling place, and prohibiting all posters except those authorized by law.

Providing that persons under twelve years of age convicted of a felony may be sent to a house of refuge instead of a prison or penitentiary.

Making it a misdemeanor for a clerk or stenographer or other employee of an attorney to disclose any communication.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor within half a mile of county buildings other than a county jail.

Allowing the sale of milk, fruit, and flowers on Sunday.

Prohibiting the confinement of self-committed persons in the New York Workhouse.

Prohibiting foreign insurance companies whose home country legislates against American companies from doing business here.

For placing an equestrian statue of Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

To cede jurisdiction to the United States of America over lands in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, to be occupied as sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses.

Judiciary.—In accordance with the Constitution framed by the convention of 1894, a new judicial system went into effect on Jan. 1, 1896 (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1894, page 532).

Banks.—These are under the supervision of a State superintendent, who is appointed for three years and receives a salary of $5,000. Charles M. Preston was the incumbent until Jan. 24, when he was succeeded by Frederick D. Kilburn. His report for the year ending Sept. 30 showed that the amount of capital employed by the State banks was $33,295,700, a net decrease of $1,898,505 during the fiscal year. The number of State banks doing business was 213, a reduction of 2. Four banks went into voluntary liquidation, and 3 new ones were organized. There are 23 associations loaning money on personal security, which were formed under the law of 1895, 18 of which were formed between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30.

The total resources of all the moneyed institutions under the supervision of the department are as follows: Banks of deposit and discount, $273,795,005; savings banks, $806,751,426; trust companies, $396,917,238; safe-deposits companies, $4,576,770; foreign mortgage companies, $25,574,560; and building and loan associations, $50,168,683; total, $1,557,783,682. This is an increase of $19,440,788 over the resources of 1895.

The following figures show the condition of the savings banks for the year ending June 30: Total resources, $806,751,426; due depositors, $715,032,899; other liabilities, $41,157; surplus, $91,307,370; number of depositors, 1,732,382; number of accounts opened, 346,147; number of accounts closed, 268,189; amount of deposits received, $215,490,558; amount of deposits withdrawn, $194,652,393; amount of interest credited depositors, $24,958,727; current expenses of the banks, $2,397,696.

The condition of the co-operative savings and loan associations, of which 385 are operating in this State, was said to be as follows: The total assets of the 360 associations whose reports have been tabulated are $50,168,683, of which $15,315,957 belongs to the "national" associations and $34,852,725 to the "locals." Loans on bonds and mortgages by the "nationals" are $12,284,400, and by the "locals" $30,605,080. Seven new associations were formed during the year.

Civil Service.—On Dec. 9 Gov. Morton approved a reclassification of several thousand places which had been submitted to him by the State Civil Service Commission. This reclassification provided for 4 classes of office or employment instead of 4 schedules. Class 1 and Class 2 have to do with the best in the service. Class 3 includes skilled laborers and offices of a minor grade, which are subject to a noncompetitive examination. Class 4 includes un-

skilled laborers, and provides that they may be employed without examination.

The changes made by the new classification show that 116 offices have been taken from the noncompetitive and placed in the competitive class, and that 41 are taken from the competitive and placed in the noncompetitive class.

Education.—This department is under the supervision of a superintendent, whose salary is $5,000 and whose term of office is three years. The present incumbent is Charles R. Skinner. In his annual report for the school year ending July 31, 1896, he gives the following statistics: Number of school districts, 11,800; increase, 29; schoolhouses, 12,027; increase, 42; value of schoolhouses and sites, $60,333,126; increase, $6,933,110; number of children of school age (five to eighteen years) 1,651,858; decrease, 294,387; number of children attending school some portion of the year, 1,176,074; increase, 17,731; average daily attendance, 777,054; increase, 14,360. The decrease in the number of children of school age is caused by the fact that the limit of school age has been changed from twenty-one years to eighteen.

There was expended during the year $23,173,830 for educational purposes, against $20,950,614 during 1895. Of the amount expended this year, $15,542,071 was for the maintenance of the public-school system in the cities and $7,531,759 in the country districts.

The first biennial special census taken by the Department of Public Instruction was completed on Feb. 28. The census was taken in 37 cities and 7 incorporated villages having a population of over 10,000. The total population between the age of four and twenty-one in these cities and villages is returned at 1,115,052.

The number of children between four and sixteen in the public schools was 480,285; in other than public schools, 162,226; employed, 57,032; truant, 7,039. There were also 149,291 children between the ages of four and eight who were out of school, but neither employed nor truant.

The annual report of the regents of the University of the State showed that the number of high schools increased from 285 in 1893 to 371 in 1895, and the number of academies from 125 in the former year to 133 in the latter. The charters of a number of small colleges have been revoked, driven out of existence by the influence of the larger colleges. The number of students in the academies, high schools, and colleges of the State increased from 63,872 in 1894 to 76,704 in 1895. The number of instructors in the high schools and academies was 2,542, and the number of students 49,347. The total expenditure of these institutions was $3,133,218; the total receipts, $3,143,824; total volumes in libraries, 585,369.

Reports to the regents for 1895–'96 show that there are 181 free circulating libraries of 1,000 volumes, a gain of 25 over the preceding year. Over 83,270 books were added to these libraries, and their circulation increased from 2,665,000 to 3,012,000 volumes. The gain in circulation for libraries of this class was 347,425 in one year and 768,122 in two years. The average circulation was 261 for each 100 volumes in 1894 and 287 in 1895.

Health.—The State Board of Health consists of Case Jones, president; Baxter T. Smelzer, secretary; Daniel Lewis, Owen Cassidy, Frederick W. Smith, George B. Fowler, Frank E. Shaw, together with the Attorney-General, the State engineeer, and the health officer of the port of New York as members *ex officio*. Their annual report says that: "The last decade has been noticed for advancement in sanitary science, the result being a decided public demand for abundant supplies of pure water, the most approved systems of drainage and disposal of garbage, the control of preventable diseases, and a systematic enforcement of every requisite for the maintenance of the health and comfort of the people."

Prisons.—The charge of the State Prison is under the supervision of a State superintendent, who receives a salary of $6,000. The incumbent during the year was Austin Lathrop. The charges of malfeasance made against Superintendent Lathrop were dismissed by the Governor on Oct. 13.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, the expenditures of the prisons in Auburn, Sing Sing, and Clinton were $467,209. As the daily average of prisoners in 1895 was 97 greater than 1896, a rigid economy was practiced in the latter year. In 1894 the earnings were $99,197; in 1895 the sum of $135,181 was so credited. By this increase of net earnings the deficit of 1893 was reduced.

The number of inmates in the State prison for women at the close of the year was 99, or 17 fewer than at the beginning of the year.

The present prison system terminated with the current calendar year by constitutional provision. The future employment of the prisoners will be determined by the Legislature, with the prohibitions and limitations established by the Constitution.

Excise.—The Raines bill, which owes its name to Senator John Raines, of Ontario, was signed by the Governor on March 23, and went into full effect on July 1. In compliance with its demands, Henry H. Lyman was appointed excise commissioner. Concerning its value, Gov. Black said in his message: "The operation of the present excise law has been in many respects satisfactory. The revenue received from it from May 1 to Nov. 20 was $11,000,083, more than twice as much as the receipts for licenses during the entire year of 1895. It has caused a large decrease in the number of saloons, and the expense of running the excise department is less than that of running the old excise boards."

Senator Raines described its working in New York city as follows: "Up to Aug. 1, 1896, the number of tax certificates issued to places selling liquor to be drunk on the premises in New York city was 6,497; the number issued to storekeepers and druggists was 813; total number of certificates issued, 7,310. The total amount received for such certificates was $4,857,918.25. It will be seen that while there was a reduction in the number of places authorized to traffic in liquor of 2,808, or 27 per cent., there was an increase in net revenue of $3,201,678.52."

Charities.—The number and classification of beneficiaries of the charitable institutions of the State for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, were: Idiotic and feeble-minded, 1,828; epileptics in poorhouse and almshouses, 547; blind, 670; deaf, 1,453; dependent children, 27,974; juvenile offenders, 5,432; reformatory prisoners, 380; disabled soldiers and sailors, 1,100; hospital patients, 6,655; aged and friendless persons, 8,131; and poorhouse inmates, 13,658; total, 67,828.

This is exclusive of insane in State hospitals and almshouses, and of adult felons in reformatories.

The number of alien paupers removed from poorhouses and other charitable institutions and furnished passage to their homes in Europe was 261.

Insane.—The State Commission in Lunacy consists of 3 members, Carlos F. MacDonald, Goodwin Brown, and Henry A. Reeves. Their report shows a total net increase in all the institutions of 1,131 patients, divided as follow: In the State hospitals, 585; in the counties of New York and Kings, 515; in the private asylums, 31. The total number of committed and registered insane on Oct. 1, 1895, in

all the institutions was 20,216, of which 10,156 were in the State hospitals, 9,213 in the institutions of New York and Kings Counties, and 847 in the private asylums.

The taxpayers are saved over $1,500,000 annually by the operation of the law providing for the State care of the insane.

State Engineer.—The engineering problems of the State are under the supervision of a State engineer, who receives a salary of $5,000. The incumbent during the year was Campbell W. Adams. His reports discussed in detail the canal-improvement surveys and plans, concerning which he said: "Twenty-five fully equipped corps of engineers were in the field, making the surveys preparatory to letting the contracts under the $9,000,000 bill. Nine of these corps were at work on the eastern division, 7 on the middle division, and 9 on the western division, the distance allotted to each being about 18 miles, making a total of about 450 miles, or the total length of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals.

Considerable space in the report was devoted to the topographical map of the State, which has been prosecuted under the joint supervision of the State engineer and the United States Geological Survey, the State and General Government each paying half the cost. One fifth of the State has already been surveyed and mapped in this manner at the cost of about $10 a square mile.

Canals.—The care of these water ways is in charge of the Superintendent of Public Works, who receives a salary of $6,000. The present incumbent is George W. Aldridge. His annual report shows that the whole number of tons of freight carried during 1896 was 3,714,894, of which the Erie Canal carried 2,742,-438; Champlain, 802,510; Oswego, 57,245; Black River, 57,953; Cayuga and Seneca, 54,739. Of the total tonnage, 852,467 tons were products of the forests, 1,126,665 of agricultural products, 152,322 of manufactures, 270,603 of merchandise. The tonnage for the past season was 214,580 tons in excess of that of 1895. The average price for transportation of wheat from Buffalo to New York was ¾ of 1 cent a bushel—the highest since 1890.

Railroads.—This department is cared for by 3 commissioners, each of whom serves for five years and receives a salary of $8,000. The incumbents during the year were Samuel A. Beardsley, who was succeeded on Dec. 29 by Ashley W. Cole; Alfred C. Chapin; and Michael Rickard, who was succeeded on Dec. 17 by Frank M. Baker. Their report for the year ended June 30, 1896, shows an increase of $10,891,237 in the gross earnings of the lines within the State. They further report that the railroads are in better condition than they were in 1895, and consequently better prepared to reap the advantages of more prosperous business conditions. A decreased percentage of accidents to passenger trains is noted. Of the 179,315,449 passengers carried on the steam roads during the year, only 3 persons were killed from causes beyond their own control.

Labor Statistics.—This department is in charge of a commissioner, who receives a salary of $3,000 a year. The present incumbent is John T. McDonough. His report showed that on July 1, 1894, there were 157,197 members in 860 labor organizations. These unions added 15,416 members to their lists during the year, while in the same time 67 new organizations were formed, with a membership of 7,618, making a total on July 1, 1895, of 927 unions and assemblies, with 180,231 members—an increase of 23,034.

In 198 trades and callings for 1895 112 organizations report an increase in wages, 70 a decrease, 704 report no change, while 41 did not give the wage rates. As to the working time in the same number of occupations, 18 organizations report an increase, 68 a decrease, 789 report no change.

The figures show that 75·57 per cent. of the members of the unions were at work in July, 1894, while in July, 1895, 80·38 per cent. were employed.

Factory Inspection.—This charge is in the care of a State inspector, who receives a salary of $2,000. James Conolly was the inspector until May 1, when he was succeeded by Daniel O'Leary. His annual report shows that 27,425 inspections were made—6,240 more than in 1895. In the establishments visited there were employed 537,702 persons, 159,226 of whom were women, including 53,997 under twenty-one years of age. There were 12,100 children over fourteen and under sixteen years of age in these establishments. Eighty-four children under fourteen years were found employed, compared with 211 for 1895, and only 185 illiterate children, compared with 310 for 1895. During 1895 there were 27 fatal accidents in the mines. For the year 1896 there were 9. During 1895 nearly 20 of the fatalities were the result of falling roof rock. In 1896 not a single death was reported from this cause.

Fisheries.—These are under the charge of a State fish culturist, who receives a salary of $3,500. The present incumbent is A. N. Cheney. During 1896 217,936,751 fish fry were planted, of which 190,519,-218 were supplied from the State hatcheries and 27,417,533 by the United States. In 1896 195,000,-000 fish fry were planted in the waters of the State. During 1896 13,000,000 shad fry were placed in the Hudson river, together with 55,000 salmon. Fifty thousand white fish were planted in Lake Ontario, and the remaining fry otherwise distributed among the inland waters of the State.

National Guard.—The supervision of the State militia is chiefly under the charge of the Adjutant General on the Governor's staff. The incumbent during Gov. Morton's term of office was Major-Gen. E. A. McAlpin. His report shows that there are about 500,000 men in the State subject to enrollment for military duty who would be fit for such service. The Guard consists of 851 commissioned officers and 12,556 enlisted men. The work performed by the troops at State camp was satisfactory, and Col. Robert H. Hall and Capt. J. B. Burbank, U. S A., on duty at the camp, deserve great credit. Six thousand and fifteen officers and enlisted men were paid for their services in camp. All the organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia, including headquarters of brigades, are provided with quarters, with the exception of the Fourth Signal Corps and headquarters of the Fourth Brigade, but the quarters occupied by the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies, in Schenectady, are unsafe and inadequate. The headquarters of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, in Medina, are insufficient. The headquarters of the Ninth Separate Company, in Whitehall, are unsuitable. The pensions paid members of the Guard who were injured while on duty aggregate $3,756 annually.

Historical Department.—The office of State historian was created by the Legislature in 1895, and to that place Hugh Hastings was appointed. In his first annual report he describes the means by which it is proposed to save the historical documents of the State. The plan adopted contemplates the publication of five series of works, as follow:

First, the colonial period up to the breaking out of the War of the Revolution.

Second, the period between 1775 and 1800.

Third, the period from 1800 to the close of the second war with Great Britain.

Fourth, the period from the close of the second war with Great Britain to the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, including the war with Mexico.

Fifth, the war of the rebellion.

The work of transcribing the muster rolls of the New York colonial organizations from 1715 to 1755 was accomplished. These transcribed rolls were completed in one volume to 1755, and contain the names of over 4,000 Americans. It is ready for publication, and will form the first volume of the history of the State under the enabling act of 1895.

The State Capitol.—Bids for completing the Capitol building by contract were received and accepted. The work of completing the eastern approach and side terraces and the western staircases was carried on by day labor. The building will be completed by contract and the contractors are at work. The Legislature in 1896 appropriated $500,000 for the contract work and $310,000 for day labor. An additional appropriation of $856,388 will be needed to complete the contract work, and more than $200,000 additional will be necessary to finish the work that is being performed by day labor.

Greater New York.—In 1890 a commission was created by an act of the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the city of New York and the various municipalities and towns in the State of New York composing its suburbs. This commission presented a bill to the Legislature in 1893 submitting the question of municipal consolidation to a vote of the people of the various cities and towns proposed to be consolidated, but the bill failed to reach a vote. A year later the bill was again introduced and became a law. In 1895 the question was submitted to the people, with a favorable result from New York, Kings County, Queens County, Richmond County, East Chester, and Pelham, while Mount Vernon and West Chester voted against the bill. The territory to be included within Greater New York includes "all municipal corporations and parts of such corporations other than counties within the territory covered by the counties of Kings and Richmond, Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and that part of Hempstead in Queens County west of a line drawn from Flushing between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the ocean." The new metropolis will have an area of 359 square miles and a population of over 3,100,000. The bill that provided for the consolidation was passed by the Legislature of 1896, and required that a commission be appointed to report a charter by Feb. 1, 1897. On June 9 Gov. Morton named the following commission: For New York city, Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy, John F. Dillon, and Ashbel P. Fitch; for Brooklyn, Stewart L. Woodford, Silas B. Dutcher, and William C. De Witt; for Richmond County, George M. Pinney, Jr.; for Queens County, Garret J. Garretson.

The members of the commission named by the Consolidation act are: Andrew H. Green, Campbell W. Adams, Theodore E. Hancock, William L. Strong, Frederick W. Wurster, Patrick J. Gleason.

Mr. Fitch being unwilling to serve, Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Mayor of New York city, was appointed to his place. Toward the close of the year Garret J. Garretson, having been elected a justice of the Supreme Court, resigned from the commission, and on Dec. 30 Harrison S. Moore was appointed to the vacancy. At the close of the year 13 chapters of the Greater New York charter had been made public. The consolidation will take place on Jan. 1, 1898, and a mayor for the new city will be elected in the autumn of 1897.

Political.—A Republican State convention was held in New York city on March 24. The gathering was called to order by Chairman Charles W. Hackett, of the State committee. Congressman George N. Southwick was made permanent chairman, and a platform was adopted with planks declaring a "firm and unyielding adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries, protection to the products of the American farm, and protection to American labor"; also that "while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the Republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard." On this platform the name of Gov. Levi Parsons Morton was presented as "New York's Republican candidate for President." The four delegates at large and the candidates for presidential electors were then chosen.

A Democratic State convention was held in Saratoga Springs on June 24. The meeting was called to order by James W. Hinkley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and John Boyd Thacher made temporary chairman. Later the temporary officers were confirmed as permanent officers of the meeting. The platform declared: "1, In favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country; 2, that "the Democratic party has ever been and still is the hard-money party, and it will still preserve that record"; 3, it testified to an "adherence to the principle of a tariff for revenue only." The delegates and alternates to represent New York at the national convention were chosen and instructed to vote as a unit.

A State convention of the members of the Prohibition party was held in Syracuse on Aug. 19–20. Francis E. Baldwin presided, and after the adoption of a platform the following State ticket was nominated: Governor, William W. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Charles H. Latimer; and Judge of the Court of Appeals, Darius Root.

A Republican State convention was held in Saratoga Springs on Aug. 25–26. It was called to order by Benjamin B. Odell, of the State Executive Committee, and Frank S. Black was named as temporary chairman. Subsequent to the appointment of the committees Stewart L. Woodford was made permanent chairman. A platform was adopted favoring "the present gold standard" and approving the nominations of the national convention. On State issues it included the following:

"The Republican party has redeemed its pledge to enact a just measure of excise reform. The Raines liquor-tax law, passed by Republican votes as a Republican measure, against the bitter opposition of the Democratic party, has won, as it has deserved, the warm and general approval of public opinion. Nearly three fourths of the liquor-tax certificates have been granted for only ten months, and yet the revenues to the State are more than $3,500,000. The rate of taxation for State purposes is 2·69 mills, and at this rate the receipts from the Raines act are equivalent to the placing on the tax rolls for State taxation the vast sum of $1,300,000,000 of taxable property. More than $7,000,000, moreover, has been placed by this law in the local treasuries of the cities and towns, and that is equivalent at the same rate to the placing on the rolls for local taxation of the further sum of $2,600,000,000."

The names of the following candidates for Governor were presented: George W. Aldridge, Hamilton Fish, James A. Roberts, Charles T. Saxton, Archie E. Baxter, James W. Wadsworth, Frank S. Black, Edgar T. Brackett, John Palmer, J. Sloat Fassett, Timothy E. Ellsworth, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Clarence Lexow, Frank Hiscock. After four ballots for the highest office, the following ticket was chosen: Governor, Frank S. Black; Lieutenant Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff; and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Irving G. Vann. A new State committee was also chosen.

A convention of "sound-money" Democrats was held in Syracuse on Aug. 31, with Daniel G. Griffin as chairman. A platform repudiating "the Chicago platform because it proposes to substitute for our present standard of value, which is equal to the best in the world, an unstable and depreciated standard, which has been rejected by every civilized and prosperous nation, and would put us on a monetary level with China, Mexico, and other countries where labor is notoriously underpaid." Delegates were chosen to represent New York at the convention of the National Democratic party.

A Democratic State convention was held in Buffalo on Sept. 16–17, presided over by Hosea H. Rockwell. A platform was adopted that approved the platform adopted by the Democratic party in Chicago and the nominations there made, and declared as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people.

On State issues it said: "We denounce those provisions of the Raines liquor law which deprive municipalities of the right to restrict and regulate the liquor traffic within reasonable limits prescribed by law; which divert excise moneys from local treasuries, where they properly belong, into the State treasury, in order to make good deficiencies in State revenues caused by the extravagance of Republican Legislatures that otherwise would need to be supplied by additional direct taxation; which fasten upon the people a gigantic State political machine breeding corruption and intimidation, and which compel the granting of licenses to persons or places of notoriously bad character."

The names of John Boyd Thacher, William Sulzer, and Wilbur F. Porter were placed in nomination for Governor, and the following ticket was chosen: Governor, John Boyd Thacher; Lieutenant Governor, Wilbur F. Porter; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Robert C. Titus. A new State committee was also chosen, with Elliot Danforth as chairman. Mr. Thacher declined the nomination, owing to his unwillingness to make a canvass on a platform that advocated "free silver." Accordingly, at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held in New York city on Sept. 28, the ticket was changed by nominating Wilbur F. Porter for Governor and Frederick C. Schraub for Lieutenant Governor.

Finally, the National Democratic party of New York, representing the "sound-money" Democrats, met in Brooklyn on Sept. 25, under the chairmanship of Charles S. Fairchild, and after adopting resolutions denouncing the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, held in Chicago, nominated the following ticket: Governor, Daniel G. Griffin; Lieutenant Governor, Frederic W. Hinrichs; and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Spencer Clinton.

The election, held on Nov. 3, resulted in the success of the ticket containing the Republican presidential electors by a vote of 819,838, against 551,513 for the Democratic electors. On the State ticket, for Governor, Black received 787,576, Porter 574,524, Griffin 26,698, and Smith 17,449 votes; for Lieutenant Governor Woodruff received 793,845, Schraub 565,063, Hinrichs 25,593, and Latimer 17,136 votes; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Vann received 799,122 and Titus 555,942 votes.

An amendment to the State Constitution to authorize the leasing of tracts of the Adirondack forest preserve, the exchange of State lands outside the preserve for those owned by individuals within the preserve or the sale of State lands outside the forest preserve, received 321,486 in favor and 710,505 votes against.

With the exception of the candidates from the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Congressional Districts (in New York city), the entire delegation elected to Congress was Republican, while the new Legislature consists of 114 Republicans, 35 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican.

Watervliet, the thirty-eighth city of the State in the order of incorporation, was given a charter in May, 1896, to become operative on Aug. 1, following. The charter, in its general features, follows the charters of Gloversville, Ithaca, Johnstown, and others of the more recently created cities. The city included certain tracts, divided into 9 wards, in the towns of Watervliet and Colonie, in Albany County. The greater part of both the territory and the population of the new city came from the former village of West Troy. All the real estate and the personal property formerly belonging to that village and the board of education of the West Troy school district became vested in the city of Watervliet. The city is on the west bank of Hudson river, about 5 miles above Albany, and directly opposite Troy. The boundary runs along the river about two miles, and the city extends in land more than a mile. A combined railroad and wagon bridge gives access to Troy, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad makes connections for the north, south, and east. The eastern terminus of the Erie Canal and the southern terminus of the Champlain Canal are within the limits of the city. Watervliet is on the electric railroad between Albany and Troy. The city, under its former name of West Troy, has been well known as a center for the manufacture of bells, railroad supplies, electric cars, hinges, stoves, hollow ware, cement, shawls, and knit underwear. The United States Government has jurisdiction over the 105 acres belonging to the Watervliet arsenal, where all the large guns for coast defense are made (see GUNS FOR COAST DEFENSE, in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1887, page 348). The recent enlargement of this plant has resulted in the making of 12-inch and 16-inch guns, together with their carriages. When the guns are ready for delivery they are placed on flat boats and towed to Sandy Hook, where they are tested before they are finally mounted. Next to Albany, Watervliet handles the largest amount of lumber in the vicinity, and there is a large trade in various commodities from the two canals. The deepening of the channel of the upper Hudson has also added to the commercial importance of the place. The population of West Troy was 10,693 in 1870; 8,820 in 1880; and 12,967 in 1890. The estimated population of Watervliet (1897) is 14,000. Owing to the proximity of Troy and Albany, but one newspaper is published, and that is a weekly. The city contains 10 churches and 7 schools.

NEW YORK CITY. Government.—The city officials who held office during the year were: Mayor, William L. Strong; President of the Board of Aldermen, John Jeroloman; Register, William Sohmer; and Sheriff, Edward J. H. Tamsen, all of whom were elected on the anti-Tammany ticket and took office on Jan. 1, 1895, except the Register, who is a Tammany Democrat, and took office on Jan. 1, 1896.

Finances.—The condition of the city debt on Dec. 31, 1896, is shown in the table on next page.

During the year the cost of permanent improvements amounted to $26,191,845.91, and bonds for that sum were issued. The expenses of the municipality exceeded the income, and the net funded debt of the city was increased by $8,391,689.11. During 1896 $7,000,000 of the city's bonds, formerly bearing 7 per cent. interest, were redeemed by the issuance of other bonds at 3½ per cent. The returns as given beyond in the wealth of the city resulted, in

FUNDED DEBT.	Outstanding Dec. 31, 1895.	Issued during 1896.	Redeemed during 1896.	Amounts held as investments by the sinking fund.	Outstanding Dec. 31, 1896.
1. Payable from the sinking fund, under ordinances of the Common Council	$2,512,100 00	.....	$11,500 00	$41,500 00	$2,500,600 00
2. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of chapter 383, section 6, Laws of 1878, and section 176, New York City Consolidation act of 1882	9,700,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,700,000 00
3. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of chapter 384, section 8, Laws of 1878, and section 192, New York City Consolidation act of 1882, as amended by chapter 178, Laws of 1889	69,832,221 12	$18,752,383 32	.....	37,107,430 99	88,584,604 44
4. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of chapter 79, Laws of 1889	9,810,100 00	12,000 00	.....	465,100 00	9,822,100 00
5. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of the constitutional amendment adopted Nov. 4, 1884	33,670,000 00	5,100,000 00	.....	14,373,000 00	38,770,000 00
6. Payable from taxation	445,000 00	.....	.....	45,000 00	445,000 00
7. Payable from taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue	49,598,246 05	.....	14,624,443 18	11,318,902 87	35,273,802 87
8. Bonds issued for local improvements after June 9, 1890	9,355,429 91	1,813,018 70	1,450,000 00	8,768,448 61	9,718,448 61
9. Debt of the annexed territory of Westchester County (chapter 329, Laws of 1874)	490,500 00	.....	13,500 00	.....	477,000 00
10. Debt of the annexed territory of Westchester County (chapter 934, Laws of 1895)	175,000 00	514,443 89	73,309 62	.....	616,134 27
Total funded debt	$185,588,597 08	$26,191,845 91	$15,872,752 80	$72,119,382 47	$195,907,690 19
TEMPORARY DEBT.—*Revenue Bonds.*					
1. Issued under special laws	1,406,910 78	2,425,726 96	1,406,910 78	1,568,416 88	2,425,726 96
2. Issued in anticipation of taxes of 1895	1,157,600 00	.....	1,157,600 00	.....	.....
3. Issued in anticipation of taxes of 1896	.....	20,841,600 00	20,834,000 00	.....	7,600 00
Total bonded debt	$188,153,107 86	$49,459,172 87	$39,271,263 58	$73,687,799 35	$198,341,017 15

SUMMARY.

Total funded debt, Dec. 31, 1895	$185,588,597 08
Total funded debt, Dec. 31, 1896	195,907,690 19
Less amount held by commissioners of the sinking fund for the redemption of debt:	
Investments on account fund No. 1	62,602,304 81
Investments on account fund No. 2	11,085,494 54
Cash on account fund No. 1	3,302,642 07
Cash on account fund No. 2	640,050 21
Total sinking fund	$77,630,491 63
Net funded debt, Dec. 31, 1895	109,885,509 45
Net funded debt, Dec. 31, 1896	118,277,198 56
Increase in net funded debt in 1896	8,391,689 11

August, in the announcement of a tax rate of $2.14 for each $100 of assessment, compared with $1.91 for 1895.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.—This body, consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller (Ashbel P. Fitch), the President of the Department of Taxes (Edward P. Barker), and the Counsel to the Corporation (Francis M. Scott), allowed the following amounts for 1897: Mayoralty, $42,155; Common Council, $91,500; Finance Department, $321,400; interest on city debt, $5,654,258.53; redemption of city debt, $4,172,669.35; State taxes and common schools, $5,451,110.21; rents, $171,352; armories, $2,750; judgments, $250,000; Law Department, $197,550; Public Administrator, $16,990; Department of Public Works, $3,519,555.66; Department of Public Parks, $1,333,125; Department of Street Improvements, $779,750; Department of Public Charities, $1,289,942; Department of Correction, $471,500; Department of Health, $581,358; Police Department, $6,983,939.08; Bureau of Elections, $323,500; Department of Street Cleaning, $2,999,002.40; Fire Department, $2,435,926; Department of Buildings, $340,785; Department of Taxes, $170,720; Board of Education, $5,931,239.89; College of the City of New York, $175,000; Normal College, $150,000; printing, stationery, and blank books, $235,000; municipal civil-service examining boards, $30,000; coroners, $57,700; commissioners of accounts, $60,000; sheriff, $134,982; register, $129,250; armories and drill rooms, $98,885; jurors' fees, $75,000; preservation of records, $40,640; street and park openings, $756,857.90; libraries, $96,700; salaries—city courts, $376,000; salaries—judiciary, $1,489,260; charitable institutions, $1,527,051.51; miscellaneous, $521,892.64; total, $49,486,297.17; deduct general fund, $3,800,000; grand total, $45,686,297.17.

This statement shows that the amount allowed for 1897 is $49,486,297.17, which is reduced by deducting from the general fund made up by receipts from various sources during the year, including the unexpended balance of previous years, $3,800,000. The total amount to be raised by taxation is $45,686,297.17, which represents an increase of $1,689,726.86. This increase is due mainly to expenditures on permanent improvements, such as the purchase of lands for public parks and docks and their improvement, the purchase of land and the erection thereon of school buildings, police and fire houses, small museums, armories, bridges over the Harlem river, the repaving of streets and avenues, increasing the supply of wholesome water, hospitals and asylums, and similar improvements which the constant growth of the city imperatively demands and which can not be justifiably paid for from direct annual taxation, but are paid for from the issue of city bonds.

Wealth of the City.—This department is a county charge, and is cared for by a board of 3 tax commissioners, as follows: Edward P. Barker (president), Theodore Sutro, and James L. Wells, each of whom receives a salary of $7,000 and the president $1,000 additional. The office is at 280 Broadway. They report the total valuation of real and personal property, as assessed for taxation in 1896, to be $2,106,484,905, against $2,016,947,662 for 1895, showing a net increase of $89,537,243, which is distributed as follows: Increase in real-estate assessments, $85,480,488; increase in personal-estate assessments, $4,056,755; total, $89,537,243. The total taxation on personal estate was distributed as follows: Insurance companies, $2,807,533; trust companies, $4,881,188; shareholders of banks, $82,624,193; railroad companies, $13,181,407; resident corporations, $47,945,164; nonresident corporations, $20,797,434; personal nonresident, $25,670,647; personal resident, $90,984,047; and estates, $86,084,149.

GREATER NEW YORK

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City Bonds.—In September the city attempted to sell $4,000,000 of bonds, but the bidding was so low that the securities were withdrawn. Business was then unsettled and money locked up by the free-silver agitation. Subsequent to the election $16,046,590.70 of city bonds were advertised for sale. The bonds bore 3½ per cent. interest, payable in gold, and matured in fifteen to twenty-five years. The proposals were opened on Nov. 10, and the number of bids received was 185. The entire amount of the bonds offered was bid for nearly five times over at premiums that average nearly 5 per cent. On Nov. 11 the Sinking Fund Commissioners met and awarded the entire issue of the bonds, amounting to $16,046,590.71, to Vermilye & Co., who bid 104 71-100. The bonds, or premium, that the city will get for these is $755,794.42.

Law.—The legal department of the city is under the control of the Corporation Counsel, who is appointed by the Mayor and receives a salary of $12,000. The present incumbent is Francis M. Scott, and his office is in Tryon Row. His report shows that at the close of 1896 there were pending 4,210 actions and proceedings, 1,875 of which were begun during 1896, and during that year 1,160 actions and proceedings were terminated. Of the work performed by the Law Department there were 122 actual trials, 98 arguments, before the appellate division, and 30 arguments before the Court of Appeals, besides 1,353 attendances at court on call of cases, 19 hearings before the surrogate and district courts and commissions in lunacy, 86 references and condemnation proceedings before commissions in which testimony was taken, 1,200 appearances before referees and commissions, and 1,070 attendances on motions. Over 450 claims for collection were received, 352 of which were collected in whole, and the balance withdrawn, put in suit, and held to await decisions of test cases, or are still under examination. Over 1,080 opinions were rendered to the various municipal departments, while 740 contracts were examined and approved, and 645 claims sent by the Finance Department for examination, besides which 1,186 excise claims were presented for examination. The Law Department collected $96,015.94, $16,709.35 of which was collected in the general office, $66,106.59 by the attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, and $13,200 by the corporation attorney. The results accomplished by the Law Department during 1896 entailed an expenditure of $22,392.47 less than for 1895.

Judiciary.—The city magistrates include Robert C. Cornell, Charles A. Flammer, John O. Mott, Henry A. Brann, Leroy B. Crane, Joseph M. Deuel, Herman C. Kudlich, Charles E. Simms, Jr., and Thomas F. Wentworth, each of whom receives a salary of $7,000. Their report shows that 112,160 persons were brought into the police courts, 559 fewer than in 1895. There were held for trial 73,537. The decrease was largely due to the smaller number of excise arrests. The number arrested for being drunk and disorderly was 60,906, an increase of 500. There was an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of persons held to have their sanity inquired into. The number was 625. The principal nationalities represented in the 73,537 held for trial were: Irish, 14,000; German, 6,500; English, 1,500; Scotch, 480; French, 500; Italians, 400; and Russians, Poles, and Austrians, 13,014. There were but 3,300 who gave the place of birth as the United States, and of these 75 per cent. were born of foreign parents.

On Dec. 7 District-Attorney John R. Fellows died, and on Dec. 16 Gov. Morton appointed William M. K. Olcott to the vacancy.

During 1896 the city by condemnation proceedings acquired a tract of land on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 25th Street for the use of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in the first department, the award therefor being $370,500.

Public Works.—This department is under the charge of a commissioner appointed by the Mayor. He holds office for four years and receives a salary $8,000. The incumbent during the year was Charles H. T. Collis.

Concerning the Elm Street widening the commissioners of estimate and appraisal were appointed on Feb. 27, 1895. This improvement involves the widening and straightening of Elm Street from Worth Street to Spring Street, making it of a uniform width of 80 feet. It also involves the cutting through of the blocks from Worth Street to Duane Street; the taking of property on the westerly side of Center Street between Duane Street and Reade Street; and the taking of the block bounded by Center, Reade, and Chambers Streets, together with the widening of Marion Street from Spring Street to its northerly terminus; and the cutting through of the blocks from Prince Street to Great Jones Street so that at the latter street the westerly line of the proposed Elm Street will be a continuation of the westerly line of Lafayette Place.

Proceedings were instituted for a grand boulevard or concourse from 161st Street to Mosholu Parkway. This boulevard extends over 4 miles, and in July the commissioners submitted to the court their first report, involving awards aggregating $576,937.96.

The Harlem Speedway extends from 155th Street to Dyckman Street, about 2½ miles along the westerly bank of Harlem river. The commissioners have filed their report, the evidence showing that the property owners along the Speedway claim damages to the extent of $3,000,000, which the city's experts place at a little less than $200,000, while the award by the commissioners was $255,576.50.

Parks.—This department is under the direction of a board of 4 commissioners, of which the president receives a salary of $5,000. During the year the board was composed of Stephen V. R. Cruger, president, Samuel McMillan, William A. Stiles, and Smith Ely. The secretary of the board is William Leary, and the office is in the Arsenal Building, Central Park. Sites for the following parks were selected in 1896: West Side Park, bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and 27th and 28th Streets; the Eleventh Ward Park, bounded by Stanton, Houston, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets; Fort George Park, between Washington Bridge Park and Dyckman Street, Tenth Avenue and the Speedway; and the Little Italy Park, embracing the land on the East river between 111th and 114th Streets, east of First Avenue. Efforts were made to complete the proceedings for condemnation in order that these parks should be made available at the earliest day for the comfort and enjoyment of the people.

On Aug. 7 Fort Washington Park became a part of the city park system. The highest testimony as to its value given by the witnesses for the property owners aggregated $1,584,183, while the highest testimony given on behalf of the city aggregated $742,653.72, and the commissioners' award was $804,868.20.

Vital Statistics.—The Board of Health consists of the president of the Board of Police, the health officer of the port, and 2 commissioners, one of whom must have been for five years a practicing physician. The commissioner that is not a physician is president of the board and receives a salary of $5,000, while the other member is paid $4,000. The *ex-officio* commissioners receive no salary. The officials during 1896 were as follow: President

Charles G. Wilson, Dr. George B. Fowler, Health-Officer Alvah H. Doty, and President Roosevelt. The secretary of the board is Emmons Clark, and the headquarters are in the Criminal Court Building, on Center Street. The vital statistics were as follow:

ITEMS.	1895.	1896.
Deaths under one year	11,120	10,683
Deaths under five years	18,100	16,856
Total deaths	43,419	41,652
Total reported births	53,731	55,623
Total reported marriages	20,612	20,573
Total reported stillbirths	3,372	3,542
Death rate per 1,000 living	23·10	21·54

The principal causes of death were the following: Pneumonia, 5,402; phthisis, 4,995; diarrhœal diseases, 2,873—under five years, 2,543; Bright's disease and nephritis, 2,682; heart diseases, 2,397; diphtheria, 1,560; bronchitis, 1,299; measles, 719; whooping cough, 434; scarlet fever, 404; typhoid fever, 297; croup, 208; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 178; influenza, 103; malarial fever, 112; and smallpox, 1. Among the deaths by violence were the following: Accident, 2,639; sunstroke, 765; suicide, 380; and homicide, 70.

The division of food inspection, offensive trades, and mercantile establishments inspected 72 herds, comprising 1,120 cows, and 192 cows to which the tuberculin test was applied were condemned and slaughtered. The division of contagious diseases received reports of 29,909 cases, 11,093 of which were diphtheria, 5 smallpox, and 3 leprosy. There were 21,340 primary vaccinations and 61,481 revaccinations. The medical sanitary inspectors visited 79,389 cases and inspected 64,059 tenement houses. The disinfecting corps fumigated 26,822 rooms and removed 1,592 persons to hospitals on account of contagious diseases. The veterinarian examined 12,930 head of cattle and destroyed 245 glandered horses.

July 1 the estimated population was 1,934,077.

Street Cleaning.—This department is managed by a single commissioner, who receives a salary of $6,000 a year. The present incumbent is George E. Waring, Jr. His report shows that during the winter months of 1896 there were removed about 390,000 cubic yards of snow, at a cost of $163,374.75 paid to the contractor. During the winter of 1895–'96 about 385,000 cubic yards were removed, at a cost of over $215,000. The whole of the city south of Houston Street, excepting a portion of West Street, was cleared. Between Houston and Fourteenth Streets about half of the street area was cleared. Between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets about one third. Above Fifty-ninth Street only certain avenues and main thoroughfares were cleared.

Concerning the difficulty of removing the snow, his report says: "Those who see the difference of the condition between the streets that have been cleared and those on which the snow is left to natural processes for disposal are wondering why we do not remove the snow from all the streets. The impossibility of this will be understood when it is said that, in order to do what has been done, we have entirely exhausted the supply of carts and trucks available for the work not only in New York, but in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Long Island City as well. The average number in daily use has been 2,500. We can never get more than 3,000 at any one time. There have been employed on an average about 2,000 shovelers and 3,000 drivers."

Police.—This department is managed by a board of 4 commissioners, appointed by the Mayor for a term of six years, each of whom receives a salary of $5,000. The board during 1896 consisted of Theodore Roosevelt, president, Avery D. Andrews, Frederick D. Grant, and Andrew D. Parker.
intendent of Police is Peter Conlin, and
quarters are at 300 Mulberry Street.
Col. Grant was reappointed to the place
become vacant owing to the expiration
inal term, and on that date Mr. Roosevel
chosen president of the board. During t
number of arrests was: Males, 110,99
17,847; total, 128,842.

Of the 285 persons taken into custo
tempted suicide, 111 were females, and
persons arrested for forgery were wom
were 2,397 lost children picked up durin
and all but 39 of them were reclaimed.
ber of foundlings that came into the h
police was 158, of whom 5 were colored.
were asked to look for 174 missing person
accounted for 129. The property cle
3,658 lots of lost or stolen property, an
1,234 lots, the value of which was $71,97

Fire.—This department is under the
a board of 3 commissioners, appointed by
for a term of six years, each of whom
salary of $5,000. The board during 189
of Oscar H. Lagrange, president, Jame
field, and Austin E. Ford. On Sept.
Sturgis was appointed to fill the vacanc
the death of Mr. Ford, and the board
ganized with Mr. Sheffield as president.
of the department is Hugh Bonner, an
quarters are at 157 East 67th Street. T
Jan. 1, 1897, included 1,169 officers and
gine companies (including 3 fire boats
and-ladder companies, 96 steam fire e
cluding 30 spare), 5 water towers (in
spare), 46 hook-and-ladder trucks (in
spare), and 450 horses. During the year
3,890 fires, of which 3,838 were confi
building and 41 extended to other buildi
total number, 11 were not in buildings.
mated loss by these fires was $3,492,604
the insurance was $78,202,398. The a
for each fire was $900.52. There were 1
destroyed by fire, and 1,656 fires result
nal damages only. For arson 9 pe
arrested, 4 persons were convicted, and 1
pending.

Education.—The board having cont
subject consists of 21 commissioners, w
pointed by the Mayor and receive no sa
president of the board is Robert Ma
city superintendent is John Jasper, who
$7,500, and the headquarters are at
Street.

In accordance with the Pavey bill, r
acted, it was attempted to divide the
inspection districts; but after delibera
decided that 35 districts would be mo
tory, and accordingly that division
Early in the year plans and specification
cured for a new hall for the board, whic
posed shall be erected on the corner of
and Park Avenue. The school year beg
14, when 242 grammar and primary d
of 152 school buildings were opened, at
were 173,533 children registered in th
and primary schools, with 13 schools, ha
mal attendance of nearly 13,000 pupils
Several thousands of these latter pupil
commodation in other schools. The att
the opening last year was 159,500, show
crease of about 25,000. There were 923
whom admission was refused to the gr
partments, of whom 426 sought admis
lower grammar grades, and 6,320 to t
departments, of whom 4,957 sought a
half-day classes. At the same time t

STANFORD LIBRARIES

found necessary to deny admission to so many children in certain districts, there were 20,615 vacant seats in the public schools, of which 12,216 were in grammar schools. At this time 2 new schools were opened. They cost $410,000, and accommodate 3,950 pupils.

Changes in Government.—In accordance with the provisions of the law enacted by the Legislature of 1895, the Department of Charities and Correction ceased to exist on Dec. 31, 1895, and on Jan. 1, 1896, the new departments of Public Charities and of Correction came into existence. The first named is managed by 3 commissioners, each of whom receives a salary of $5,000. The incumbents during the year were Silas C. Croft, president, James R. O'Beirne, and John P. Faure. The Department of Correction is controlled by a single commissioner, who receives a salary of $7,500. Robert J. Wright was the commissioner during the year. His most conspicuous act was the prompt removal of Warden Fallon, keeper of the city prison, for "incompetency and inconsistent conduct." In consequence of the enactment of the Raines law, the Board of Excise (consisting of Commissioners Joseph Murray, president, Charles H. Woodman, and Julius Harburger, each of whom received a salary of $5,000), ceased to exist on May 31. The regulation of the traffic in liquors is now a State charge, and the office in New York city is under the control of Deputy-Commissioner George Hilliard, who receives a salary of $4,000, and has his headquarters in No. 1 Madison Avenue.

Pilots.—The pilots are under the jurisdiction of a board of commissioners consisting of A. F. Higgins, J. H. Winchester, W. B. Hilton, Thomas P. Ball, and W. I. Comes. Office, 24 State Street. Their report for 1896 says that the system of fewer boats and less extended cruising grounds has proved satisfactory. The cruising grounds are from Fire Island, on the Long Island shore, to Barnegat, on the New Jersey shore, and 7 boats are continually cruising. A chartered steamer has been used as a "take-off" boat with such success that a large steamer is now being constructed especially for the purpose. The number of active pilots is 106. The number of vessels piloted—inward and outward—was 5,410, with a gross pilotage earned of $375,612.89. The number of vessels sunk within the harbor limits was 145.

Rapid-Transit Railroad Commission.—This body at the close of the year consisted of Alexander E. Orr, president, John Claflin, John H. Starin, George L. Rives, Woodbury Langdon, and Charles S. Stewart (the 3 last-named succeeding Seth Low, resigned, and John H. Inman and William Steinway, deceased), together with the Mayor and the Comptroller *ex officio*. The office is at 256 Broadway. The work of this commission received an unexpected check by a decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court, handed down on May 22, denying the motion made in behalf of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners for the confirmation of the report of the General Term Commissioners in favor of the plan for the construction of an underground rapid-transit system. The court denied the motion because of the probable large cost of the undertaking and the lack of definite data regarding it.

The effect of this decision was to cast a doubt on the legality of the status of the commission, and accordingly an action was brought to have the rapid-transit act declared unconstitutional, and to restrain the Rapid Transit Commission from further action.

Concerning this action, the appellate division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision on July 28, declaring the rapid-transit act constitutional.

At the meeting held on Dec. 31, a new plan for a rapid-transit road, mostly underground, was announced.

Monuments.—A site for the Heine memorial Loreley monument (offered to the city, and refused by the Park Commissioners after a verdict against it by a commission of the Sculpture Society) was found at North Beach. A plot of ground 50 feet above water, known as Pine Woods, was chosen, and 5,645 feet were given to the Heine Association, who will erect waterworks for the sole purpose of supplying the fountain. The memorial is to be erected on a base many feet above the ground, so that it will be in full view of Flushing, College Point, Port Morris, and Glen Island.

At the annual meeting of the Grant Monument Association, on Feb. 26, it was reported that the total subscription up to date was $515,113.07. The interest amounted to $14,818.84. The total of disbursements to Feb. 25, 1896, was $296,729.36, leaving $233,202.55 cash on hand. The marble lining in the main structure and crypt, the stairways, interior decorations, carving, and the sarcophagus will be completed, and if no extraordinary delays occur the structure will be finished and ready to receive the remains of Gen. Grant and to be dedicated upon April 27, 1897, his birthday.

The Aquarium.—In 1889 the Board of Park Commissioners secured possession of Castle Garden, which had long been used as a receiving station for immigrants. Measures were at once taken to transfer it into an aquarium.

On Dec. 10 the aquarium was opened with a reception by the Park Commissioners. There were then in the aquarium 78 species of fish, 125 animal forms, and 12 species of aquatic plants, 9 of which are from fresh water and 3 from salt water.

Botanic Garden.—During the year the Board of Managers of the New York Botanic Garden appointed Prof. Nathaniel L. Britton director. Plans for the garden were prepared on Dec. 16, and one was accepted. There will be a broad plaza in front of the Bedford Park Railway Station, and a connection with the Mosholu Parkway will be carried on a bridge over the railway cut.

For the main museum building a site has been selected on an elevation about 1,000 feet from the railway station. It will have a frontage of 304 feet, a depth of 50, and two lateral wings of 200 feet in length. The horticultural building will be an equal distance from the station and the museum, and midway between them will be the heat and power house.

Zoölogical Park.—The New York Zoölogical Society, which for several years has agitated the question of a zoölogical park, secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature authorizing the city to set aside 300 acres for the purpose, the choice to be between Van Cortlandt, Pelham, Bronx, and Crotona Parks Prof. Henry F. Osborn, in behalf of the society, made formal application to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for "all that portion of Bronx Park which lies south of Pelham Avenue, of about 261 acres in extent, to be used by this organization only under the terms of its charter as a public zoölogical park, and to be laid out for improvement and use upon a general plan, which shall be approved by the Board of Park Commissioners before any actual work is begun."

On April 6 William T. Hornaday was made director of the zoölogical park, and during the summer he was sent to Europe to inspect the zoölogical gardens of Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, and England.

Political.—At the election of 1896, held Nov. 3, the only city officer voted for was coroner. The registration showed a total of 331,214, being an in-

crease of 21,523 over that of 1892, which was the largest previous registration. The canvass turned largely on the question of sound money, and a business-men's parade in behalf of that cause on Oct. 31, "broke the world's record as a civic demonstration." It was said that "100,000 men were in the line; 100,000 flags blossomed above them; 100,000 throats sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' all in the line of march." On election day nearly 94 per cent. of the registered vote was cast, of which the Republican electors received a plurality over the Democratic and the People's ticket of 20,713 votes. The Republican State candidates also received majorities, as well as the Republican candidate for coroner. Of the candidates for the Assembly, 23 Democrats and 12 Republicans were elected.

Events.—On Feb. 28 Secretary Lamont approved the plans recommended by a board of engineer officers for the construction of the bridge across the East river from New York to Brooklyn. They provide that the height of the structure shall be 135 feet in the center at mean high tide, and for a distance of 200 feet on each side of the center. The pier heads are to be 117 feet high. On March 3, the Board of Aldermen changed the name of 59th Street from Fifth to Eighth Avenue to Central Park South; also the name of Fourth, Vanderbilt, Myrtle, and Railroad Avenues above the Bridge to Park Avenue. On March 6 the same body decided that the strip of land bounded by Barrow, Christopher, Grove, and West 4th Streets should thereafter be known as Sheridan Square, in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. On March 24 the Armory Board decided that the site for the new armory of the 69th Regiment should be that now occupied by the College of the City of New York, 22d and 23d Streets and Lexington Avenue, together with three additional lots of land, making in all a plot of 13 city lots. Also a plot on the south side of West 66th Street, between Central Park west and Columbus Avenue, was designated as the site for the new armory of the First Battery.

On June 27 the 9th Regiment took possession of its new armory, in 14th Street, west of Sixth Avenue.

NICARAGUA, a republic in Central America. According to the Constitution of July 11, 1894, the Congress is a single house composed of 2 members elected for two years by the people of each province and 2 others elected by each provincial legislative body, 48 representatives in all. The President is elected for four years by direct popular suffrage. He must be a citizen of Nicaragua or one of the other Central American republics, aged at least twenty-eight years. The President for the term ending Jan. 31, 1898, is Gen. Santos J. Zelaya. The following were members of his Cabinet in the beginning of 1896: Minister of the Interior, Justice, Police, Public Safety, and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Gen. F. Balladares Teran; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Dr. M. C. Matus; Minister of Communications and Public Works and of War and Marine, Gen. R. Alonzo; Minister of Finance and Commerce, Col. S. Callejas.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua has an area of 49,200 square miles, and a population estimated in 1895 at 420,000, including 40,000 uncivilized Indians. The people are Indians, negroes, and mixed races. There are only about 1,200 persons of pure-white race, but their number is increasing through immigration. The town of Leon has 34,000 inhabitants, and Managua 20,000. The Mosquito Reserve, by the vote of the Indians, was incorporated in the republic on Nov. 20, 1894, forming the new department of Zelaya.

Finances.—The revenue is derived from Government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and from import and export duties on slaughtered cattle.

The internal debt amounts to $7,000,00 of £285,000, raised in London in 1894 at interest, was secured by a mortgage o roads; but no interest was paid after Ju till 1896, when payments were resumed ance with an agreement with the bondho

Commerce.—The raising of cattle a coffee-planting are the principal industri are 400,000 head of cattle. Sugar, indi nuts, cacao, Brazil wood, and cedar are ex sides coffee and bananas, the culture of is extending. Over 100 gold and silver worked by American companies. Most of plantations belong to Americans. The i 1892 were valued at $6,006,806 in silve ports in 1891 at $2,376,500. There we quintals of coffee exported in 1894. T from the port of Corinto in that year we 997, the coffee export being worth $2,865, foreign trade is with Great Britain, t States, France, and Germany.

Communications.—There is a rail Corinto to Momotombo, 58 miles. A tween Managua and Granada is 33 m The two cost the Government $2,700,000 sions for lines from San Miguelito to the h of the Blue river, 100 miles, from the P trict to Masaya, 25 miles, and from Mom the Rio Grande, 200 miles, have been for the Government has undertaken to exten roads itself, and in 1895 undertook to from San Miguelito to Rama, 102 miles. aragua Maritime Canal Company in 1896 concession, with a grant of timber lands, ing a railroad from Rama to Santombaldo with an extension to Tipitapa.

There are over 1,700 miles of telegraph

Rebellion.—A third attempt to over administration of President Zelaya by for was begun in February, 1896. The tro from a division in the Conservative p placed President Zelaya in power and vival of the local jealousy of the peopl who resented the removal of the seat of G to Managua. When a revolt broke out in west Department President Zelaya declar dictator. The movement was started by Conservative, or Clerical, wing of the p hence the sympathies of the Liberal Oppos rather with the Government, but later so Liberal politicians made common cause revolutionists. Gen. José M. Chanvarria Governor of Leon, Gen. Godoy, and G Alonzo and Gen. Francisco Baca, ex-M War and the Interior, assumed the direct movement to upset Zelaya, and the spread all over the western part of the The revolutionists accused Zelaya of ai change the Constitution of the republic a a permanent dictatorship. The Vice- Gen. Baca, on this ground declared ag and, taking his departure from the ca joining the malcontents at Leon, was p Provisional President of Nicaragua. As g chief of the revolutionary forces was ch Ortiz, who, after fighting with Zelaya in t tion of 1893, had aroused his jealousy and marily banished, and who now landed i and took the lead in the revolution that w on Feb. 24. Between 2,000 and 3,000 me Leon and the surrounding district at o his standard, obtained possession of the a in the city, and made ready to march ag nagua. By Feb. 24 the regular army, n 2,000 men, was under arms. The insurg

STANFORD LIBRARIES

equally strong, held the stronghold of Leon, against which Zelaya's army set out without waiting for the rebels to open the campaign. The insurrection spread northward and westward from Leon.

The Government of Honduras sent 2,000 troops to assist the President of Nicaragua in crushing the revolt. The United States war vessel "Alert" proceeded to Corinto, where all business was stopped by the rebellion, and landed marines on March 5 to protect American interests. The Honduras troops occupied Nueva Segovia on the same day. President Zelaya reconstructed his Cabinet, appointing José Dolores Gomez as Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Leopoldo Ramirez as Minister of Public Works and of Finance, and Gen. Francisco Guerrero as Minister of War. The Liberals in the Congress identified themselves with the new movement and opened a session at Leon.

The whole of the Pacific coast country was in arms against the Government. The impressment of laborers on the *haciendas* was actively carried on by both parties, which stopped the gathering of the crop and the exportation of coffee. Until the end of February nothing took place but manœuvres for position and skirmishes in which a few shots were fired. There was some hard fighting at Momotombo, where the rebels attempted to seize a steamer on Lake Managua and were beaten off by the advance guard of Zelaya's army. The first battle was at Nagarote on March 1. The insurgents took the offensive and advanced from Leon against Managua. Their commander-in-chief, Gen. Anastacio Ortiz, announced that he would capture the capital, make a prisoner of Gen. Zelaya, and deliver the Government into the hands of Provisional-President Baca. The whole of the Government army, now numbering 4,000 men, with 20 field pieces, concentrated at Mateares, marched out to oppose the advance. The place where the forces met was 25 miles from the capital. The battle lasted all day, and resulted in a disheartening defeat for the rebels, who were forced to retreat, leaving behind 4 Krupp guns. The Government losses were 30 killed and 80 wounded. The regular troops then advanced northward and eastward. The victory at Nagarote caused waverers to give their adhesion to Gen. Zelaya and enabled him to borrow from capitalists money of which he was greatly in need. The rebel army fell back to La Paz and fortified themselves there on the railroad. The Government forces took up a position near by, but failed to follow up their victory. President Zelaya promised to spare the lives of all rebels who surrendered except the military leaders. The whole country was under martial law, and all business was at a standstill. Ex-President Zevala, whom Gen. Ortiz overthrew in 1892 and thus made way for Zelaya's succession, now joined forces with Zelaya. A second battle was fought at Pital, where about 1,500 were engaged on each side, and the Government forces under Gen. Paiz, Gen. Pablo Reyes, and Gen. Emiliano Herrere were again successful. The rebels retreated, leaving 200 killed and wounded on the field. On March 12 another engagement was fought at El Jablon, where the insurgents lost 35 killed, 80 wounded, and 42 prisoners, and left a Krupp gun and other arms and provisions in the hands of the regulars. The principal families of Leon fled to Honduras. Vice-President Prudencio Alfaro, of Salvador, and Gen. Canas were sent by President Gutierrez to endeavor to arrange terms of peace between the contending parties. The peace commissioners were unable to effect an arrangement, but continued their labors till April, when they returned home. There were several other engagements in the first two weeks of March, in which the Government forces generally outnumbered their opponents and were successful, although the rebels, who were armed with modern weapons, inflicted severe losses on the regulars. Zelaya's army advanced against Leon on March 17, and pressed the rebels back, capturing Mora and several other towns, and winning another battle at Metapa. The troops of Honduras, after remaining still a long time, apparently hesitating as to whether to aid the Government or join the revolutionists, came to the support of Zelaya's generals and gave valuable assistance. When nearly the whole country was in control of the Government, troops were posted on three sides of Leon. Both sides refused the intervention of the Honduras commissioners, and the rebels rejected Zelaya's demand for unconditional surrender. The commissioners succeeded on March 25 in arranging a truce, which lasted till April 5. On that day fighting was resumed at several places near Leon. President Zelaya took the field in person. Within a week he had won 5 or 6 engagements, none of them decisive. On April 11 Gen. Ortiz with 450 men attempted to capture the Government position near El Viego and was repelled by the Honduranean troops under Gen. Bonilla, who routed the rebels when they reformed for a final desperate attack, and captured from them a large quantity of stores and ammunition. Desultory fighting was kept up till the end of April, and every day Zelaya's army approached closer to the rebel headquarters at Leon. New armaments, consisting of 1,000 rifles and 7 field guns, arrived from the United States and Germany for Zelaya's army. The rebels made a final unsuccessful effort to capture the stronghold of El Convento. On May 1 Provisional-President Baca and Gen. Ortiz took to flight, the resources of the revolution being at an end, and boarded a gunboat bound for Guatemala, to which the insurgents looked for aid that never came. The rebels in Leon laid down their arms and surrendered the city, but not unconditionally. On May 6 President Zelaya made an entry into the old capital at the head of his army. Many of the public buildings had been destroyed. Gen. Benjamin Ruiz, a Colombian, whose generalship had helped most to overcome the resistance of the rebels, was appointed commander-in-chief of the army and Governor of Leon. Many Conservatives of that town were arrested in spite of the amnesty. President Zelaya appointed a new Cabinet, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel C. Matus; Minister of Finance, Luciano Gomez; Minister of Public Works, Leopoldo Ramirez; Minister of the Interior, Gen. Erasmo Calderon; Minister of War, Gen. Domingo Silva.

When the rebel Minister of the Treasury had endeavored to levy a contribution in the form of a loan on doubtful securities on the Leon branch of the London Bank of Central America, Capt. Hanford, of the "Alert," assured the manager of the bank that he would resist the forcible seizure of property belonging to citizens of governments friendly to the United States. When the same minister on April 16 sent a force to seize $1,000,000 worth of merchandise in Corinto and carry it off to Leon on the pretense of saving it from capture by the Government forces, the commanders of the "Alert" and the newly arrived British cruiser "Comus" refused to allow the insurgents to remove it. After the escape of the rebel chiefs and the capitulation of Leon, the disbanded soldiers, maddened with drink, committed many outrages in Corinto and threatened to attack the customhouse. Hence 100 American and British marines were landed on May 2, and these dispersed the rioters and occupied Corinto till May 4. Meanwhile Gen. Metuta arrived with 30 Honduras soldiers, but to him the American and British commanders refused

to surrender the customhouse. The Honduranean general threatened to occupy Corinto without waiting for orders from Gen. Zelaya, whereupon the British ship was cleared for action and the American marines were drawn up in line before the customhouse. Gen. Metuta then apologized and retired, and President Zelaya telegraphed approval of the action of the naval commanders.

The Conservatives who aided Zelaya to suppress the rebellion hoped for a larger share in the Government. Their expectations were not realized, and soon the President had more enemies than before. In September a plot was laid to capture the barracks and the palace and kill President Zelaya; but the conspiracy was disclosed on the eve of its execution. Some of the leaders were arrested, and others escaped.

The formation of the Greater Republic of Central America, which was ratified by delegates appointed by Presidents Gutierrez, Bonilla, and Zelaya at Amapala on Sept. 15, secured to President Zelaya the support of the existing governments of Honduras and Salvador, and also the hostility of Guatemala. A constitutional assembly was convoked in Managua in September, which rescinded the clause lately incorporated in the Constitution forbidding a President to succeed himself, and nominated Zelaya as candidate for the term from 1898 to 1902. Great Britain claimed $75,000 as indemnity for losses of British subjects in the Mosquito Territory during the disturbance of 1894. A convention was concluded in London providing for the settlement of the claims by a mixed commission, to consist of one Nicaraguan, one British, and a third member, who should not be a citizen of any American state, and who was to be chosen by agreement between the contracting parties or, failing such agreement, by the President of Switzerland.

Colombia in the autumn revived an old claim to the Great and Little Corn island. The Nicaraguan Government raised a force in the Mosquito Territory to defend the islands if an invasion was contemplated, and the islands were fortified and protected by mines of dynamite.

NORTH CAROLINA, a Southern State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution Nov. 21, 1789; area, 52,250 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 393,751 in 1790; 478,103 in 1800; 555,500 in 1810; 638,829 in 1820; 737,987 in 1830; 753,419 in 1840; 869,039 in 1850; 992,622 in 1860; 1,071,361 in 1870; 1,399,750 in 1880; and 1,617,947 in 1890. Capital, Raleigh.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Elias Carr; Lieutenant Governor, Richard A. Doughton; Secretary of State, Charles M. Cooke; Treasurer, W. H. Worth; Auditor, R. M. Furman; Attorney-General, F. M. Osborne; Adjutant General, F. M. Cameron; Superintendent of Instruction, John C. Scarborough—all Democrats except Mr. Worth, who is a Populist; Labor Commissioner, B. R. Lacy; Commissioner of Agriculture, S. L. Patterson; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, William T. Faircloth, Republican; Associate Justices, D. M. Furches, Republican; W. A. Montgomery, Populist; and A. C. Avery and Walter Clark, Democrats.

Finances.—The assessed valuation of the State in 1895 was $257,437,227.99, a decrease from the preceding year of $2,127,222. There was a decrease on properties other than railroads, steamboats, and telegraphs of $3,618,770, but an increase on the latter properties of $1,491,548. The total tax levy by the State was 43 cents on the $100—21¾ for general purposes, 18 for schools, and 3¼ for pensions. The total revenue from all sources was $1,503,403.98. The privilege taxes increased $33,731.94, mostly from the tax provided for by the last Legislature upon doctors, lawyers, dentists, hotels and boarding houses, and corporations other than railroad or banking.

The total number of pensioners was 5,324, who are divided into 4 classes, receiving from $16 to $64. The whole amount paid to the four classes was $104,736.

The Auditor shows that the percentage of tax paid on real and personal property, other than railroads, steamboats, telegraph, stocks, or privilege taxes, for the public schools is 96·34 by whites and by colored 3·66.

The total assessment for 1896 was $256,316,092.99, a decrease of $1,121,135. The assessment of railroads, etc., included in the above, amounts to $26,576,096.99.

The Treasurer's report shows that the balance at the beginning of the biennium was $303,239.38, which was increased to $1,433,423.85, Dec. 1, 1895. The disbursements that year were $1,343,013.55; with the balance and receipts in 1896, the total that year was $1,333,493.23, and the disbursements were $1,245,140.20, leaving a balance of $88,353.03, showing that the expenditures exceeded the receipts in 1895–'96 by more than $200,000.

The balance in the educational fund Dec. 1, 1894, was $8,087.72; the receipts in 1895 and 1896 brought it up to $51,335.72; the disbursements were $14,695.71 in 1895 and $1,648.70 in 1896, leaving a balance of about $35,000.

The bonded debt is $3,360,700. Of the direct land tax, $1,096.64 remains in the treasury. The date for refunding this tax expires March 2, 1897.

Education.—There are in the State 634,185 children of school age—six to twenty-one. Of these, 410,809 are white and 223,376 are colored. In 1895 there were 621,249 school children—403,812 white and 217,437 colored.

The percentage of school children enrolled in the schools shows a falling off of 4 to 6. In 1895 over 60 per cent. of the white and nearly 59 per cent. of the colored children of the State attended the public schools; during 1896 the percentage was 56 for whites and 52 for the colored race. Formerly a larger per cent. of the colored children attended the public schools than of the whites. There were 348,610 pupils enrolled in the schools during 1896, divided as follows: whites, 231,059; colored, 117,551. During 1895 the total enrollment was 373,563; of whom 245,413 were white and 128,150 colored.

The average attendance on the schools during the year 1896 was: Whites, 137,115; colored, 67,088. Total, 204,203.

White male teachers received an average salary of $24.75 a month, and female $21.64. Male colored teachers were paid $26.70, and female, $20.96.

During 1896 about 664 more schools were taught than during 1895.

The receipts of the school fund in 1895 were $825,988.84, and in 1896 $824,238.08; disbursements, $834,711.79 in 1895 and $817,562.31 in 1896.

The Legislature provided for special levies in counties in order to continue the schools for four months in the year, but the levy was resisted on the ground that it brought the amount of State and county taxes above the constitutional limit. The Supreme Court held that the school tax was included in the term "State and county tax," and so the children get but sixty-three days' schooling.

The Normal and Industrial School began its fifth year Oct. 5. It had 444 students and 23 teachers in 1896, having begun with 223 in 1892. A large majority of those who have left the institution have taught in the public schools.

The State University registered for the fall term

the largest number of students it has ever had at one time (525), of whom 266 were undergraduates in the academic course, 7 graduates, 35 medical, and 18 law students. This total includes the students of the summer law school and the summer school for teachers. During the past two years the university has lent nearly $4,000 from the Deems fund, thereby aiding 51 students.

Subscriptions for a Young Men's Christian Association building amount to $9,121, and those for a Centennial Alumni Hall to $23,000. Work on the latter will begin when the sum of subscriptions reaches $30,000. The new president, Dr. E. A. Alderman, took charge in August.

The College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts had in December 230 students. The annual appropriation is $10,000. Since its establishment in 1889 it has received from the State $75,000. The Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College has 63 students.

Washington Duke has offered $100,000 to Trinity College, at Durham, on condition that women be admitted on an equal footing with men, and the offer has been accepted. This will be the first coeducational college in the State.

Charities.—The number of patients in the Insane Asylum at the beginning of the biennium was 305. The whole number treated in 1895 was 442, and in 1896 488. The estimate for the coming biennium is based on an allowance of $149.50 *per capita* for 410 patients.

The State Hospital, which receives the insane of the western district, has nearly 700 patients. The appropriation is $100,000 annually. The percentage of recoveries in 1895 was 39·79; in 1896, 51·47. The death rate for the two years was 3·1 and 2·8. During the year 77 have been refused admittance for want of space. Buildings are being constructed which will accommodate 75 women additional.

The Eastern Hospital, for the colored insane, has 377 patients. A building has been added the past year, so that room is afforded for all applicants.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind has 153 in the department for blind white children and 71 in that for colored, besides 89 deaf colored children. The deaf white children were removed two years ago to a separate institution at Morganton, which has 185 pupils and applications for 50 more, with accommodations for 200. There are 105 children in the Colored Orphan Asylum.

The Penitentiary.—There are 1,198 convicts on an average in the Penitentiary, compared with 1,237 in 1895. There are far more short-term convicts since the act of 1895 making one year the maximum penalty for the larceny of goods less than $20 in value. The increased employment of convicts on the public roads accounts in some measure for the decrease. For the year 1896 the Penitentiary paid all its own expenses.

Insurance.—Thirty-nine life insurance companies and 84 miscellaneous companies did business in the State during 1895–'96. By the fire companies $52,469,000 risks were written, $911,875 premiums received, and $501,142 losses paid. By the life companies $13,028,000 risks were written $1,328,-922 premiums received, and $573,022 losses paid.

Railroads.—The Roanoke and Southern Railway, between Winston and Roanoke, Va., 116 miles, was sold at auction under mortgage foreclosure at Winston, Nov. 24, for $500,000. It was knocked off to a syndicate, who purpose to organize what will be known as the Norfolk, Roanoke, and Southern Railroad Company. The property is then to be leased to the Norfolk and Western Company.

The directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad leased the road, Nov. 2, to the Goldsboro and Morehead City Railroad Company for forty years. This was not ratified by the stockholders, and on application of one of them an injunction was granted, restraining the directors from carrying out the terms of the lease.

The State Farmers' Alliance attempted to bring suits to test the validity of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, but, on account of technical difficulties, the suits were abandoned.

All the railroad property in the State is now subject to taxation. The dividend of 6½ per cent. declared in January by the North Carolina Railroad made it subject to taxation.

Products.—The estimate of the cotton crop of the State for the year was 397,752 commercial bales. The acreage in 1895 was 1,050,183. The acreage of tobacco was 143,156 and the product 141,536,000 pounds; valuation, $10,535,000. North Carolina has in operation 250 tobacco-manufacturing establishments, 76 warehouses, and 229 leaf factories, stemmeries, and prize houses, representing altogether an investment of over $26,000,000.

The explorations during the year by the Geological Survey show very large quantities of clay of excellent quality along the lowlands of many of the large streams—the Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catawba, and others. Many of the best of these deposits never have been developed to any extent.

Decision on Extradition.—Two men were convicted in 1893 of murdering a man over the border in Tennessee, while they themselves were in North Carolina. They appealed to the Supreme Court; a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and they were discharged. They were at once arrested for committing the murder in Tennessee and held in custody, awaiting extradition. The Supreme Court refused, ruling that it was not a case for extradition.

The Virginia Boundary.—By the new survey the State gained 90 acres. The line has been marked at an expense to the two States of $2,386.

Roanoke Island.—A monument was dedicated Nov. 28 on the site of old Fort Raleigh, Roanoke island, in commemoration of the first English settlement on the continent, which was made there in 1585. The monument was erected by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association.

The Willard Colony.—The Frances E. Willard Co-operative Colony has begun operations at Andrews, N. C. It is in the heart of Valley river valley, Cherokee County, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. The railroad from Asheville to Murphy passes through the 20,000 acres purchased by the colony. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares. Preparations for farming, stock raising, dairying, and manufacturing are begun. One hotel has been opened and another is building. A gold mine and a marble quarry are about to be opened. A college, a public library, and a church are also building. Five thousand acres are set aside for co-operative labor. All the industries will be operated on this plan, and a scale of wages has been established. The colony will sell land and deed it to people who do not wish to come under their jurisdiction.

The entire valley is underlaid with marble of various colors. Iron ore is also found, while the land is well timbered. The elevation of the valley is 1,800 feet, and the surface is level. In a letter proclaiming their principles it is said: "We declare for a Protestant Union Church, based only on the Bible and the Apostles' Creed. Our religious motto shall be, 'In essential things, unity; in nonessenthings, liberty; in all things, charity.' Our business motto shall be, 'Manhood before money; co-operation *vs.* competition.' Our political creed shall be the prohibition of trusts, natural monopolies, and the liquor traffic. Our only test for every candi-

date for office shall be, 'Is he capable? is he honest?'"

Lawlessness.—In a fight between revenue officers and moonshiners in Kernersville, March 9, the two moonshiners were killed and the two officers seriously wounded. Another revenue officer was killed, Dec. 4, by a blockade distiller in Montgomery County, and the moonshiner himself was shot dead by some person unknown. Still another affair of the kind occurred in Bladen County, Oct. 2, when a moonshiner, resisting arrest, was shot dead.

A riot was reported in Person County, Oct. 22, between whites and negroes, on account of political differences. Troops were called out in Franklinton to prevent the lynching of a white man who had killed a negro in a political dispute.

Political.—The State Republican Convention met in Raleigh, May 14. A contest for the nomination for Governor had been going on for months, and there were many contested seats. Resolutions were adopted pledging the delegates present to use all honorable means for the re-election of Senator Pritchard to the United States Senate, and instructing the delegates to the national convention to support William McKinley for the presidential nomination. The platform declared for protection, and said: "We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to the retiring of the greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in secretly making the sale of Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000, at the expense of the people."

It was declared that "the vital and paramount issue for North Carolinians in this campaign is the preservation of the great reforms enacted into law by the last General Assembly, to wit: local self-government and honest elections. No differences as to questions of currency and questions of tariff should deter us from standing together for the right preservative of all rights, the right to vote and have that vote honestly counted."

Further, the resolutions declared that the management of schools should be removed from politics, and that "the farmer and the householder should be allowed the same exemptions given to the bondholder and capitalist, and that every citizen in returning his property for taxation be permitted to deduct from the value thereof the amount of his just indebtedness."

The nomination for Governor was made after a bitter contest. The final ballot gave Daniel L. Russell 119¾, O. H. Dockery 104¼, and J. E. Boyd 13. The other nominations were: For Attorney-General, Z. V. Walser; for Auditor, Ruff Henderson; for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, R. M. Douglass. The places of the remaining candidates were left vacant for the People's party.

A State convention of colored Republicans was called to meet at Raleigh, July 2. Following is the preamble to the call:

"*Whereas*, The fraudulent nomination of Daniel L. Russell for Governor of North Carolina—a man who has proclaimed to the world that negroes are largely savages, that all negroes follow rascals, and steal six days in the week and go to church on Sundays and pray it off; that nonproperty holders should not under any circumstances exercise the full privilege of citizenship; and because he foments racial strife and thereby jeopardizes our educational progress by subordinating all to corrupt politics and politicians," etc.

At the convention, where 65 counties were represented either by delegates or by letter, a series of resolutions was adopted, calling upon "every negro in whose heart there is still a spark of self-respect and manhood to exert himself to the utmost to defend the honesty and integrity of the race by doing all in his power to defeat the election of D. L. Russell, whose name has become a stench to the humble, honest, and intelligent negroes throughout the land, and whose election would be a blot upon the fair name of the State of North Carolina."

Further, the resolutions declared loyalty to the Republican party and to the National platform and candidates, and said: "In the event of the candidacy of Hon. William A. Guthrie, we do heartily recommend that he be voted for as a suitable and worthy candidate" (for Governor).

The Democratic convention met in Raleigh, June 25, with 900 delegates. Ninety-five of the 96 counties were represented, and there were no contests for seats. Delegates to the national convention were instructed "to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazards, for the restoration of silver," and to "use all their efforts to abrogate the two-third rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty, and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us." The gold standard and the McKinley tariff were declared "twin monsters going hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of a few."

The repeal of the tax on State banks of issue was favored, and a graduated income tax.

The name of Cleveland was hissed.

On State matters the resolutions declared in favor of fair election laws, the continuance of the system of public education established by the Democratic party, and impartial administration of the criminal laws.

It had been expected that Julian S. Carr would be the candidate for Governor; but he withdrew his name just before the convention, and Cyrus B. Watson was nominated. The other candidates were: Thomas W. Mason for Lieutenant Governor, Charles M. Cooke for Secretary of State, Robert M. Furman for Auditor, Benjamin F. Aycock for Treasurer, Frank I. Osborn for Attorney-General, John C. Scarborough for Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. C. Avery and George H. Brown for Justices of the Supreme Court.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the People's party in July a resolution was adopted inviting the advocates of free coinage, who were then electing delegates to the National Silver Convention to confer with the People's party at its State convention in Raleigh, Aug. 13. The committee chose 16 delegates at large to the national convention. The other 79 were appointed in their own congressional districts.

At the State convention one portion of the delegates desired to combine with the Republicans on a State ticket, another to put up a full Populist ticket. The latter controlled, and the following nominations were made: For Governor, William A. Guthrie; Lieutenant Governor, O. H. Dockery; Secretary of State, Cyrus Thompson; Treasurer, W. H. Worth; Justice of the Supreme Court, Walter A. Montgomery. The nominations for the second judgeship and the office of Attorney-General were left to the State committee. H. W. Ayer was named for Auditor.

The Gold-standard Democrats held a State convention, Aug. 26, in Greensboro, chose delegates to the Indianapolis convention, adopted resolutions in favor of a national ticket, and instructed a committee to chose electors.

The Prohibition party put up the following ticket: For Governor, Rev. Jeremiah W. Holt; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas M. Stephens; Secretary of State, W. O. Allen; Auditor, John R. Miller; Treasurer, Perry McLean; Superintendent of Instruction, J. C. Bain; Attorney-General, Yancey H. Cox. Oscar E. Winborne was afterward candidate for Treasurer.

James R. Jones was the candidate for Governor on the National Prohibition ticket, Henry Sheets for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas B. Johnson for Secretary of State, O. C. Sherrill for Auditor, Jonas Hoffmann for Treasurer, G. W. Holmes for Superintendent of Instruction, Walter R. Henry for Attorney-General.

The question of fusion between Populists and Republicans, and between Populists and Democrats, was agitated from the beginning of the year, and various schemes were proposed. Finally, the Democratic, People's, and Silver parties agreed on an electoral ticket, the Silver party to name 1 elector, and each of the others 5—all, of course, to cast their votes for Bryan, and each for his own party candidate for the vice-presidency.

On the State ticket the Republicans and Populists united, except as to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The other candidates were: Republicans—Z. V. Walser for Attorney-General, and Robert M. Douglass for one of the Supreme Court Justices; Populists—Cyrus Thompson for Secretary of State, H. W. Ayer for Auditor, W. H. Worth for Treasurer, Charles H. Mebane for Superintendent of Instruction, and Walter A. Montgomery for the other place of Supreme Court Justice.

In most of the counties and congressional districts, the Republicans and Populists united.

The result of the official count gave 174,488 as the highest vote for Democratic-Populist electors; Republican, 155,122; National Democratic, 578; Prohibition, 676; National Prohibition, 245. The Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected, and for the other State offices the Republican-Populist ticket entire. Russell had 154,052 against 145,416 for Watson and 30,932 for Guthrie. For Congress, 2 Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 4 Populists were chosen.

In the Legislature the Republicans have 17 Senators and 49 men in the House, the Democrats 9 and 36 respectively, and the Populists 24 and 34.

NORTH DAKOTA, a Northwestern State, admitted to the Union Nov. 3, 1889; area, 70,795 square miles. The population in 1890 was 182,719. Capital, Bismarck.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Roger Allin; Lieutenant Governor, John H. Worst; Secretary of State, C. M. Dahl; Treasurer, George E. Nichols; Auditor, Frank A. Briggs; Attorney-General, John F. Cowan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Emma F. Bates; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Andrew H. Laughlin; Commissioner of Insurance, Frederick B. Fancher; Railroad Commissioners, John W. Currie, George H. Keyes, John J. Wamberg; Forestry Commissioner, W. W. Barrett; Game Warden, George E. Bowers; Land Commissioner, George H. Winters; Oil Inspector, George B. Winship; Public Examiner, Mr. Langlie; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Alfred Wallin; Associate Justices, Guy C. H. Corliss and J. M. Bartholomew. All are Republicans.

Finances.—The Treasurer's statement for the six months ending June 30 shows the balance in the various funds Jan. 1 to have been $56,549.25, the receipts $472,131.76, not including the taxes received from counties, which were $184,432.82, making the total $656,564.58. The disbursements amounted to $436,630.92, and the balance on hand June 30 was $219,933.66. Among the larger items of expense for the six months were: Salaries of Supreme Court judges, $7,000; of district judges, $14,875; expenses of the Board of School and Public Lands, $5,248.33; maintenance of Capitol, $8,583.56; State tuition fund (taxes, etc.), $71,330.86; State tuition fund (interest and income), $94,221.62; bond interest fund, $22,156.26; refunding bonds, North Dakota Penitentiary, $14,600; refunding bonds, North Dakota University, $24,000; wolf bounty, $1,492; funding warrant account (redeemed), $55,000; redemption of Capitol building warrants, $2,611.28; interest on funding warrants, $4,333.35. The various items for the Insane Hospital amounted to over $22,000.

The Equalizing Board raised the valuations on real estate in 11 counties an average of 29 per cent., and lowered them in 6 counties an average of 9 per cent.

The total valuation of personal property in the State, as returned by the counties, was $19,538,061.

The tax levy was fixed at 3·8 mills for State revenue, and 0·5 mill for bond interest. The valuation of railroads was raised by more than $1,000,000. Until 1895 all the roads in the State, with the exception of the Northern Pacific, paid on the gross-earnings plan. That law was repealed and the direct-tax system substituted. The roads were revalued for assessment, and the board fixed the valuation per mile. The side tracks were assessed this year for the first time; the rate of valuation fixed upon was $750 a mile. The highest railroad valuation is that of the main line of the Great Northern—$3,500 a mile.

The Insane Asylum.—There was serious trouble in the management of the Insane Asylum, at Jamestown, early in the year. The majority of the trustees voted to remove Dr. O. W. Archibald, the superintendent, against whom charges had been made, and appointed Dr. D. S. Moore in his place. The reason given was that Dr. Archibald had not obeyed the order of the board to discharge certain employees. Dr. Archibald refused to turn over the office to his appointed successor, claiming that the board had no right to remove him before the expiration of his term. The Supreme Court heard the case and issued a writ directing him to turn over the asylum to Dr. Moore or appear before the court and show cause why he should not do so, and he accordingly gave up possession. The decision of the court established several points of law as to the government of State institutions. It gives the board of trustees supreme control of any institution, and holds that the powers of the board can not be restricted or abridged by any by-laws, or by any action in appointing an officer for a fixed term, unless the term is provided by law. The court decides also that it has original jurisdiction in cases involving the sovereignty of the State, its privileges or franchises, it being the judge of each particular case.

The Governor requested the resignations of all the members of the Board of Trustees, but only one complied. The board claimed that they had been trying to economize in the conduct of the institution, and that they had been opposed by the executive force in charge. All this time an investigation of the charges of extravagance and immorality against the management had been going on before the Public Examiner. His report, rendered in March, concludes as follows: "The charges of gross extravagance in the management of the institution are not borne out by the testimony, although there may be room for improvement. The practice of offering liquors to visitors and guests of the institution should be discontinued. The law of the State

limits the State Examiner to the investigation of financial affairs; but owing to the fact that rumors have been afloat charging that immoralities have been practiced at the asylum, opportunity was given to the witnesses to testify as to their knowledge in reference thereto, but no evidence was given which in the least reflected upon the character of the employees of the institution."

The Examiner found that the evidence proved that one of the trustees had been interested in the asylum coal contract, and he was indicted, but the indictment was quashed in April on a technicality.

The Penitentiary.—The maximum number of prisoners at the Penitentiary during the year was 124, and the average the first half was 118. The average number of days' works by each prisoner for the first year was 239½, and for the eight months ending June 30 last, 133·79. Eighteen prisoners had been pardoned up to June 30, 1896. The estimate for the coming biennial period for maintenance is $50,800, which is $7,360 higher than that for the one just past, but certain items not covered in the appropriation for the past two years were stricken out of the old bill by executive veto.

Under the present law it is provided that all except life convicts who have no infractions of rules recorded against them at the end of the first month are entitled to a diminution of two days from their terms; at the end of the second month under the same conditions, four days from that month; at the end of the third month, six days; and six days from each month thereafter when they shall have no infraction of rules accorded against them. The maximum of good-time allowance, under the law, is sixty-six days from a year's sentence.

Reform School.—The Reform School in South Dakota had in 1895 18 inmates sent from this State, and in 1896 23. The aggregate cost for these convicts was $5,752. A valuable tract of land has been given to this State for a reform school on condition that the school building be completed within a specified time.

Banks.—The Second National Bank of Grand Forks suspended on the last day of the year, on account of heavy withdrawal of deposits and the impossibility of realizing upon its assets. Immediately following the failure of the National Bank of Illinois and the Bank of Minnesota this bank sustained a shrinkage of $40,000, while its deposits amounted to about $17,000 during the fourteen days preceding the suspension.

In a report made in March it appeared that the 31 national banks of the State had total resources of $8,809,797, of which loans and discounts were $5,544,702, and reserve $1,033,770, $279,435 being gold. The deposits were $5,205,617, and the average reserve held was 20·5 per cent.

Industries and Products.—The wheat yield of the State was given as 25,295,340 bushels. In 1895 it was 61,057,710, that being an extraordinary year in this respect.

The cattle shipments from the western ranges of the State, which amounted to 431,000 head in 1895, were estimated to have fallen off 37 per cent. in 1896. The wool clip of 1895 was over 2,000,000 pounds.

The average of the agricultural products in 1895, on an estimate attributed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, was $339 *per capita*, which is $43 more than that of Iowa.

An experiment for growing tea has been successfully tried by a colony of 20 Russian families in Mercer County. The variety grown is Asiatic Russian tea, and the quality is said to be much better than the black tea sold by merchants. The seed was brought from Russia.

There were at the beginning of 1895, according to a statement of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 7 cheese factories in the State, manufacturing 74,092 pounds of cheese, and 2 creameries, producing 2,200 pounds of butter. At the close of 1895 there were 26 cheese factories, producing 412,946 pounds of cheese, and 16 creameries, producing 336,943 pounds of butter, an increase over 1894 of 338,844 pounds of cheese and 334,743 pounds of butter. Add to this the increase of butter and cheese made in families, and the total increase for the year is 746,766 pounds of butter and 341,048 pounds of cheese. The average price received has been 8·1 cents for cheese and 15·2 cents for butter. The total receipts in 1895 from factory-made cheese were $33,448.62, and from creamery butter $51,215.33.

The increased value of cows in the State, owing to the presence of creameries and cheese factories, averages $4.30, making a total of $411,946.10 east of Missouri river. The wealth of the State was increased by the dairy industry $1,499,468.80 in 1895.

Public Lands.—The report of the State Land Commissioner includes some figures showing the wealth of the State in land grants. The total grant of the Government to the different institutions is 668,080 acres, of which 650,491 acres have been selected and 515,528 acres patented. The school-land leasing for 1896 exceeded any of the past four years. The report includes a statement of all receipts from the beginning of Statehood to June 30, 1896, which shows the total acreage sold to be 130,302·67, the total purchase price, $2,308,279.22. Of this there has been received about $530,000 principal and $429,000 interest. Rentals brought in $250,000, and hay permits $12,000.

The Fort Lincoln military reservation, about 25,000 acres, was opened for settlement this year. The price varies from $1 to $5 an acre, to be paid in five years.

Immigration.—In April 20 colonies of Dunkards, from 6 States, emigrated to North Dakota. They numbered 1,500 persons, and occupied, with their belongings, 4 trains of 20 passenger coaches and 102 freight cars. This is the second exodus of Dunkards from the East to North Dakota in the past three years. They come from old colonies, which have been sending out members to the West for half a century. The object of the movement is to possess more land. The country into which the emigrants are taken is along the line of the Great Northern Road in Traill, Steele, Grand Forks, Nelson, Ramsey, and Towner Counties.

The Northern Pacific, also, has begun to bring in colonies. The first large number brought in by this road, consisting of 6 carloads of people, arrived in April. Their home will be southward from the colonies established by the Great Northern, in Foster County. The railroad company has been enabled to furnish them with land by a recent decision giving it the right to throw open several large tracts to settlers.

A State immigration convention was held in January, and nearly all the counties have local organizations for the same purpose.

Health Statistics.—From the reports made to the State Superintendent of Health, it appears that the death rate of the State is among the lowest in the Union—less than 11 per 1,000.

Divorces.—Said a local newspaper in January: "A canvass of the hotels and boarding houses in Fargo shows that there are about 150 members in the local divorce colony. This means from $3,000 to $5,000 a month for the hotel men of the city. It also means from $5,000 to $10,000 for the local attorneys. In addition to these expenditures, the stores receive directly, perhaps, $2,000 a month in

the way of divorce trade. The sentiment of the citizens is entirely in favor of the 'industry.' The matter is looked at purely from a business standpoint. The conditions which exist in Fargo are to be encountered in all the other larger cities of the State, but the business is conducted on a smaller scale."

Bismarck.—Fort Yates is to be removed to Bismarck, and a site south of the Penitentiary has been selected.

A bill passed Congress in May granting the city the right to use or lease Sibley island, in Missouri river, for public assemblies of a religious, literary, political, or scientific character, to use or lease the same for fair grounds or a driving park, together with the right to erect buildings and make improvements. The leases are to be for a period not longer than ten years, and it is forbidden to fell any timber on the island, except for the purpose of improving or beautifying the grounds.

The Prohibitory Law.—The following is taken from the report of the State Enforcement League: "The services of an experienced detective were secured, and he was placed in charge of a force of detectives who have gone over the State from Hamilton at the north to Havana at the south; as far west as Minot, on the Great Northern Railway, and Mandan, on the Northern Pacific. Evidence was found in 274 cases, injunctions were successfully served in 200 cases, 35 arrests were made, 19 have been fined $200 and ninety days in jail, 2 broke jail and left the State before trial, 5 await trial, 9 were discharged in district court. Total disbursements, $2,268.71. Receipts, $1,772.55. Indebtedness, $496.16, which is more than covered by uncollected membership subscriptions. It was not the purpose of the committee to see how many we could punish for breaking the law, but, rather, our aim was to create such a public sentiment in favor of sustaining and upholding the law that there would be no offenders."

Defective Laws.—An action was brought in April to determine as to the legal existence of district assessors under the new code, all provision for such assessors having been inadvertently omitted from the law. It was believed that the Governor would be obliged to call an extra session to remedy this defect, but the court held that the broad language of the repealing act which went into effect with the revised codes must be so limited by the obvious purpose of the new revenue law as to leave unaffected such portions of the laws as relate to the office of district assessors in unorganized townships.

An act of the last Legislature, establishing in cities of 5,000 (Fargo and Grand Forks) municipal courts having the jurisdiction of police magistrates, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, because it took from the police magistrates and their courts certain powers given to them by the Constitution.

Political.—The Republicans held a State convention at Fargo, April 15, and chose delegates to the National Convention. The convention was decidedly opposed to free coinage. The delegates were instructed for McKinley, and the following resolution was adopted:

"The Republicans of North Dakota are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to the country depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement."

The second Republican convention, at Grand Forks, July 22, approved the national platform, and on State issues said:

"We favor a just and impartial system of appraisement of all taxable property. Railroad companies and all other corporations should be treated the same as farmers and mechanics in the appraisement of real estate and personal property, so that all classes share alike in a just and impartial assessment; and believing that the valuation on railroad property in the State is below that placed on other property, therefore we pledge ourselves to increase its valuation to such an amount as will place it upon an equality with all other property in the State.

"We renew our pledges to the support of the present prohibitory law and urge the strict observance and enforcement of the same, and that inasmuch as North Dakota was received into the Union with a prohibitory amendment in her Constitution, we demand of Congress, as a right, that a law be enacted that shall prevent the obtaining of United States liquor licenses in States that have declared or shall declare for prohibition."

The ticket follows: For member of Congress, Martin N. Johnson; Governor, Frank A. Briggs; Lieutenant Governor, J. M. Devine; Secretary of State, Fred Falley; Treasurer, George E. Nichols; Auditor, N. B. Hannum; Attorney-General, John F. Cowan; Commissioner of Insurance, Fred B. Fancher; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. G. Halland; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, H. U. Thomas; Railroad Commissioners, George H. Keyes, L. L Walton, John F. Gibson; Justice of the Supreme Court, Alfred Wallin.

A convention of the People's party at Grand Forks, June 17, chose delegates to the national convention.

The second convention, July 29–30, adopted resolutions declaring that the money question was the supreme issue of the campaign, and that the party was resolved to sacrifice every prejudice and personal ambition to the settlement of this great question. A pledge was made to support the present liquor law of the State. The action of the present State Board of Equalization was condemned for reducing the tax valuation of all railroad property in this State, and the practice of hiring out convict labor was unequivocally condemned.

The report of a committee on a plan of fusion with the Democrats was adopted, according to which a part of the nominations were left to be made by the Democrats. Following are the Populist nominations: For Governor, R. B. Richardson; Auditor, J. T. Eager; Secretary of State, J. E. Hodgson; Railroad Commissioners, Oliver Knudson and O. G. Major; Commissioner of Agriculture, G. S. Reishus; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Laura J. Eisenhuth. Two candidates for presidential electors also were named.

The State Democratic Convention, at Jamestown, June 4, chose delegates to the national convention and adopted resolutions approving the Wilson bill, favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote, approving the utterances of Senator Roach on the currency question, and demanding legislation to restore silver as a money metal, admitting both gold and silver to free coinage at 16 to 1. The delegates were instructed to vote for a candidate who would stand on a free-coinage platform.

A convention for completing a fusion ticket with the Populists was held at Grand Forks, Aug. 12. Following are the candidates named: For Congressman, John Burke; Lieutenant Governor, J. L. Cashel; Treasurer, H. D. Allert; Attorney-General, Marion Conklin; Insurance Commissioner, F. T.

Parlin; Railroad Commissioner, W. S. Vent; Supreme Judge, C. F. Templeton.

The Prohibitionists met at Fargo, Sept. 15, and nominated A. J. Garver for member of Congress, Emma F. Bates for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Herbert Rort for Attorney-General. They approved the fusion nominees for Governor and Secretary of State, but named no other candidates.

Following is the vote for presidential electors: Total vote, 47,381; for McKinley, 26,335; Bryan, 20,686; Levering, 358.

The vote for Governor stood: Briggs, Republican, 25,918; Richardson, Fusion, 20,690. All the Republican candidates for State offices were elected. The Prohibition candidate for Attorney-General received 513 votes; the candidate for Superintendent of Instruction, 3,011; and Garver, for member of Congress, 349. Johnson's vote was 25,233, and Burke's 21,172.

The Legislature, as certified by the returns, will have 23 Republicans in the Senate and 44 in the House; 2 Democrats in the Senate and 1 in the House; and of the fusion candidates 6 were elected to the Senate and 16 to the House; there is 1 Independent in the House. Notices of contests for a seat in the Senate and one in the House were filed.

A proposition to hold a constitutional convention was submitted to popular vote, and also an amendment to the Constitution; but both were defeated.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA. These divisions of the Dominion embrace an area of 906,000 square miles, and are not yet fully recognized provinces, although they possess most of the powers. They have four members in the Dominion House of Commons and representatives in the Senate.

The second session of the third Legislative Assembly was opened on Sept. 29, by Lieut.-Gov. Mackintosh, with a "speech from the throne," which dealt at length with all the interests of the Territories, and constituted, in fact, a complete record of the year. Its significant passages are these:

"Reports concerning crops and cattle received from various agricultural centers up to the 26th instant are satisfactory. The wheat crop in the Calgary district is above the average, but, owing to failure of crops in past years, the wheat acreage is from 40 to 50 per cent. less than usual. The root crop is noticeably fine, with a large surplus for shipment, and the cattle and dairying industries very favorable. In the Lethbridge district the crops sustained damage, consequent upon a heavy snowstorm. About 1,700 cattle and 142 horses have already been shipped from Lethbridge since June, and about 3,000 head remain to be sent forward. This will show a small decrease from 1895 in consequence of the herds being short. About 457 yearling steers are being brought from Ontario to mature on western grasses, and about 300 from Manitoba. In the Alameda district grain crops are reported very satisfactory, wheat averaging about 20 bushels to the acre, and oats from 40 to 50. The root crop is the best for many years, and is considered the best paying the district has ever had; 10 car loads of cattle were shipped from Alameda. In the Duck lake district grain and root crops are excellent, both as to quantity and quality, there having been no damage by frost. Cattle are in fine condition. The Moosomin district will yield from 750,000 to 800,000 bushels of wheat, averaging about 18 bushels to the acre. In Prince Albert district wheat will yield an average crop of superior quality. In the district of Fort Saskatchewan wheat, oat, and barley crops are larger than usual, and the demand for cattle greater than the supply. The opening by the Territorial authorities of a highway East from Fort Saskatchewan for 24 miles has proved a great boon to settlers, while the statute labor districts are doing good work. In the Fort Qu'Appelle district the wheat crop throughout is reported to be, without exception, the most favorable in its history. The yield is from 20 to 30 bushels, and on summer fallow about 40 bushels an acre. The acreage is about 20 per cent. larger than last year. About 1,000 head of cattle have been shipped from Qu'Appelle station this year. The creamery of Qu'Appelle station has manufactured about 30,000 pounds of butter, which found ready sale in British Columbia markets. The coal output at Anthracite and Canmore is steadily increasing. The Crescent creamery has given an impetus to separating stations, whence the cream is sent to Calgary. Altogether, the agricultural and stock-raising interests throughout the Northwest are eminently satisfactory, and although the cereal crops are not as large as in some years, other branches of farming industry have permanently improved. The several visits made to the Northwest by Prof. Robertson, Dominion agriculturist and dairy commissioner, have given an impetus to the more complicated branches of scientific farming. As a result of his efforts, a large number of creameries have been established in Manitoba, and more recently in the Territories, noticeably Moose Jaw, Indian Head, Prince Albert, and Regina. That at Moose Jaw has afforded an opportunity of thoroughly testing and ascertaining results. The total quantity of butter made from milk and cream supplied by 60 customers, was about 70,000 pounds, and the value at Moose Jaw railway station was $19.31 per 100 pounds—most of it being shipped to Manchester, England. The rate of transport from Moose Jaw to Montreal is $1.28 per 100 pounds, with a rebate of 12½ cents per 100 if and when the butter is shipped from Montreal. A general enactment dealing with the question of irrigation passed the Dominion Parliament in 1894, and has proved extremely beneficial to various portions of Alberta and parts of western Assiniboia. Up to last year (1895) the irrigating capacity of the ditches was 28,000 acres. Up to the present time the increase of area under irrigation and results from the application of water to growing crops have been most satisfactory. The number of ditches and canals constructed and in operation is 115, representing a length of 263 miles and an irrigable area of 334,250 acres. The estimated cost of ditches and canals constructed and in operation was $110,000, and the estimated cost of ditches and canals surveyed and construction authorized is $84,000, which includes the St. Mary's and Bow River Canals. J. S. Dennis, of the Survey and Irrigation Department, reports that practically in all the districts the effort to grow crops or to obtain hay under ordinary conditions, after much experience, owing to insufficient rainfall, has been abandoned, and it is recognized that only by the aid of this process can a sure and certain grain, fodder, or root crop be obtained. The progress of educational institutions in the Territories is very satisfactory. On Aug. 29, 1895, there had been proclaimed 384 public schools, 36 Roman Catholic public schools, 10 Roman Catholic separate schools, and 2 Protestant separate schools—in all, 432 school districts. During the thirteen months that have since elapsed 50 public schools, 2 Roman Catholic public schools, and 1 Protestant separate school have been erected, making a total of 485 schools, and the estimated number of pupils in attendance was 10,710. The total amount of school debentures issued since June 3, 1886, is $233,500. The total number of insane patients from the Territories confined in the Selkirk and Brandon asylums is 74. Warrants were issued in 1894 for 33, in 1895 for 21, and in

1896 for 32. Prairie fires, though still extensive, have not apparently been so serious in results as during 1895, although the luxurious growth of hay and grass may yet prove disastrous in many districts. The mounted-police force has rendered very great service in endeavoring to reduce such damages to a minimum, and the report received from Commissioner Herchmer furnishes information with reference to the prairies fires and the localities in which they have taken place. A machine for extinguishing these fires is being tested."

Politics and Government.—The executive or ministry of the Territories consists of F. W. G. Haultain, the Premier, and Hillyard Mitchell, J. H. Ross, and J. R. Neff. On Sept. 30, 1896, Mr. Haultain introduced a measure in the Legislature to amend the school system in the direction of simplification, which was carried after a prolonged discussion. On Oct. 8 a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking for better financial terms and an increased subsidy from the Federal power, and for a clearer definition of the relations existing between the local and Dominion authorities. It was carried unanimously, though the debate that followed upon the framing of the memorial itself showed much dissatisfaction with existing conditions and indicated that the nominal rights of self-government possessed by the Territories were in reality very greatly restricted in practice. In dealing with the proposed railway through the mountains connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway and the territories with the gold-mining country of the Kootenay in British Columbia, the following resolution was unanimously carried;

"That the House takes the liberty to draw the attention of the Federal Government to the imperative necessity for immediate construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

"That unless this is done the trade of the Kootenay district may be permanently deflected into American channels.

"That the Crow's Nest pass contains large areas of bituminous and cannel coals of a coking quality.

"That with these valuable coals the erection of smelters and refineries may be expected to follow.

"That the existence of this railway will at least permit these Territories to compete with eastern Washington in the supply of the necessarily large amount of food products required in the mining regions of southeastern British Columbia.

Finance.—Premier Haultain introduced his budget on Oct. 20, 1896. The expenditure had been kept within the revenue, but only by economizing in directions that really required expenditure, which he believed called loudly for Dominion help. The estimates of expenditure for 1896–'97 included $15,500 for salaries of members of the Legislature, $16,808 for the construction and improvement of bridges, $164,000 for schools and education, $7,500 for printing, etc., $8,700 for hospitals, $7,000 for liquor-license service, and $4,834 for improvements to public works. The estimated revenue included the Dominion grant of $242,879, and amounted to $400,000, which about covered the expected expenditure. These figures seem small in comparison with the extent of territory, but the total population is not more than 100,000.

NOVA SCOTIA, PROVINCE OF. Government and Legislation.—Owing to the change in the Canadian ministry during 1896 many of the Liberal leaders in the provinces left for a wider sphere of work in the Dominion Cabinet. Among them was W. S. Fielding, who for many years had been Premier of Nova Scotia. The local ministry was therefore reconstituted as follows on July 20: Premier and Provincial Secretary, George H. Murray; Attorney-General, J. W. Longley; Commissioner of Works and Mines, C. E. Church; members without office, William Roche, T. Johnson, A. H. Corneau, A. McGillivray, T. R. Black. Meanwhile the Legislature had been called together on Jan. 9, when the speech read by the Lieutenant Governor contained the following passages:

"Although the year just closed has not been one of marked prosperity, there has been a fair degree of progress in our province. It is to be regretted that our fishing industry in some quarters failed to yield satisfactory returns. Mining operations were carried on with considerable vigor, but, owing to a limited demand for our coal, the output was somewhat less than that of the previous year. Happily the labors of the husbandmen, the largest class of our people, were rewarded by an abundant harvest. I have observed with much satisfaction the organization of the Provincial Farmers' Association, under an act passed at your last session.

"I am happy to be able to report the vigorous prosecution of work on the new line of railway from Yarmouth eastward. In the case of the other railway enterprises which have recently received encouragement under our legislation, no substantial progress has been made.

"The continued good work of the Victoria General Hospital is a source of much satisfaction to all who are interested in the treatment of the sick. I have noticed with pleasure several movements for extending the hospital accommodation of the province by the establishment of local institutions. I invite you to consider the advisability of giving these local hospitals some recognition and assistance."

The house adjourned on Feb. 15 after passing many bills, among which were the following:

To incorporate the Midland Railway Company.

To amend the law respecting public instruction.

To incorporate the Canadian Atlantic Cold Storage Company.

To incorporate the Canso and Louisburg Railway Company.

Respecting the adoption of children.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Inland Railway Company of Nova Scotia.

To encourage the establishment of local hospitals.

To incorporate the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

To amend chap. ii of the act of 1895 entitled "An Act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors."

To provide a subsidy to the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

To prevent the spread of diseases affecting fruit trees.

To incorporate the Halifax and Guysborough Railway Company.

To amend and consolidate the acts for the preservation of game.

To provide for an annual provincial exhibition.

Finances.—The estimated revenue for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, was as follows: Dominion subsidy and allowances, $432,811; royalty for mines, $275,000; Crown lands, $21,000; Hospital for Insane, $50,000; succession duties, $30,000; postal subsidy, $14,500; miscellaneous, $23,153; total, $846,464.

The estimated expenditure was as follows: Agriculture, $19,000; education, $244,000; legislation, $48,000; public works and mines, $34,000; public charities, $121,000; public printing, $10,000; steamboats, etc., $38,581; roads and bridges, $100,786; debenture interest, $126,578; interest, $11,500; W. and A. Railway, $14,500; miscellaneous, $55,516; salaries, $22,450; total, $845,911.

Education.—The number of schools increased from 2,292 to 2,305; the pupils enrolled, from 98,710 to 100,555; the number of teachers, from 2,351 to 2,399; the number of normal-school trained teachers, from 499 to 616. At the same time the amount voted by the school sections, or boards, increased $35,000, and that granted by the province was increased $14,970. In 1895 the number of teachers who had been in the service of the province from five to seven years was 210, those from seven to ten years were 255, those from ten to fifteen years were 202, those from fifteen to twenty years were 113, and there were 110 teachers who had been twenty years or over in the service. There were 95,027 pupils in the common schools—an increase of 2,500 in the year—and 5,528 in the high schools, also a considerable increase. The total expenditure was $811,804. There was an increase in the number of school libraries from 55 to 90, and of volumes in them from 6,537 to 8,274.

Minerals.—The production of minerals during 1895 was a little less than in the previous year. The coal areas extend over 635 square miles, and the workable thickness of the coal is from 25 to 70 feet. Lack of capital has hitherto prevented development, and the production in 1895 was only 2,089,245 tons, with an export of 633,041 tons—less by 38,000 tons than in 1894. The production of gold increased from $358,839 to $431,184, making a total of $11,000,000 since 1862. There are 35 localities in the province where workable gold deposits have been found, and about 4,000 persons are engaged in the industry. The richness of the lodes varies from $3 to $16, while the general average of production has been $14.50. Iron ore, gypsum, and limestone are also produced in the province.

Railways and Public Works.—During 1896 the Dominion Coal Company's railway from Bridgport to Louisburg was completed, the line from Yarmouth to Tusket along the coast advanced, and the South Shore Railway between Yarmouth and Glenwood was partially completed. Under the auspices of the Government 26 steel bridges and 16 wooden bridges were built, and repairs to 141 bridges of all sorts were effected. Tourist travel over Nova Scotian railways increased in 1895, as did also the freight carried. The following are the official figures of the railways under provincial control: Return from passengers carried in 1894, $272,512; in 1895, $295,875; from freight in 1894, $416,403; in 1895, $497,077; from mails and sundries in 1894, $75,540; in 1895, $105,229; total in 1894, $764,455; total in 1895, $898,181.

Agriculture.—There were 83 agricultural societies in the province in 1895, with a membership of 4,597, an annual subscription of $5,356, and Government grants of $8,000. During the year the Government also paid $2,400 to creameries, $2,000 to a horticultural school, and $2,913 to an agricultural school, and employed a special official to look after the farming interests. Fruit culture was very successful. Seven new creameries were started and received the first annual grant, poultry raising increased, and the making of butter improved in quality and quantity.

Interprovincial Trade.—There was a larger shipment from Nova Scotia to the other provinces this year than in the previous years. Montreal, Sorel, Quebec, and Three Rivers were the receiving points for coal, and the General Mining Association, the Dominion Coal Company, the Cape Breton or Burchell Company, and Pictou were the points from which the coal was sent. In 1895 the General Mining Association shipped to the four St. Lawrence ports just mentioned 115,432 tons, and during the past season 119,035 tons; the Dominion Coal Company, 454,513 tons in 1895 and 547,773 tons in 1896; the Cape Breton or Burchell Mine, 6,080 tons this year, but none in 1895; while from Pictou 66,571 tons were shipped in 1895 and 33,569 in 1896. This shows a grand total of Cape Breton and Pictou coal to the St. Lawrence during the past season of 706,457 tons, an increase over 1895 of 69,938 tons.

Miscellaneous.—The registered seagoing tonnage of the province in 1895 was 2,422,018, a decrease from that of the previous year. There was little shipbuilding, although Nova Scotia possesses large deposits of coal, iron ore, and flux in close proximity to each other. The gross indebtedness for 1895 was $3,346,899, and the assets, not including public buildings, were placed at $1,358,806.

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OBITUARIES, AMERICAN, FOR 1896. Abbott, Austin, lawyer, born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1831; died in New York city, April 19, 1896. He was the second son of Jacob Abbott; was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1851; and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Joining his elder brother, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, he engaged in the practice of his profession, in literary work, and in legal compilations. He was associate counsel with William M. Evarts for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the Tilton-Beecher trial, and was one of the counsel for the United States Government in the trial of President Garfield's assassin. In 1884 he began lecturing in the law school of the University of the City of New York, and since 1891 had been dean of the school. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university in 1886. Dr. Abbott was active in promoting international arbitration, international peace congresses, Indian rights, the Young Men's Christian Association, and many public and charitable measures. His publications included 2 novels, written in collaboration with his brother, "Cone-cut Corners" (1855) and "Matthew Caraby" (1858); and, besides many legal contributions to periodicals, "New Cases, mainly New York Decisions" (17 vols., New York, 1877–'86); "Official Report of the Trial of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher" (2 vols., 1875); "Reports and Decisions of the New York Court of Appeals" (4 vols., 1873–'78); "Digests of New York Statutes and Reports of the United States Courts and of the Laws of Corporations: Reports of Practice Cases" (33 vols., 1873), continued in annual supplementary volumes; "Trial Evidence" (1880); "Brief for the Trial of Civil Issues before a Jury" (1883); "Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases" (1889); and "Brief on Questions on the Pleadings in Civil Cases" (1891).

Abbey, Henry Eugene, operatic manager, born in Akron, Ohio, June 27, 1846; died in New York city, Oct. 17, 1896. He received a public-school education; became his father's partner and successor in the jewelry business; and began his career as a manager at the Akron Theater in 1869. In 1870 he took the Akron company on the road; in 1871 took charge of the newly erected Academy of Music in Akron; and became manager of the Park Theater in New York city in 1877. Within a

few years, with partners, he managed Booth's Theater, New York; the Park Theater, Philadelphia; the Metropolitan Casino and the Grand Opera House, New York; and the Park Theater, Boston, by turns. The Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was opened by Abbey & Schoeffel on Oct. 22, 1883, with Campanini and Mme. Nilsson in "Faust." Subsequently, Maurice Grau became a member of the firm, which gave a season of German opera at the Metropolitan, managed for short periods Wallack's and the Star Theaters, and at the beginning of the season of 1891–'92 secured control of the Metropolitan again and returned to Italian opera. In 1893 the firm produced a spectacular piece, "America," in the Chicago Auditorium, during the World's Exposition, and the same year built and opened Abbey's Theater, New York, and managed the Metropolitan, the Tremont Theater in Boston, and the Irving, the Coquelin and Hading, and the Bernhardt companies. The firm failed in May, 1896.

Alley, John Buffum, manufacturer, born in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 7, 1817; died there Jan. 19, 1896. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and was in the hide and leather business till 1886, when he retired. Mr. Alley was one of the originators of the Free-soil movement. In 1851 he became a member of the Governor's Council; in 1852 was elected to the State Senate, in which he was chairman of the Committee on Railroads; and in 1853 was elected to the State Constitutional Convention. He was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1858, 1860, 1862, and 1864; was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and during the civil war was active in behalf of the soldiers, giving liberally of his wealth, and, with his wife, making regular visits to the hospitals. Mr. Alley was the financial manager of the Union Pacific Railroad at the most critical period in its early history, and placed it on a firm footing.

Allison, Joseph, jurist, born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1819; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1896. He was admitted to the bar in his native city in 1843, and soon afterward removed to Philadelphia. In 1851 he was first elected to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia as a Whig; and by re-election as a Republican—frequently adopted as the Democratic candidate also—he held the office till his death, a period of forty-five years, during the last thirty of which he was the presiding judge of the court.

Angeline, Indian princess; died in Seattle, Wash., May 31, 1896. She was a daughter of Chief Seattle, for whom the city was named, and was one of the celebrities of the north Pacific coast for many years. Of her early life nothing is known. At the time of her death she was nearly blind, and was popularly believed to be over a hundred years old. She was held in high esteem by the pioneers of the city and their descendants, because in the early fifties she had given timely warning of an intended Indian massacre, and so had probably saved several hundred lives. Her few wants thereafter were amply supplied by the citizens.

Anthony, George T., journalist, born in Matfield, Fulton County, N. Y., June 19, 1824; died in Topeka, Kan., Aug. 5, 1896. He was brought up on a farm, and learned the tinsmith's trade. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the National army as commander of the 17th New York Independent Battery, and he served with it in the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war. In 1865 he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., and established a Republican newspaper, in which his strong utterances made him widely known. He was successively President of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and collector of internal revenue. In 1876 he was elected Governor of the State. In 1885 he was appointed Superintendent of Insurance.

Arden, Thomas Boyle, military officer, born in New York city, May 27, 1813; died in Garrisons, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1835; was assigned to the 7th Infantry; and was immediately ordered to active service on the Indian frontier. After serving at Fort Gibson, Ark., New Orleans, and in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, he returned to the Military Academy, and was assistant instructor in infantry tactics in 1837–'41. He resigned from the army in the following year. In 1861 he offered his services to the Government, and, while awaiting a reply, served through the Patterson campaign as aid to Gen. Sandford, of the New York militia. Soon afterward Gov. Morgan appointed him his military adviser and aid, with the rank of colonel. He was constantly visiting and supervising the camps of volunteers in various parts of New York State, and looking after the welfare of the New York troops in the field, particularly those in the Army of the Potomac.

Armitage, Thomas, clergyman, born in Pontefract, England, Aug. 2, 1819; died in Yonkers, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1896. He was early prepared for the ministry; delivered his first sermon when sixteen years old; and was a local preacher till 1838, when he removed to New York city. Soon afterward he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was active for ten years, and was then received into the Baptist Church. Almost immediately he received three calls to Baptist pastorates. In June, 1848, he accepted a call from the Norfolk Street Church, New York city. The day after he delivered his first sermon there the building was burned down. Another building was used till 1859, when the congregation built the edifice on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, subsequently known as the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. There he officiated till 1890, when he was made pastor emeritus, presented with a residence in Yonkers, and voted a substantial life income. He received the degree of D. D. from Georgetown (Ky.) College in 1855, and that of LL. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1886. Dr. Armitage entered upon the ministry without any college training, and became widely known as a classical and historical scholar. He was one of the founders of the American Bible Union, and its president from 1856 till 1875; and was active in promoting Bible revision. He published "Preaching: Its Ideal and Inner Life" (Philadelphia, 1880) and "A History of the Baptists" (New York, 1886).

Ashley, James Monroe, legislator, born near Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14, 1824; died in Alma, Mich., Sept. 16, 1896. His grandfather and father were Baptist ministers, and both desired him to take a college course as a preparation for the same calling, but he refused, and found employment on a Mississippi river steamboat. When sixteen years old he entered the office of the "Dispatch," at Portsmouth, Ohio; within two years he was assistant editor of the paper; and within another two years was editor and proprietor of the only Democratic newspaper in Scioto County. During this period he publicly avowed himself an uncompromising abolitionist, and became an enthusiastic temperance advocate. He studied law in Portsmouth; was admitted to the bar in 1849; and removed to Toledo in 1851. There he was engaged in the wholesale drug business till his election to Congress as a Republican in 1859. In this body he served continuously till March 3, 1869, being defeated for re-election to a fifth term. For eight

years he was chairman of the House Committee on Territories. He introduced the bill for the reconstruction of the Southern States, proposing that they should be governed as Territories till permitted by Congress to elect Senators and Representatives; a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in all the States where it existed. When the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, was before Congress, he was given charge of it in the House. Mr. Ashley opposed the dismemberment of Virginia and the creation of the State of West Virginia, as being unconstitutional, unnecessary, and indefensible even as a war measure. He introduced the resolutions that led to the impeachment of President Johnson. At the expiration of his fourth term in Congress he was appointed Governor of Montana, but for lack of harmony with the Administration he was removed in the following year. He returned to Toledo, became counsel for several railroad corporations, and was elected President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress by 14 votes.

Ayres, Anne, philanthropist, born in London, England, Jan. 3, 1816; died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1896. She acquired a liberal education, and on removing to New York city, in 1836, opened a private school. In 1845 she determined to consecrate herself to the charitable work of the Church, and within a few days she was ordained by Dr. Muhlenberg as the first member of the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Her first work was the establishment of a parish school on Sixth Avenue. When the cholera epidemic broke out, she became a daily visitor to the hospitals. She worked alone for eight years, and then the sisterhood gained a second member. For forty years she rendered the sisterhood a constant service in St. Luke's Hospital, the Church Industrial Colony at St. Johnsland, the two infirmaries established through her, and other activities of the Church.

Bacon, William Allen, missionary, born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1822; died in West Farms, N. Y., May 7, 1896. When seventeen years old he became a tract distributor among the sailors at Oswego, N. Y. In 1857 he removed to New York city, and for two years was connected with the work of the Five Points House of Industry and the Newsboys' Lodge. He then united with the Baptist Church and removed to Essex, Conn., where he performed missionary labor for five years, going thence to Beaufort, S. C. In 1866 he was appointed superintendent of the Detroit City Union Mission, where he remained nearly two years, retiring on account of failing health. After a brief pastorate in Fair Haven, Vt., he returned to New York city, was placed in charge of the Leonard Street Mission, and remained in service till within a few months of his death. He was also connected with the Baptist City Mission, on Third Avenue. He was alike successful in conducting mission work and in organizing Baptist missions and churches.

Baker, Charles Henry, naval officer, born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 16, 1831; died in Washington, D. C., May 6, 1896. He was appointed a third assistant engineer in the United States navy, Aug. 2, 1855; was promoted second assistant, July 21, 1858; first assistant, Aug. 2, 1859; and chief engineer, Oct. 29, 1861; and was retired Jan. 16, 1893. He was engaged in the capture of the Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, in 1856; served in the Paraguay expedition in 1858–'59; engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the operations on the York and James rivers, Virginia, in 1862; was captured while aiding in the medical relief of sick Confederates at City Point, Va., on May 19 of that year; and was confined at Salisbury, N. C., and Richmond, Va., for three months. After his release he served on the Examining Board till the latter part of 1863; was on special duty in the construction of machinery and iron vessels at Boston, 1863–'67; fleet engineer of the South Atlantic squadron, 1867–'69; on duty at the Naval Academy, 1873–'77; fleet engineer of the Asiatic station, 1877–'81; in charge of stores at the navy yard, Boston, 1881–'84; at the Washington Navy Yard, 1884–'87; fleet engineer of the European squadron, 1887–'89; and at the Norfolk Navy Yard and on special duty till his retirement.

Barlow, Francis Channing, military officer, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834; died in New York city, Jan. 11, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard in 1855; studied law and began practicing in New York city; and at the beginning of the civil war held an editorial place on the "Tribune." He enlisted as a private in the 12th New York Regiment, which was sent to the defense of Washington. At the end of his three months' term he had been promoted lieutenant, and on the return of his regiment he again volunteered, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 61st New York Volunteers. During the siege of Yorktown he was promoted colonel, and for distinguished services in the battle of Fair Oaks he was promoted brigadier general, Sept. 19, 1862. He was commended by his superior officers for the skillful manner in which he handled his command when the base of the army was changed from the Chickahominy to the James. Two days before his promotion to brigadier general he captured two sets of Confederate colors and 300 prisoners in the battle of Antietam; was severely wounded while leading a charge; and was carried from the field apparently dead. He returned to the field as soon as his physical condition would permit. At the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded a brigade in the 11th Corps, and was assigned to the duty of harassing the enemy under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, who were attempting a flank movement on the right of the National line. While commanding a division in the first day's fight at Gettysburg he was again severely wounded, and was taken prisoner. He was soon afterward exchanged, and was able to resume field duty in the following spring. At Spottsylvania Courthouse he was given command of the 1st division, 2d Corps, which formed the advance in the storming of the Confederate defenses that resulted in the capture of the works, 3,000 prisoners, and Gens. Johnson and Steuart. He took part in all the movements of the army of the Potomac in Gen. Grant's final campaign; was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee; and on the conclusion of peace was mustered out of the volunteer service with the rank of major general. Returning to New York city, he resumed law practice; was elected Secretary of State of New York in 1865; served till 1868; was United States marshal for the Southern District of New York in 1868–'69; and Attorney-General of New York in 1871–'73. While holding the last office he rendered invaluable aid in the prosecution of the Tweed ring, and on retiring from it he applied himself wholly to private practice.

Barnes, David Leonard, engineer, born in Smithfield, R. I., Aug. 23, 1858; died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1896. He was educated at Brown University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1879 he entered the machine shops of the Hinckley Locomotive Works, in Boston, whence he went to the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, in Providence. He remained in the latter place as chief draughtsman and mechanical engineer till 1887, and while there he was also employed as a consulting engineer. From Providence he went to Chicago, where he established his principal office, and

was consulting engineer in the erection and equipment of the Alley Elevated Railroad. Since 1888 he had had charge of the department of mechanical engineering in the "Railroad Gazette." His most important mechanical work in late years was the construction from original designs of standard electric locomotives. In his contributions to technical literature he made a specialty of railroad rolling stock and locomotive engineering. One of his most notable papers was on "The Distinctive Features and Advantages of American Locomotive Practice," contributed to the International Engineering Congress of 1893.

Barton, Robert M., jurist, born near Morristown, Tenn., June 20, 1820; died in Hill City, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1896. His parents were among the early settlers of the State, and their seven sons were educated for lawyers. In 1860 he was a member of the State Senate, and in that body, as well as in a canvass of the State, he opposed the secession movement. Subsequently and despite his protest he was elected a delegate to the secession convention. When Andrew Johnson became Governor of Tennessee he appointed Mr. Barton judge of the 2d Circuit Court of the State. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice; became general counsel for the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway Company; and removed to Chattanooga in 1878.

Beach, Alfred Ely, publisher and inventor, born in Springfield, Mass., in 1826; died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1896. He was a son of Moses Yale Beach, proprietor of the old New York "Sun"; was educated at Monson (Massachusetts) Academy; and acquired a practical knowledge of newspaper work in his father's establishment. In 1846, in conjunction with Orson D. Munn, a former classmate, he established the "Scientific American," and for nearly fifty years he was active in its editorial management and in the direction of the patent business connected with it. A natural taste for mechanics led him into the field of invention, and about 1852 he perfected a typewriting machine, which was operated at the Crystal Palace and American Institute exhibitions, and was awarded the Institute's gold medal as one of the most ingenious and important inventions of the day. Subsequently he invented the system of carrying letters from street lamp-posts directly to the central post office by means of underground pneumatic tubes, which is now in use between the main post office and the newspaper offices, and, in a modified form, in many of the great office buildings in New York city and elsewhere. In 1867 he exhibited at the American Institute a working model of a section of a pneumatic elevated railway, and the favor with which it was received induced him to plan a system of underground railways for New York. Under authority of the Legislature he began constructing a section under Broadway between Warren and Murray Streets in 1869, the excavation of the tunnel being carried on without interfering with surface traffic by means of a hydraulic shield of his own invention, which was afterward used in the construction of several notable railway tunnels in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Nothing more than the experimental section was ever constructed; but the Broadway tunnel was long a matter of popular and engineering interest. Mr. Beach was a man of large private benevolence, and conspicuous among his acts was the founding of the Beach Institute for Freedmen, at Savannah, Ga.

Beal, George Lafayette, military officer, born in Norway, Me., May 21, 1825; died there Dec. 11, 1896. At the beginning of the civil war he was captain of the Norway Light Infantry, and with his company was mustered into the 1st Maine Regiment for the three months' campaign. At the end of this term he volunteered for two years, and was commissioned colonel of the 19th Maine Infantry, which covered the retreat of Gen. Banks from Winchester to Williamsport, Va., and took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam. Col. Beal was severely wounded at Antietam; was mustered out with his regiment in May, 1863; again volunteered, and was made colonel of the 29th Maine Regiment. With this command he took part in the Red river and Shenandoah valley campaigns, and did much in the first to save the army under Gen. Banks in the battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., and in the second his brigade was the first to advance and break the enemy's lines at Cedar Creek, after Gen. Sheridan's arrival from Winchester. He was promoted brigadier general of volunteers on Nov. 30, 1864, for his services in the Red river campaign. In the early reconstruction days he was in command of the eastern district of South Carolina. He was mustered out of the service with the rank of brevet major general of volunteers on Jan. 15, 1866. Gen. Beal was adjutant general of Maine in 1880–'85 and State Treasurer in 1888–'94.

Bean, Nehemiah S., inventor, born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1818; died in Manchester, N. H., July 20, 1896. He was apprenticed to the machinist's trade; became overseer of the pattern room of the Amoskeag Company's machine shop in 1847, and superintendent of the locomotive department in 1850; and was superintendent of the Essex Manufacturing Company in Lawrence, Mass., in 1854–'57. During the winter of 1857–'58 he built his first steam fire engine, which he named the "Lawrence," and sold to the city of Boston. In 1859 he returned to the Amoskeag works in Manchester, to take the superintendence of the locomotive shops. The same year he built the "Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, No. 1," the first of a class of engines that are now in use in all parts of the world. The success of this engine led the company to make a contract with him for manufacturing under his patents, and for twenty years he superintended this work, turning out about 600 engines. Subsequently he and the Amoskeag Company sold out to the Manchester Locomotive Works.

Begole, Josiah W., merchant, born in Groveland, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1815; died in Flint, Mich., June 5, 1896. He acquired a public-school education, and on attaining his majority removed to what is now the city of Flint, Mich., but was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Besides aiding in building many of the first houses erected in the village, he taught school two winters, and from 1839 till 1856 was a farmer. In 1856 he was elected county treasurer, an office he held for eight years, and in 1863 engaged in lumbering. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and remained with it till after President Grant's second inauguration, when he became a Greenbacker. He was elected to the State Senate in 1871, and to Congress in 1872; and in 1882 was the successful fusion candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Belknap, Robert Lenox, philanthropist, born in New York city, July 23, 1848; died there March 13, 1896. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1869; entered a mercantile and manufacturing house immediately afterward; became Vice-President of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company in 1871, and Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in 1879; and subsequently organized and became president of the corporation that laid out the city of West Superior, Wis., in 1883. Mr. Belknap was widely known for his charitable and philanthropic work, and among the various interests to which he was deeply attached are the Presbyterian Hospital, American Bible So-

ciety, Princeton Theological Seminary, Lying-in Hospital, New York Sabbath Committee, Presbyterian Church in University Place, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent from 1880, and the Presbyterian Social Union.

Birdseye, Lucien, jurist, born in Pompey, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1821; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1841; studied law in Utica, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1844; and, after practicing in Albany till 1850, removed to Brooklyn. In 1856 he was appointed by Gov. Clark a justice of the Supreme Court of the 2d District, to fill an unexpired term, and in the following year he was defeated as the Republican candidate for the office for a full time. He then returned to private practice. One of his most interesting cases was for the foreclosure, in the courts of New Mexico and California, of the mortgage on the Maxwell tract of over 1,700,000 acres, granted by the Republic of Mexico to Messrs. Beaubien and Miranda in 1841, in which he was successful. Another was the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad litigation, which he brought to a successful close after fourteen years.

Blair, John B., painter and inventor, born near the boundary line of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in 1800; died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1896. He was educated at Yale, studied painting in Europe, and made two journeys around the world, sketching and painting specimens of bird life; and on his return to the United States was employed for many years as a portrait painter. The portrait of President Taylor, in the White House gallery in Washington, was from his brush. He was the first to paint great panorama in the United States, his first one showing the birds of the world. Subsequently he became widely known by his panoramas of the civil war. From early youth he exhibited much inventive skill, and among his accomplishments in this line were a bicycle made fifty years ago, quite similar to the safety wheels of to-day; the silk-bag gas balloon; and the rubber tips for lead pencils.

Bliss, George, banker, born in Northampton, Mass., in 1817; died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1896. He was brought up on a farm, and subsequently learned the dry-goods business in New Haven. In 1845 he removed to New York city and entered the establishment of S. B. Chittenden. Afterward he became a member of the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co. He continued in the dry-goods business till 1863, when he associated himself with Levi P. Morton in the banking business, under the firm name of Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., of London. He continued in this relation till his death. Mr. Bliss was officially identified with many important financial concerns and with large charitable enterprises. In life, he gave to his birthplace a beautiful church edifice, and erected a church for the poor on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., which cost upward of $100,000. He bequeathed to Yale University, $50,000; the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, $20,000; Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, $20,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, $10,000; New York Mission and Tract Society, $10,000; New York Protestant Episcopal City Missions Society, $10,000; Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $20,000; and the Old Woman's Home, Northampton, Mass., $10,000.

Block, Washee, Indian heroine, born on the Cheyenne Reservation, then in Indian Territory; died in Watonga, Oklahoma, in February, 1896. She married Philip Block, a German, about 1874. For nearly a quarter of a century she was one of the most conspicuous members of the Cheyenne tribe, and was a strong champion of every movement tending to improve the condition of the tribe. She early recognized the impending disintegration of tribal governments, and when the Federal authorities made overtures looking to the allotment of Indian lands in what is now known as old Oklahoma, the commissioners found in her a willing and valuable ally. Against the opposition of some of the most powerful chiefs, she succeeded in securing the signatures to the petition, and the success of the movement was largely due to her efforts. She had acquired the highest education in the eyes of an Indian, a thorough knowledge of Indian medicines, and would have become the medicine woman of the Cheyennes had she survived her mother, now believed to be over one hundred years old. "Washee" was a friend alike of the white man, the Government, and the Indian.

Bogan, Bernard, philanthropist, born in Lifford, Ireland, in 1820; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1896. He came to the United States with his brother Charles in 1843, and, settling in Newark, N. J., the brothers established a large bakery. In 1858 Bernard removed to Brooklyn and engaged in the same business. He was a charities commissioner in Brooklyn for several years. For over sixty years he was a teacher in Catholic Sunday schools. Soon after settling in Brooklyn he conceived the idea of establishing a newsboys' home in that city, and he raised $16,000 within two weeks and opened the St. Vincent Home. From this beginning newsboys' homes sprang up all over the country. His particular desire was the reclamation of homeless children from the life of the streets, and his love for boys especially was remarkable.

Bond, Elias, missionary, born in Hallowell, Me., in 1813; died in North Kohala, Hawaii, in August, 1896. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1840; and was one of the company of six volunteer missionaries of the American board who landed at Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1841. With his wife he was assigned to work in North Kohala, and he labored there for more than fifty years. He was one of the first missionaries to decline the support of the American Board and to rely on his own resources for his maintenance. Soon after his arrival he was appointed general school agent, a post he held till 1869. During this period a number of schoolhouses were built under his supervision, and a large stone meetinghouse at Iole, and in 1874 he founded the Kohala Girls' School. He labored for many years to secure from his friends financial aid and employment for the natives, who were rapidly removing to Honolulu in search of work, and in 1863 he succeeded in establishing a large sugar plantation. Twelve years passed before any profits were made, and it was only the opportune passage of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands in 1875 that saved the enterprise from ruin. The entire income from the plantation since that time has been applied to the promotion of religion and education in Hawaii as well as in foreign lands, and Mr. Bond's personal gifts in these directions exceeded $100,000.

Bootes, Levi Clark, military officer, born in the District of Columbia, in 1809; died in Washington, Del., April 18, 1896. He served as a private and sergeant in the army in Mexico from June 19, 1846, till July 25, 1848, and for gallantry was commissioned a brevet 2d lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, June 28, 1848. In the regular army he was promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1848; 1st lieutenant, June 9, 1853; captain, June 5, 1860; major of the 17th Infantry, Sept. 20, 1863; transferred to the 26th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866, and to the 20th Infantry, Dec. 15, 1870; lieutenant colonel of the 25th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1871; and was retired Oct. 7, 1874

During the civil war he was brevetted major July 1, 1862, for services in the battle of Malvern Hill; lieutenant colonel Dec. 13 following, for Fredericksburg; and colonel July 2, 1863, for Gettysburg. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Gaines's Mill, second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville, and in suppressing the draft riots in New York city in 1863. His field service was mostly as commander of the 6th Infantry.

Boreman, Arthur Ingraham, jurist, born in Waynesboro, Pa., July 24, 1823; died in Wheeling, W. Va., April 19, 1896. In early youth he accompanied his parents to West Virginia, where he acquired a common-school education, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar and settled in Parkersburg. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1855 till the outbreak of the civil war, and was a vigorous opponent of the secession movement. In June, 1861, he presided over the convention of Unionists of the northwestern counties of Virginia, at Wheeling, to form the new State of West Virginia, and in October following was elected a judge of the circuit court. On the admission of the new State into the Union, in 1863, he was elected its first Governor. He was re-elected twice, but resigned in his third term on being elected United States Senator for the term ending March 3, 1875. After this senatorial term he served for eight years as judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit Court.

Bourke, John Gregory, military officer, born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1846; died there June 8, 1896. He served as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry from Aug. 12, 1862, till July 5, 1865; was graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 3d United States Cavalry, June 15, 1869; and was promoted 1st lieutenant May 17, 1876, and captain June 26, 1882. In March, 1870, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. George Crook, and for several years was almost constantly engaged in campaigns against the Indians in Arizona, Montana, and elsewhere. He was brevetted captain and major Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at the Caves, Arizona, Dec. 28, 1872; in the campaign in Arizona in April, 1873; in the attack on Indians on Powder river, Montana, March 17, 1876; and in the action on Rosebud creek Montana, June 17, 1876; and was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry in action at Stone river, Tennessee, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863. While engaged in the Indian country he wrote several ethnological treatises, and his abilities in this line led Gen. Sheridan to detail him for special duty in Washington, where he performed much work for the Bureau of Ethnology and served as sergeant-at-arms of the Pan-American Congress. In 1892 he rejoined his regiment at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and for his success in suppressing armed violations of the neutrality laws on the Mexican border he was officially commended by the general of the army. He was detailed for special service in the Latin-American Department of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen in 1895. Shortly before his death he completed a year's service as President of the American Folklore Society. Capt. Bourke was a most unique character: courageous to recklessness, apparently fatigue proof, an enthusiastic student, a charming writer, and withal so modest that he declined the brevets of captain and major for his services against the Indians because he felt that he had done nothing to merit them. His last paper presented to the American Folklore Society was entitled "Notes on Some Arabic Survivals in the Language and Folk Usage of the Rio Grande Valley." Besides many contributions to scientific periodicals, he published "The Snake Dance of the Mouquis" (1884); "On the Border with Crook" (1886); "The Medicine Men of the Apaches" (1893); and "The Folk Food of the Rio Grande Valley and of Northern Mexico" (1895).

Bowen, Henry Chandler, editor and publisher, born in Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 11, 1813; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896. He was educated at the Woodstock Academy, and spent four years as a clerk in his father's store. In 1833 he went to New York city and found employment in the silk house of Arthur Tappan & Co. The Tappan brothers were well-known antislavery advocates, and their store was one of the many places marked for attack during the negro riots, and young Bowen aided in protecting the property. At the end of his five-years' engagement he went into the wholesale silk and dry-goods business with a fellow-clerk, Theodore McNamee. The young firm prospered till the panic of 1857, when it received of its creditors an extension, and Mr. McNamee retired. Mr. Bowen then formed a partnership with Samuel P. Holmes, and again prospered till the beginning of the civil war, when, through inability to make collections, the firm closed its business. On Dec. 7, 1848, the first issue of "The Independent" appeared, under the joint editorship of Leonard Bacon, Richard S. Storrs, Jr., Joseph P. Thompson, and Joshua Leavitt, and the proprietorship of Mr. Bowen, Mr. McNamee, Simeon B. Chittenden, Jonathan Hunt, and Seth B. Hunt. The paper was begun as a Congregational, antislavery organ; its proprietors were all engaged in mercantile business, with large Southern connections, and within a brief period the radical opinions expressed in it caused the proprietors to lose their trade in the South. The other owners gradually relinquished their interests in the paper, and it finally became the sole property of Mr. Bowen. On his retirement from mercantile business, in 1861, he applied himself to publishing the paper, and in six weeks brought it from a losing to a paying condition. Drs. Bacon, Storrs, and Thompson were succeeded in the editorship by Henry Ward Beecher, and he by Theodore Tilton, and on the retirement of the latter Mr. Bowen assumed the editorial as well as the business direction. In 1862 Mr. Bowen was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 3d New York District, which comprised the greater part of Brooklyn, and he held the office till removed by President Johnson because "The Independent" opposed his reconstruction policy. Mr. Bowen was one of the first members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Brooklyn, a founder of Plymouth Church, and for many years an ardent friend of Mr. Beecher. He retained his connection with Plymouth Church till the Tilton-Beecher trial, in 1875. Though on terms of extreme intimacy with both parties, Mr. Bowen was not called as a witness; but he was tried by a committee of the church on charges of having slandered the pastor, and was expelled from the society because he refused to divulge facts which, he confessed, had come to his knowledge. Mr. Bowen established a beautiful summer estate in Woodstock, known as Roseland Park, where for many years he gave Fourth-of-July celebrations, with many of the most eminent public men of the country as speakers. He bequeathed the reversion of $15,000 to Woodstock Academy and the same amount to the trustees of Roseland Park, and created a special trust of $10,000 for the maintenance of the park.

Brady, Matthew B., photographer, born in Warren County, N. Y., in 1823; died in New York city, Jan. 16, 1896. While studying to be a portrait painter, he became intimate with Samuel F. B. Morse, who was successfully following that art, and when Daguerre's invention was first made public

in the United States, in 1839, Morse became deeply interested in the discovery and induced Mr. Brady first to investigate, and then to adopt the new method of portraiture. Mr. Brady soon abandoned portrait painting wholly, opened a small gallery, and began making daguerreotypes, seeking his early sitters among the best-known men and women of the city. His success was encouraging from the start, people willingly paying him from $3 to $5 each for portraits. In 1851 he took a collection of his daguerreotypes to the London Exhibition, where he took the first prize, and afterward he made a tour of the art galleries of Europe. About 1855 he discarded the daguerreotype and began to make photographs. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Brady established a gallery in Washington, D. C., and perfected an elaborate plan for securing photographs of the principal scenes and actors in the struggle; and by the close of the war he had a collection of plates that had cost him over $100,000 and comprised historical points, battle scenes, and portraits of military, naval, and other public men. After the war several ineffectual attempts were made to induce Congress to purchase the collection, which Mr. Brady had kept intact. The War Department bought a considerable number, and Mr. Brady either gave away or sold privately the remainder. Several years ago he lost most of his property, became nearly blind, and was incapacitated by an accident.

Brimmer, Martin, philanthropist, born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 9, 1829; died there Jan. 14, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849; spent several years in foreign travel; and on his return read law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. His business life was almost wholly occupied with the care of a large estate left by his father, from whom he inherited the oldest building on Washington Street, the Old Corner Bookstore, at the corner of School Street. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1859–'61; a State Senator in 1864; and a presidential elector in 1876. As President of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and a member of the board created by statute to pass on the artistic suitability of public monuments to be erected hereafter in the city, he became distinguished as a connoisseur. He spent much time and money in archæological researches, was author of a work on "Egyptian Archæology," and had gathered an extensive collection of paintings and works of art. He bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after the death of his wife, half of his interest in the Old Corner Bookstore property; the Massachusetts General Hospital, $25,000; Harvard College, $50,000; Boston Children's Aid Society, $10,000; and the Museum of Fine Arts, the surplus of the half interest in the Bookstore property placed in trust for his wife.

Bristow, Benjamin Helm, lawyer, born in Elkton, Ky., June 20, 1832; died in New York city, June 22, 1896. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1851; was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1853; practiced with his father at Elkton till 1857; and then removed to Hopkinsville. At the beginning of the civil war he aided in raising the 25th Kentucky Regiment of National troops, which he accompanied to the field as lieutenant colonel. He took part in the capture of Fort Donelson; was wounded at Shiloh; and, returning home, helped to raise the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and soon afterward colonel. In 1863, while in the field and without his knowledge, he was elected to the Kentucky Senate, and, resigning his commission in the army, served in that body for two years. He then resumed law practice in Louisville. In 1865 he was appointed United States district attorney for Kentucky, and during his five-years' tenure of that office he gained a thorough familiarity with the operations of the whisky producers in that State. After vacating this office he formed a partnership with John M. Harlan, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court; but within a few months he was appointed Solicitor-General of the United States He resigned this office in 1872; was attorney of the Texas-Pacific Railroad for a short time, and then resumed practice in Louisville. In 1873 he was nominated by President Grant for Attorney-General of the United States, when the President desired that Attorney-General Williams should succeed the late Chief-Justice Chase; but neither nomination was confirmed. In June, 1874, the President appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and during the ensuing two years he was actively employed in disclosing and prosecuting the great Western whisky combination, which had its headquarters in St. Louis. This prosecution was made memorable because of the large number of persons high in office or influence connected with the combination, and because of President Grant's official injunction, "Let no guilty man escape." Secretary Bristow held the office for two years. His fearless assaults on the whisky ring gave him a wide reputation as a reformer, and he received 113 votes on the first ballot for the presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati in 1876. The same year he removed to New York city to practice. Mr. Bristow became general counsel of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad; President of the American Bar Association; Vice-President of the Bar Association of New York city; a founder of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; and counsel for the Westinghouse Electric Company in its many patent suits.

Bromley, Henry, missionary, born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 5, 1812; died in New York city, April 20, 1896. He was graduated at Madison (now Colgate) University in 1838; was ordained pastor of the Spring Hill Baptist Church, in Mansfield, Conn., soon afterward; and, after a pastorate of six years, was sent to Wisconsin by the Baptist Home Missionary Society. In 1847 he returned to Connecticut, in 1849 made a tour as a revivalist, and in 1851 visited Baptist churches throughout the State in behalf of the Literary Institute, in Suffolk. On the establishment of the Long Island Baptist Mission, in 1852, he was appointed to preach and organize mission stations in the central part of the island. He then founded the Colgate Mission in New York city; put the struggling Hamilton Avenue Mission in Brooklyn in a self-sustaining position; established a mission in the Gowanus district, which became the Greenwood Baptist Church and from which two churches and two flourishing missions have sprung; and founded missions at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street and at Windsor Terrace, New York. In 1857–'60 he founded three missions in New York city, two of which became churches, and the other the Howard Mission for Little Wanderers. Between 1861 and 1881 he labored with corresponding success in Jersey City, Orange, Montclair, Dover Plains, and elsewhere in New Jersey and in New York and Brooklyn, and in Philadelphia. In late years he was assistant pastor of the Greenwood Church.

Bunner, Henry Cuyler, editor, born in Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1855; died in Nutley, N. J., May 11, 1896. He received a public-school education in New York city, and took a clerkship in a commercial importing house. This occupation proved distasteful, and about 1873 he began writing for newspapers and became a member of the editorial staff of "The Arcadian." In 1877 the first number of the English edition of "Puck" was issued, with Mr. Bunner as assistant editor. Soon afterward he became editor, and he held the place till his death.

Mr. Bunner was an indefatigable worker, supervising the successive issues of "Puck," contributing special articles to it, writing stories for the magazines, and publishing several volumes of poetry and prose. Among his publications are: "A Woman of Honor" (1883); "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere" (1884); "The Midge" (1886); "The Story of a New York House" (1887); "Zadoc Pine, and Other Stories" (1891); "The Runaway Browns" (1892); "Rowen" (1892); "Made in France" (1893); "Short Sixes" (1894); and "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane" (1896). In collaboration with Brander Matthews he wrote "In Partnership" (1884), and for Marie Wainwright he wrote a play entitled "The Tower of Babel," which was produced in 1883.

Cabell, Edward Carrington, military officer, born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 5, 1816; died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1896. He received a classical and university education in his native State, read law, and in 1837 removed to the Territory of Florida and became a cotton planter. In 1845–'53 he was a Whig representative in Congress, and in his last term he secured an appropriation for the protection of Key West and the Tortugas. During the civil war he was a general officer in the Confederate army, and afterward he removed to St. Louis, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was author of a history of Florida.

Callaghan, Michael, clergyman, born in County Cavan, Ireland, about 1842; died in New York city, Feb. 10, 1896. He came to the United States in early youth: was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, and St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy; and was ordained in the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1869. After serving as a missionary in New York city, he received the rectorship of the Church of the Assumption in Peekskill, N. Y., in 1879; but his heart had been enlisted in missionary work, and his happiest hour was when he was appointed director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, founded for the protection of immigrant girls landing at New York. Within a short time he collected $43,000 in an attempt to clear the mission home of a mortgage of $16,000, the press and wealthy people, irrespective of religious faith, promoting his cause. In ten years more than 160,000 young women passed through the home, and more than 4,000 girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five found free shelter there.

Campbell, Loomis J., philologist, born in Oneonta, N. Y., in 1831; died there Nov. 6, 1896. He was a graduate of both Hamilton and Yale Colleges; was for many years at the head of the staff that, under the direction of President Porter of Yale, made the last revision of "Webster's International Dictionary"; and for many years was also editor of the "Farmers' Almanac." He was the author of a history of the United States and of the popular "Franklin Series," and edited a "Young Folks' Book of Poetry" and a "Handbook of Synonyms." He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College.

Cannon, Harriet Starr (known in religion as MOTHER HARRIET), philanthropist, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1822; died in Peekskill, N. Y., April 6, 1896. In early life she inherited a fortune and removed to New York city to devote herself to Church work. Her first service was in the newly established St. Luke's Hospital, and while there she entered the Protestant Episcopal Order of Deaconesses. On Feb. 2, 1865, she established the Anglican Order of St. Mary, which now has a large membership, with the mother house at Peekskill, and of this order she became the executive head.

Carpenter, George M., jurist, born on the island of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay, R. I., in 1844; died in Katwyk, Holland, July 31, 1896. He was graduated at Brown University in 1864; was for several years a reporter on the "Press" and the "Journal," both of Providence; and then became a court stenographer, studying law in the meantime. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership in Providence with his former preceptor. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the laws of the State, and soon afterward he was elected a judge of the State Supreme Court. On the advancement of Judge Colt to the circuit court, President Arthur appointed Judge Carpenter judge of the United States District Court of Rhode Island. Among the important cases heard by him were the trial of Dr. Azel Ames for alleged pension frauds, the still mysterious Wilson-Moen case, and the suit of the Government against the American Bell Telephone Company for annulment of the Berliner patent.

Carpenter, William, author, born in England in 1830; died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1, 1896. He learned the printer's trade, and worked for several publishers in London. He removed to Baltimore in 1879, and was afterward engaged in teaching stenography. In 1864 he first attracted attention by the publication of a poem entitled "The Earth not a Globe, by Common Sense." This work he soon followed with a prose version of his theories, entitled "Sir Isaac Newton's Theoretical Astronomy examined and refuted by Common Sense," which passed through many editions. He then published in rapid succession "Water not Convex: The Earth not a Globe"; "Bosh and Bunkum: Religious Arguments why the Earth is not Round"; and "Proctor's Planet Earth," a reply to Proctor's "Lessons in Elementary Astronomy." Some of his writings, through inability to secure a publisher, he printed, bound, and sold himself. Other publications were: "Something about Spiritualism"; "A Reply to Professor Airy's Ipswich Lectures to Workingmen"; "Mr. Lockyer's Logic"; "The Delusion of the Day"; "Carpenter's Folly," a small magazine, of which a few numbers were issued in 1887; and "Shorthand," another magazine, issued in 1893–'94. His theory, in brief, was that the earth is not a globe, but has a flat (circular?) form, revolving on a central axis with the sun stationary over the center. The equator was the center of the earth's surface, and the polar regions the outer edge. He attempted to defend his theory both on scientific and religious grounds.

Carter, Susan Nichols, educator, born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20, 1835; died in Arlington Heights, Mass., Aug. 8, 1896. She was a daughter of George Nichols, the American editor of Burke's works, and the second wife of Robert Carter, author of "A Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England." She was educated in Boston; studied art with William Hunt Vantine, in Boston, and Couture in Paris; and was principal of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union from 1872 till within a few weeks of her death. Mrs. Carter edited a series of art text-books; wrote articles on art and foreign travel for "The Century," "Scribner's Magazine," and other periodicals; and devoted her life to the art education of women.

Casey, Thomas Lincoln, military engineer, born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 10, 1831; died in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1896. He was the oldest son of Gen. Silas Casey, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852, standing first in his class. He entered the service as brevet 2d lieutenant, and was assigned to duty in connection with works of improvement in Delaware river and bay, whence he returned to the Academy as assistant instructor of practical engineering, and later as assistant professor of engineering. In 1860 he had command of a detachment of

engineers, and engaged in the construction of a wagon road from Vancouver, Wash., to Cowlitz river, Oregon, and the important duty of selecting surveying military reservations on Puget Sound. From duty as assistant engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., on the staff of the commanding general of the Department of Virginia, he was ordered in 1861 to that of superintending engineer of the permanent defenses and field fortifications on the coast of Maine. In 1864 he was on special duty with the North Atlantic squadron in the first expedition against Fort Fisher. Meanwhile he passed through the grades of lieutenant and captain and reached that of major. He was brevetted in March, 1865, lieutenant colonel and colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the civil war. In 1868 he was ordered to Washington and given charge of one of the principal departments in the office of the chief of engineers, in which place he remained until 1877, having, however, in 1873, been sent to Europe on professional services, and in 1874 he was made lieutenant colonel. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the erection of the State, War, and Navy buildings, of the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and of the Washington Aqueduct. The State Department building was completed in 1888, the State Department wing and a portion of the Navy Department wing having been erected before he took charge of it. He laid out the walks and drives of the White Lot, and built the pedestal for the statue of Gen. Thomas and the White House Conservatory, and later had charge of the construction of the Army Medical Museum and Library, the erection of the monument over the grave of President Jefferson, the one at Washington's headquarters in Newburg, N. Y., the one to mark the birthplace of Washington, and the Garfield statue and pedestal. In 1878 he was given charge of the completion of the Washington Monument, which had then been standing in an unfinished condition for a quarter of a century. The engineering problems connected with its completion were unique in magnitude and character. They consisted not only of the erection of the greater part of the marble and granite shaft, but of strengthening the foundations so as to render safe beyond question the entire shaft, weighing 32,000 tons, standing at that time. It was also necessary for Gen. Casey to construct a suitable terminal or pyramidion for the shaft, and this was successfully accomplished and the capstone placed in position Dec. 6, 1884. He was President of the Board of Engineers for fortification and other public works at New York from 1886 to July 6, 1888, when he was appointed brigadier general and chief of engineers, United States army. Gen. Casey was charged by act of Congress, in October, 1889, with the construction of the Congressional Library building, and in appreciation of his ability Congress continued him after retirement in charge of the work. In 1890 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and an officer of the Legion of Honor in France.

Caswell, Oliver, blind and deaf-mute, born in Connecticut, near Newport, R. I., in 1829; died there April 13, 1896. Excepting Laura Bridgman, he was the most widely known blind mute in the country. Early in life he was sent to the Perkins Institute for the Blind, in Boston, where he attracted the attention of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who undertook to educate him. With the assistance of Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe taught him to read and to converse with his fingers, and, becoming convinced that he had both the capacity and inclination to learn, placed him under the care of an expert instructor. When Charles Dickens visited the Perkins Institute Oliver was thirteen years old, and just beginning to show results of Dr. Howe's preliminary instruction. The novelist was particularly interested in the lad, and in his "American Notes" devoted many pages to his condition and the method of his education. The triple affliction was the result of an attack of scarlet fever when Oliver was a little over three years old.

Catlin, George Lynde, journalist, born on Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840; died in New York city, Dec. 14, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1860; enlisted in the 5th New York Volunteers in 1861; and subsequently served with the 101st New York Regiment, having the rank of lieutenant at the end of the war. On his return he became an editorial writer on the "Commercial Advertiser" of New York, and also wrote the "Personal" column for that paper. About 1877 he entered the United States consular service, in which he remained till about a year before his death, serving at La Rochelle, France, Limoges, Stuttgart, and Zurich. While in Europe he contributed verse to various periodicals and published anonymously a book entitled "Bietigheim," which purported to narrate the details of a battle fought at a place of that name between the armies of France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Turkey, and the United States on one side, and those of Germany, Russia, and Austria on the other. This work was in the nature of a prophecy, and it is said that the German authorities, after its publication, recognized the value of Bietigheim as a strategic point and fortified it. In 1888 he published "The Presidential Campaign of 1896," in which, among other events, he detailed the election of John W. Griggs as Governor of New Jersey in that year, which occurred. Mr. Catlin resided in Paterson, N. J., where he had served as President of the Board of Education and for many years as superintendent of a large Sunday school.

Chambers, Talbot Wilson, clergyman, born in Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 25, 1819; died in New York city, Feb. 3, 1896. He was graduated at Rutgers College; studied theology in the Reformed Church Seminary there and at Princeton College; was licensed to preach at Clinton, Miss., in 1838; and was pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Somerville, N. J., in 1839–'49. In the latter year he was installed one of the pastors of the Collegiate Dutch Church in New York city, and remained in association with the Middle Dutch Church congregation till his death. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College in 1853, and that of LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1885. He was the Vedder lecturer at New Brunswick in 1875; chairman of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society for many years; and a member of the Old Testament company of the American Bible Revision Committee. He published "The Noon Prayer Meeting in Fulton Street" (New York, 1857); "Memoir of Theodore Frelinghuysen" (1863); "Exposition of the Book of Zechariah" in "Lange's Commentary" (1874); "The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible" (Vedder lectures, 1875); and "Companion to the Revised Version of the Old Testament" (1885).

Child, Francis James, scholar, born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825; died there Sept. 11, 1896. He

was graduated at Harvard University in 1846. He was for a time tutor in mathematics at Harvard, and subsequently tutor in rhetoric and history. After some months of European travel and study he was made Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard in 1851, and he became Professor of English Literature there in 1876. He was, perhaps, the foremost American scholar in the department of Anglo-Saxon and early English literature, and his services to literature in the editorship of "English and Scottish Popular Ballads" (1883–'96) won instant and generous appreciation from all scholars. This was his principal work as editor, his other publication sas such including "Four Old Plays" (1848); "Poems of Sorrow and Comfort" (Boston, 1865); "English and Scottish Ballads (Boston, 1857–'59, 8 vols.; 1878, 4 vols.). He superintended the American issue of "The British Poets," and was also the editor of Spenser's works. He was well known to Harvard students for many years through his courses on Anglo-Saxon, Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and was held in most sincere esteem by his pupils. He lived a scholar's life in Cambridge, his chief recreation being the culture of roses, regarding which he was no mean authority, but he took a keen interest in general political issues and local municipal affairs, and never relapsed into the scholar's selfishness.

Claassen, Peter J., military officer, born in Arnheim, Holland, in 1831; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1896. He was graduated at the University of Heidelberg, and removed to New York when a young man and engaged in banking. At the outbreak of the civil war he aided in organizing the 9th New York Volunteers, with which he returned to the field as colonel and served till the close of the war, when he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers. On his return to New York he re-engaged in banking. After the failure of the Sixth National Bank, in 1890, Gen. Claassen was sentenced to State Prison for six years on charges made against him and several other directors but in 1893 he was pardoned by the President.

Claflin, Mary Bucklin, author, born in Hopkinton, Mass., in July, 1825; died in Whitinsville, Mass., June 13, 1896. She was for more than fifty years the wife of William Claflin, Governor of Massachusetts. She was a trustee of Wellesley College from its foundation and Boston University for eighteen years, a director in the North End Mission in Boston, and an active member of the Working Girls' Club. Her publications include "Brampton Sketches," depicting old New England country life; "Recollections of Whittier"; and "Under the Old Elms."

Cockerill, John A., journalist, born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1845; died in Cairo, Egypt, April 10, 1896. He learned the printer's trade in the office of "The Scion of Temperance," in Dayton; became one of the clerks of the Ohio Senate; joined Clement L. Vallandigham in editing and publishing the "Dayton Empire"; and afterward removed to Hamilton, Ohio, whence he was called by J. B. McCullagh to the Cincinnati "Enquirer." In the last office he rose from reporter to managing editor. During the Russo-Turkish War he was the special correspondent for the "Enquirer" with the Turkish army. On his return from Europe he was associated with Stilson Hutchins in establishing the Washington "Post," from which he soon retired, and was then successively editor of the Baltimore "Gazette," the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," the New York "World," the New York "Morning Advertiser," and the New York "Commercial Advertiser." In February, 1895, he was sent by the New York "Herald" as its correspondent to China and Japan, and wrote many letters concerning the war and the subsequent troubles in Formosa and Korea. He left Japan in January, 1896, after the Emperor had personally presented him with the decoration of the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure. While resting at Cairo and studying the new Anglo-Egyptian campaign he had a fatal stroke of apoplexy.

Coe, George Simmons, banker, born in Newport, R. I., March 27, 1817; died in Englewood, N. J., May 3, 1896. He acquired a common-school education, became a grocery clerk when fourteen years old and a bank messenger when eighteen, served six years in a New York banking house, and was appointed cashier of the American Exchange Bank in 1854. Within a few months he was elected vice-president and in 1860 president, and he held the last office till 1894, when failing health caused his retirement. Soon after the first battle of Bull Run Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, called a conference of bankers and capitalists at the house of John J. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York. The financial straits of the Government were fully discussed, and Mr. Coe suggested a plan of relief that was received with favor by all present. This, in brief, involved the uniting of the banks of the North by some organization that would combine them into an efficient and inseparable body for the purpose of advancing the capital of the country upon Government bonds in large amounts, and through their clearing-house facilities and other well-known expedients to distribute them in smaller sums among the people in a manner that would secure active co-operation among the members in this special work, while in all other respects each bank could pursue its independent business. A committee was appointed to formulate the plan, which was accepted and adopted by the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and within thirty days was in working order. So vast a responsibility had never before been attempted in the United States, and the assumption of it with such promptitude was without precedent. The capital of the banks thus associated aggregated $120,000,000, an amount greater than that of the Bank of England and the Bank of France combined, each of which institutions had been found sufficient for the extraordinary emergencies of their respective countries. Mr. Coe also conceived the idea of bringing together the banks and the newly established clearing house in such a way that they could report every day the amount of their coin reserve and liabilities. This scheme enabled banks having an excess of surplus to contribute a sufficient amount to the other banks to make the general condition equal. He also devised the system of clearing-house certificates, by which many panics have been averted or lessened in severity, suggesting the organization of a company of bank officers with authority to assist weak banks and to issue certificates of trust to them based upon the deposit of their assets. Mr. Coe was elected President of the National Banking Association in 1881, and was a founder of the Children's Aid Society and its treasurer till within a few weeks of his death.

Coffin, Charles Carleton, author, born in Boscawen, N. H., July 26, 1823; died in Brookline, Mass., March 2, 1896. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended the district school and studied in the Boscawen and Pembroke Academies; learned land surveying and was employed on railroad work in 1845–'48; and, after a brief period of farming, became a telegrapher. In 1852, on the introduction of the electric fire-alarm system in Boston, he sent out the first alarm after installing the plant. He began contributing to newspapers before reaching his majority, and from 1855 till 1860 held various places on the Boston "Journal," "Atlas," and "Traveler." At the outbreak of the

civil war he went to the front as the correspondent of the "Journal," and his letters, written over the signature of "Carleton," attracted much attention because of their clearness and vivid descriptions. In 1866 he was sent to Europe to report the war between Austria, Italy, and Prussia, and on its termination he reported the Paris Exposition of 1867, and then made a tour of the world, sending weekly letters to his paper. Since 1870 he had applied himself largely to authorship. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1884 and 1885, and to the State Senate in 1890. His publications include "The Great Commercial Prize" (1858); "Days and Nights on the Battlefield" (1864); "Following the Flag" and "Winning His Way" (1865); "Four Years of Fighting" (1866); "Our New Way Round the World" (1869); "The Seat of Empire" (1870); "Caleb Krinkle" (1875); "History of Boscawen" (1877); "Boys of '76" (1879); "Old Times in the Colonies" (1880); "Life of Garfield" (1880); "Building the Nation" (1883); "Drumbeat of the Nation" (1887); "Freedom Triumphant" (1891); "Abraham Lincoln" (1892); "Dan of Millbrook" (1894); and "Daughters of the Revolution and their Services—1769–1776" (1895).

Collins, Hiram, inventor, born in South Hampton, N. H., May 27, 1808; died in Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 15, 1896. He removed to Amesbury in early youth, and for many years worked in the mills there and in Boston. While milling he perfected several mechanical devices and invented the first continuous loom running machine for woolen mills. Subsequently he was engaged in dentistry and the jewelry business.

Colston, Raleigh Edward, military officer, born of Virginia parents in Paris, France, Oct. 31, 1825; died in Richmond, Va., July 29, 1896. He came to the United States in September, 1842; entered the Virginia Military Institute in the following year; and after graduation was Professor of French at the institute for ten years. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, and at its close entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt. In 1876 he was one of the officers selected to assist in reorganizing and equipping the Egyptian army. During his service with that army he was engaged in battles with the Abyssinians, and on resigning his post he was appointed by the Khedive a knight commander of the order of Osmanieh. After his return he held an appointment in one of the departments in Washington, D. C., till 1892, when paralysis forced his retirement.

Comegys, Cornelius, physician, born in Cherbourg, Kent County, Del., in 1816; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1896. He was a son of Gov. Cornelius P. Comegys and brother of United States Senator Joseph P. Comegys. After engaging unsuccessfully in business in Indiana, he studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He settled in Cincinnati, spent 1851 in special study in London and Paris; was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1852; and soon afterward resigned to become Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the new Miami Medical College, Oxford, Ohio. In 1857 the last institution was united with the Medical College of Ohio, and with the exception of 1860–'64 Dr. Comegys retained his chair till 1868. He also in 1857 became lecturer on clinical medicine in the Cincinnati Hospital, where he introduced important improvements. Dr. Comegys secured the organization of the University of Cincinnati in 1869; was a founder and president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; was active in developing the Cincinnati Public Library; and for many years was a director of the board of education of that city. He translated Renouard's "History of Medicine," and published medical papers, of which "The Pathology and Treatment of Phthisis" and "Cool Bathing in the Treatment of Entero-colitis" attracted special attention.

Cooke, Augustus Paul, naval officer, born in Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1836; died in Paris, France, Sept. 7, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1856; was promoted passed midshipman April 29, 1859; master, Sept. 5 following; lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1860; lieutenant commander, Aug. 11, 1862; commander, Aug. 15, 1870; and captain, Nov. 25, 1881; and was retired May 27, 1892. While serving on the steamer "Pinola" in the Western Gulf blockading squadron in 1862, he assisted in clearing obstructions in the Mississippi river below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and took part in the capture of those forts and of New Orleans. He was then transferred to the "Estrella," of the gunboat flotilla operating in the waters of Louisiana under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan. The latter was killed in an engagement with the Confederate gunboat "Cotton," on Jan. 14, 1863, and Cooke succeeded to the command of the flotilla. In April following, with 3 vessels, he destroyed the Confederate steamer "Queen of the West" and captured her crew in Grand lake, Louisiana, and also captured Fort Burton at Butte a la Rose, La., taking all the garrison prisoners. After the war he was on duty at the Naval Academy; commanded several practice, training, and receiving ships; was inspector of ordnance at the San Francisco Navy Yard and captain of the yard at the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards; and from Sept. 15, 1890, till his retirement was President of the Board of Inspection of Merchant Vessels at New York city.

Cooke, Julia Montague, missionary, born in Sunderland, Mass., Nov. 12, 1812; died in Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 12, 1896. In November, 1836, she married Amos S. Cooke, of Danbury, Conn., and in the following month they sailed on the bark "Mary Frazier" for Hawaii, to engage in missionary work under the auspices of the American Board. They arrived at Honolulu on April 10, 1837, and there organized a school for native children, which they carried on twelve years. She continued in active work till within a few years of her death, and survived her husband but a year.

Corbin, Austin, financier, born in Newport, N. H., July 11, 1827; died there June 4, 1896. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1849, removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1851, and engaged in the banking business in 1854. In 1863, on the passage of the national banking law, he organized what became the First National Bank of Davenport. His private banking house was the only institution of its kind in the city that withstood the panic of 1857, and he was equally successful with his national bank. While looking after these interests he was first drawn into railroad operations, and became President of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. In 1865 he removed to New York city, founded the Corbin Banking Company, and acquired interest after interest, till he became one of the foremost financiers in the city. One of his first operations was the purchase of 2½ miles of beach and 500 acres of barren waste on Coney Island and the development of the Manhattan Beach property. His next step was the acquisition of the Long Island Railroad and several smaller lines, which he consolidated and brought to a high state of service. In 1886 he took hold of the affairs of the Reading Railroad Company, then in default, and on Jan. 1, 1888, turned the property over to the stockholders in a solvent condition. Subsequently he was President of the New England Railroad Company, resigning in 1892. For several

years he had been deeply interested in a project for establishing a transatlantic steamship line to run from Fort Pond Bay, near the eastern end of Long Island, to Milford Haven, Wales. His summer estate in New Hampshire consisted of 25,000 acres around Newport, all mountain and valley, and was the largest game preserve in the United States. The last large project in which he was engaged was the settlement of nearly 1,000 Italians on a tract of about 10,000 acres in Arkansas in a bend of the Mississippi river, 700 of whom reached the place in December, 1895. He was killed by being thrown from his carriage.

Corson, Hiram, physician, born in Plymouth Township, Pa., Oct. 8, 1804; died there March 4, 1896. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and from that year till within a year of his death was engaged in the practice of medicine. Prior to the civil war he was an active abolitionist, and his life was frequently in peril because of his kindness and aid to fugitive slaves. He was the originator of the ice treatment for scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the pioneer in blood-letting for pneumonia. Dr. Corson was the author of several contributions to medical literature, particularly on scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Cox, George D., journalist, born in Burlington, N. J., in 1843; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1896. He removed to Philadelphia in boyhood; became a dramatic critic and editor, serving as such on most of the principal newspapers of that city; and for many years was employed as French translator by a local publishing house. His most notable work was "Edmond Dantes," which for a long time was generally believed to have been Dumas's own sequel to his "Count of Monte Cristo."

Coxe, Arthur Cleveland, second bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Western New York, born in Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818; died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1896. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. When a young man he returned to an older spelling of the family name. The Cox family removed to New York city in 1820, and in 1838 the son was graduated with honor at the University of the City of New York. The influence of some of his mother's relatives had attracted him to the Episcopal Church, much to the dissatisfaction of his father; and finding that he could not conscientiously become a minister in his father's communion, he entered the General Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1841. His literary tastes disclosed themselves early, and before his college days were over he had published a volume of verse—"Advent: A Mystery" (1837)—and two others, "Athwold: A Romaunt" and "Saint Jonathan: The Lay of a Scald," followed in 1838. The three books are in no way remarkable, but they show the early flowering of the poetic nature so strongly characteristic of Bishop Coxe throughout life. He possessed the soul of a poet, and under other circumstances it might have found more enduring expression. "Athanasion, and Other Poems" was published in 1842, "Halloween" in 1844, and "Saul: A Mystery" in 1845. In 1845, also, he published the volume by which he is likely to be held longest in remembrance—the widely known and much-loved "Christian Ballads." They display many of the best features of devotional verse, and are a distinct advance upon anything previously published by their author, and, while deeply penetrated with the religious spirit, are controlled by a delicate literary sense not always noted in religious lyrics. They are, moreover, tender in expression and musical throughout. Bishop Coxe practically abandoned the field of poesy soon after this, and "The Ladye Chace" (1877), a new edition of "Halloween," with "Lays Meditative and Devotional" in 1869, and "The Paschal Poems" (1889) include the remainder of his poems. He was ordained deacon June 27, 1841, and at once took charge of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, N. Y. On Sept. 25, 1842, he was admitted to priest's orders, and from 1843 to 1854 was rector of St. John's Church, at Hartford, Conn. In the latter year he became rector of Grace Church at Baltimore, exchanging that office for the rectorship of Calvary Church, New York city, in 1863. He had already risen to distinction in the Church at large, and having declined the bishopric of Texas in 1856, accepted that of Western New York in 1864, being consecrated assistant bishop at Geneva, Jan. 4, 1865, succeeding Bishop De Lancey on that prelate's death, on April 5 following. From his father he inherited an intense spirit of theological combativeness, which, though not infused with bitterness to any great extent, still sufficed to make the path of controversy sufficiently thorny for his opponents. In the earlier days of his ministry he had been classed with extreme High Churchmen, but in later life his attitude did not appear to so place him, and he even clung to one or two matters of detail supposed to characterize the opposite party. In point of fact, however, there was never any material change in his position, while in the Church itself there were very marked changes during his long career. His early sympathies had lain with the Oxford movement of his young manhood; but after the secession of Newman he no longer sympathized with it as a party, though still recognizing the truth of many of its positions—positions which the entire Church practically occupies at the present moment. His own standpoint is well shown in "The Criterion," which he published in 1866. The courage of his convictions was something which he never lacked at any period of his career. In 1850 he visited at Freiburg the noted divine Von Hirscher, who preceded Dr. Döllinger in the Old Catholic movement, and he issued a translation of Von Hirscher's "Sympathies of the Continent, or Proposals for a New Reformation." From that period he was always a stanch advocate of that movement and, as a natural consequence, an equally stanch foe of the Roman Church. In neither of these attitudes did he carry with him the sympathies of the entire Church, though the sincerity of his purposes was never doubted, and to many minds his ultra-Protestant vehemence expressed toward the Roman communion conveyed a far from pleasant impression of the prelate's capacity for tolerance and Christian charity. In 1867–'68 he published a series of papers on "Anglican Orders" in the "Union Chrétienne" at Paris, and in 1869 "An Open Letter to Pius IX" on the occasion of the convoking of the Vatican Council—a letter which was widely circulated in several languages, and certainly did not tend to the harmonizing of Christendom. He returned to the attack in 1872 with "L'Épiscopat de l'occident," and again in 1874 with "Catholics and Roman Catholics." He early took firm ground against any revision of the Scriptures, his "Apology for the Christian Bible" being issued

in 1854. The strength of his own position he never doubted, and perhaps it was mentally impossible for him to do so. In any case, he never retreated from ground once taken by him, however urgent the necessity for so doing might seem to others. In his extreme dislike (to call it by no harsher term) of the Roman Church, in his active opposition to Scripture revision, and in the various other ways in which Bishop Coxe set himself against the feelings and opinions of his age, the note of absolute sincerity was very firmly struck. If he fought the Roman Catholic Church with unflagging zeal for a whole life long, it was because he believed that Church to be a very citadel of error; if he opposed revision of the Scriptures, it was because he honestly feared such revision would weaken their hold upon men's minds; and all his other controversies were inspired by reasons that appeared to him equally unanswerable. In the general administration of his diocese, in matters affecting the Church at large, his course was marked by ability and judgment. When the wishes or needs of separate parishes or individual clergy came to be considered, he was more than once at fault. A naturally quick temper sometimes found an outlet in impatient expression; an imperious will now and then spurred him on to override opposition before examining the grounds of that opposition. Bishop Coxe was a man of great activity, and, in addition to the cares of a rapidly growing diocese, found time for a large amount of literary work both in the way of frequent contributions to periodicals and in published volumes. His latest important work was an American edition, with extensive additions and many notes, of the Edinburgh "Translation of the Ante-Nicene Fathers," a labor the extent of which can hardly be appreciated except by scholars. It appeared in 1885–'86. Of his many other works not already named, the following are the more important: "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty" (1855); "Impressions of England" (1856); "Thoughts on the Services" (1859); "Ritualism: A Pastoral Letter" (1867); "Moral Reforms with Remarks on Practical Religion" (1869); "Signs of the Times" (1870); "The Bible Rhyme" (1873); "Apollos, or the Way of God" (1873); "Covenant Prayers" (1875); "The Penitential" (1882); "Institutes of Christian History" (1887); "Holy Writ and Modern Thought" (1893).

Crisp, Charles Frederick, jurist, born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 24, 1845; died in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1896. His parents, who were Americans and active in the dramatic profession, were on a visit to England at the time of his birth. When he was a few months old they returned to the United States and settled in Georgia. He received a common-school education in Savannah and Macon; entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, and served till May 12, 1864, when he was taken prisoner; and on his release in June, 1865, began studying law in Americus, Ga. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar; in 1872 was appointed solicitor general of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit of Georgia; in 1873 was reappointed for a term of four years; in 1877 was appointed judge of the Superior Court of the same circuit; and in 1878 and 1880 was elected to the same office by the General Assembly. He resigned from the bench in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 3d District; was elected, and held his seat till his death. In 1891 and 1893 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeding Thomas B. Reed, who in turn succeeded him in 1895. On the organization of the 54th Congress, in December, 1895, he was appointed a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and on Rules. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the United States Senate, and within a week would have been elected. (See portrait in "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1891, page 242.)

Crouch, Frederick William Nicholls, composer, born in London, England, July 31, 1808; died in Portland, Me., Aug. 19, 1896. He was the son of a musician; received his first instruction in music from his mother; and began his professional career in the Royal Coburg Theater when nine years old. Subsequently he sang with several traveling opera and concert companies; took a course at the Royal Academy of Music; and became a violoncellist in the orchestra of Drury Lane Theater and a member of the Queen's private orchestra. In 1849 he made a musical tour of the United States, and his first notable appearance was at the opening of the Astor Opera House in New York city. From New York he went to Boston, and thence to Portland, Me., where he remained seven years and was director of the Sacred Philharmonic Society. Afterward he was musical director of St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D. C., and chorister of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va., besides engaging in teaching music in those cities and in lecturing. He served through the civil war in the Richmond Grays, and at its close, having lost all his property, books, music, and manuscript, he engaged in service as a gardener at Buckingham Courthouse. While so employed he was recognized by old army friends and was aided in establishing himself in Baltimore as a teacher. His compositions included "Zephyrs of Love"; "Swiss Song of Meeting"; "O'Donnel's Farewell"; "The Emigrant's Lament"; "Sing to me, Nora"; "Dermot Asthore"; "The Soldier's Grave"; "The Widow to her Child"; "Would I were with Thee"; "My Heart is like a Silent Lute"; "Twenty Years Ago"; "Her I Love"; and "Friendship." His best-known composition is "Kathleen Mavourneen," the melody of which he wrote while in London from words sent him by their author, Mrs. Crawford.

Dawson, Andrew Rayzina, military officer, born near Hayesville, Ohio, May 10, 1835; died in Deadwood, S. D., July 19, 1896. He was educated at New Wilmington (Pa.) College. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the 15th Ohio Infantry, and he served with it as 1st lieutenant in West Virginia during the three months' campaign. When the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service, he was elected to a captaincy, and subsequently was commissioned colonel of the 187th Ohio Infantry. He took part in every battle, skirmish, and march of the army, corps, division, or brigade to which his regiment was attached, from Philippi, W. Va., in June, 1861, till the surrender of the Confederates under Gen. Woford at Kingston, Ga., May 12, 1865; and was mustered out with the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, Jan. 20, 1866. After the war he went to Yankton, Dakota. In 1876 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue at Deadwood, and in the following year became clerk of the newly established United States district court there. He held this office four different times and was its incumbent at the time of his death.

De Fontaine, Felix, journalist, born in Boston, Mass., in 1832; died in Columbia, S. C., Dec. 11, 1896. He became a journalist, and when the civil war began he was living in South Carolina and furnished the North with the first account of the attack on Fort Sumter. He wrote war letters for the "Charleston Courier" from the principal battlefields. After the war he removed to New York and was connected with the "Herald" almost continuously till his death, besides corresponding for several other periodicals. He was author of a "Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens," "Gleanings from a Confederate Army Notebook," and "Birds of a Feather flock together." He began the publication of his war letters under the title of "Army Letters of Personne,

1861–1865, News from the Front," and was preparing a work on the "Missing Records of the Confederate Cabinet" from documents that came into his possession early in 1865.

De Forest, Henry Swift, educator, born in South Edmeston, N. Y., March 17, 1833; died in Talladega, Ala., Jan. 28, 1896. He entered Yale College in the class of 1857, and in July, 1858, while a student in the theological seminary, was appointed tutor in mathematics in Beloit College, where he remained two years. During a part of 1860 and 1861 he was a student in Union Theological Seminary, when he became a Latin tutor in Yale. In August, 1863, he was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church in New Haven, and was appointed chaplain of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers. He was mustered out of the service Dec. 21, 1865; became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1866; and was elected President of Talladega College in 1880, remaining there till his death.

Delano, Columbus, lawyer, born in Shoreham, Vt., June 5, 1809; died in Mount Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1896. When eight years old he removed with his parents to Mount Vernon, which was his home till his death. He received a public-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. His successful management of a case involving important legal questions and considerable property, gave him high standing at the bar and led to his election as prosecuting attorney of his county, despite adverse political conditions. After serving for three years he was re-elected, but refused a second term on account of a growing private practice, particularly in criminal law. In 1844 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and, taking his seat on Dec. 1, 1845, served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, advocated the claims for the largest measure of territory on the Oregon question against the settlement that finally prevailed, and voted against the declaration that "war existed by the act of Mexico." He was a candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor in 1848, and lost it by 2 votes. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention; in 1861 was appointed commissary general of Ohio; in 1862 missed the Republican nomination for United States Senator by a few votes; in 1863 was elected to the Legislature; and in 1864 was again a delegate to the national convention and was elected to Congress. In his second congressional term he was chairman of the Committee on Claims, and every bill reported by him became a law. He was re-elected in 1866 and became a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On March 5, 1869, President Grant appointed him commissioner of internal revenue, an office he held till Nov. 1, 1870, and during this period he reorganized the bureau and placed it on a better financial footing than it had ever had. He resigned to succeed Jacob D. Cox as Secretary of the Interior, and retained this portfolio till Oct. 1, 1875, at the request of the President, though he had tendered his resignation about a year before. He was a trustee of Kenyon College, for which he endowed the grammar school bearing his name.

Dodworth, Allen Thomas, musician, born in Sheffield, England, in 1821; died in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 12, 1896. He was the eldest son of Thomas Dodworth, a famous musician and bandmaster, who came to the United States in 1826 and formed the Dodworth Band. In this Allen first played the trombone and afterward the bugle, and the music of the band was principally composed by the father and Allen. The band became the foremost organization of its kind in the country, and was engaged on many notable civil and military occasions. Allen also became a fine violinist, took the first violin stands at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and in 1845 established his first dancing school. On the death of his father, Allen assumed the leadership of the band, and on his resignation was succeeded by his brother Harvey. Allen continued teaching dancing till about seven years ago, when he retired from active work, and had since lived in Pasadena. He was author of "Dancing and its Relation to Education and Social Life."

Dodworth, Thomas Jefferson, musician, born in New York city in 1830; died there May 8, 1896. He was the youngest of the Dodworth brothers (see preceding sketch), and became a member of the band. His brother Allen first conceived the idea of a band composed entirely of valve instruments, so that the time could be thrown back to the men marching, and when the Dodworths organized the first cornet band ever heard in New York, the father and three of his sons formed four of its original ten members.

Doe, Charles, jurist, born in Derry, N. H., April 4, 1830; died in Rollinsford, N. H., March 9, 1896. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1849; was admitted to the bar in 1852; served as solicitor of Strafford County for several years; and was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire in 1869. In the last office he served till the abolition of the court in 1874. Two years afterward he was appointed Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and continued in that office till his death. For a number of years he had presided at trial terms only in capital cases, or when some other member of the court was unable to be present.

Dorsey, Anna Hanson, author, born in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 12, 1815; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1896. She was a daughter of the Rev. William McKenney, and married Judge Owen Dorsey, of Baltimore, in 1837. Three years afterward she became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She began writing poems in girlhood, and at the time of her death had published more than thirty books, including dramas, poems, essays, and stories.

Ducat, Arthur C., civil engineer, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1841; died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1896. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company of sappers and miners for the National army. He was promoted major for gallantry at Paducah, and lieutenant colonel for Forts Henry and Donelson. He also served as inspector general of the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Rosecranz, and as inspector general of the Department of the Cumberland. After the war he became a fire insurance agent in Chicago.

Dudley, Lewis Joel, educator, born in Guilford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1815; died in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 27, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1838; was tutor in Latin and Greek there in 1840–'46; was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1847; and was admitted to the bar in 1848. The practice of law proving distasteful to him, he abandoned it and opened a classical school for boys at Northampton, which he conducted with marked success for fourteen years. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1864 and to the General Court in 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1873. A daughter, born a deaf-mute, awakened in him an interest in all children similarly afflicted, and when in 1867 application was made to the Legislature for a charter for a school for deaf-mutes to be established at Northampton by a gift of $50,000 by John Clarke, Mr. Dudley aided in securing the charter, and became one of the incorporators. The application had been opposed in the Legislature by friends of the sign system of deaf-mute instruction, who feared that the new institution would adopt the articulation plan. On securing the charter, the incorporators

decided to install the articulation system; Mr. Clarke paid the $50,000, and, dying two years afterward, bequeathed to the institution $265,000; and Mr. Dudley was chosen president of the school, which was named the Clarke Institute for Deaf-mutes. The great achievement of Mr. Dudley's life was his work for the deaf-mute, which ended only with his death. He caused the authorities to remove the Clarke Institute from the list of charitable institutions, and to make it a part of the educational system of the State and free to all; and through his persistent efforts the American Educational Association in 1886 decided to drop the word "dumb" in the familiar phrase "deaf and dumb," and to recognize such pupils as deaf children.

Eaton, Wyatt, artist, born in Phillipsburg, Quebec, Canada, May 6, 1849; died in Newport, R. I., June 7, 1896. He began studying art at the National Academy of Design, New York city, when eighteen years old, subsequently took up painting with Joseph Orion Eaton, and in 1872 went to Europe, where he spent some time in the studios of James A. Whistler, in London, and Gérôme, in Paris, and with Millet in Barbizon. His early work included figure subjects, landscapes, and portraits. In 1874 he exhibited in the Paris Salon "Reverie," and in 1876 "Harvesters at Rest," both of which pictures were also exhibited at the Universal Exposition of 1878. He returned to the United States in 1876, opened a studio in New York city, became a teacher in the life and antique classes at Cooper Institute, and was a founder and afterward secretary and president of the Society of American Artists. After he settled in New York his work was almost wholly in portraiture, his subjects being persons well known in literary, artistic, educational, and social circles. Among these were Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, and Holmes.

Echols, John, lawyer, born near Staunton, Va., in 1823; died in Louisville, Ky., May 24, 1896. He studied law with his father and practiced it successfully till the beginning of the civil war. After serving in the Virginia Secession Convention, he aided in organizing the Virginia troops, and took the field as lieutenant colonel of the 27th Virginia Infantry, which was attached to Jackson's brigade. For gallantry at Manassas he was promoted colonel, and he remained with his regiment till the battle of Kernstown, in March, 1862, in which he was severely wounded. After his recovery he was promoted brigadier general and assigned to duty in Western Virginia. In 1863 he was detached from active command. He resumed the practice of law at Staunton after the war; established a national bank there, and became its president; was elected to the Legislature in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881; and was a presidential elector in 1880. In 1868 he was elected a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, with which he was actively identified till his death. He was also Vice-President of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad; a founder, builder, and Vice-President of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Road; and was Vice-President of the Kentucky Central.

Eddy, Daniel Clark, clergyman, born in Salem, Mass., May 21, 1823; died in Cottage City, Mass., July 26, 1696. He was received into the Baptist Church in 1842; was graduated at the New Hampton (N. H.) Theological Institution in 1845; and was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lowell, Mass., from 1846 till 1856. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and though he had had no experience in presiding over a deliberative assembly, he was chosen Speaker. He was called to the Harvard Street Church, in Boston, Mass., in 1856; the Tabernacle Church, in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1862; the Baldwin Place Church, in Boston, in 1864; and subsequently to churches in Fall River, Boston, and Hyde Park, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He received the degree of D. D. from Madison University in 1856. In 1876 he was the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Eddy wrote a large number of books, some of which had an extended circulation. They included "Young Man's Friend" (1st series, Lowell, 1849; 2d series, Boston, 1859); "The Burman Apostle" (Lowell, 1850); "Europa" (1851); "The Percy Family" (5 vols., 1852); "Walter's Tour in the East" (6 vols., Boston, 1861); "Heroines of the Missionary Enterprise" (1854); "Angel Whispers" (Lowell, 1853); "City Side" (1854); "Young Woman's Friend" (1855); and "Waiting at the Cross" (Boston, 1859).

Edgerton, Alonzo J., jurist, born in Rome, N. Y., June 7, 1827; died in Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 9, 1896. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1850; studied law and was admitted to the bar; and removed to Dodge County, Minn., to practice in 1855. In 1858–'60 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1862 entered the National army as a captain in the 10th Minnesota Infantry. He was promoted colonel of the 65th United States Colored Infantry in 1864, brevetted brigadier general in 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1867. While serving with his last command at Baton Rouge, La., he was also provost marshal. In 1871–'74 he was State Railroad Commissioner; in 1876 a Republican presidential elector; in 1877–'78 a State Senator; and in 1878 was appointed a regent of the State University. When, in March, 1881, President Garfield appointed United States Senator William Windom Secretary of the Treasury, Gov. Pillsbury appointed Gen. Edgerton to succeed Mr. Windom till the Legislature elected a successor, Mr. Windom resigned the office of Secretary in November following, and was elected his own successor in the Senate, Gen. Edgerton withdrawing from the contest for the permanent seat in Mr. Windom's favor. In the following month President Arthur appointed Gen. Edgerton Chief Justice of the Territory of Dakota. He was president of both Constitutional Conventions of South Dakota, and an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate from the new State under the constitutions of 1885–'86 and 1889. In the last year President Harrison appointed him judge of the United States District Court for South Dakota. He was the author of "Railroad Laws of Minnesota" (1872).

English, William Hayden, capitalist, born in Lexington, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822; died in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7, 1896. He received a collegiate education and studied law. In 1843 he was elected clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives; in 1850, clerk of the State Constitutional Convention; and in 1852, Speaker of the first Legislature under the new Constitution, and also a member of Congress. To the last body he was thrice re-elected, serving till 1861 and holding the chairmanship of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. While in Congress he became a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. His most distinguished service in Congress was performed as a member of the Committee on Territories and in connection with the contention over the admission of Kansas, in which he opposed the policy of his own party. From the Committee of Conference Mr. English reported what was known as the "English bill," which provided that the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution be referred back to the people of Kansas. This was adopted, and Kansas voted against admission under that Constitution. Mr. English, while willing to make concessions to the South, was stanchly opposed to secession, and

warned the Southern members that the North would never follow them in such a movement, and that he and his constituents would "keep step to the music of the Union." At the close of his fourth term in Congress, he retired to private life. In 1863 he organized the First National Bank in Indianapolis, and was its president from its organization till 1877. During this period he also became identified with numerous railroad interests, and acquired a large fortune. In 1880 he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Hancock. Mr. English was President of the Indiana Historical Society for many years; published an historical and biographical work on the Constitution and lawmakers of his State (1887); and bequeathed funds to the society for the completion and publication of a "History of Indiana," which he had undertaken.

Eunson, Robert Groat, engineer, born in the Orkney Islands about 1806; died in New York city, May 30, 1896. He studied engineering in Edinburgh, Scotland, and about 1831 removed to New York city, where he resided almost continuously till his death. While in Edinburgh he acquired the training that fitted him for his later work as an expert in the construction of marine engines. He made the model of the "Monitor" from Capt. Ericsson's rough drawings, was consulting engineer in its construction, and with its engineer arranged the machinery in it. Mr. Eunson invented many devices and improvements that are now seen in marine engines, including improved surface condensers, cut-offs, couplings, and governor valves.

Ewing, Thomas, lawyer, born in Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1829; died in New York city, Jan. 21, 1896. He was the second son of United States Senator Thomas Ewing, and was graduated at Brown University in 1854, and at the Cincinnati Law School in 1855. Prior to going to college he was private secretary to President Taylor for about a year. In 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., to practice, and there was successful in his profession and became a conspicuous Republican leader. He was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention in 1858, Kansas delegate to the Peace Conference in 1860, and Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1861–'62. In September, 1862, he resigned the office of Chief Justice and organized the 11th Kansas infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel. He commanded his regiment in the battles of Fort Wayne and Kane Hill, and a brigade at Prairie Grove, and was promoted brigadier general for gallantry in the last battle, March 13, 1863. During 1863 and 1864 he was at various times in command of Kansas, western Missouri, and the St. Louis district. At Pilot Knob, Sept. 28, 1864, with only 1,000 men, he checked the invasion of Missouri by withstanding repeated assaults by the Confederates under Gen. Sterling Price. At the close of the war he was brevetted major general of volunteers for meritorious services. He practiced law in Washington, D. C., till 1871, then returned to Lancaster; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1873 and 1874, and was elected to Congress in 1876 and 1878. In that body he prepared the bill for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, opposed the employment of Federal troops at the polls, and advocated the remonetization of silver and the retention of the greenbacks. He withdrew from the Republican party in 1868. He was defeated for United States Senator in 1878, and for Governor of Ohio in 1879, both times as the Democratic candidate. Since 1882 he had practiced law in New York city.

Fairchild, Lucius, military officer, born in Kent, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1831; died in Madison, Wis., May 23, 1896. He studied at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., and when fifteen years old he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, settling in Madison. Three years afterward he joined a party bound for the newly discovered gold field in California, and with an ox team crossed the plains. He there spent six years working in and about the mines, and was elected a delegate to a convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. In 1855 he returned to Madison without having materially improved his financial condition, and studied law. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the National service as a captain in the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, and at the expiration of the three months' term he was, in August, 1861, commissioned a captain in the 16th Regiment of the regular army, and major of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry. After accepting both appointments he was the first regular army officer who was given leave to serve in the volunteer army. His Wisconsin regiment was attached to the famous "Iron Brigade," and at the battle of Bull Run he commanded both the 2d and 7th Regiments. In August, 1862, he was promoted colonel of the 2d Regiment, and at the battle of Antietam in the following month he left a sick bed to take command, and lost more than half of his regiment. At Gettysburg he lost his left arm while leading a charge, and on Oct. 19, 1863, he was promoted brigadier general. In the following month he was elected Secretary of State of Wisconsin, and resigned his commission in the army. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1865, 1867, and 1869, the only Governor of that State who served more than two terms. During his tenure of office he was a founder of the State Board of Charities and Reform. In 1872 he was appointed United States consul at Liverpool, whence he was transferred to the post of consul general at Paris in 1878. After two years' service in Paris he was made United States minister to Spain, resigning the office and returning to Madison in 1882. In 1883 he was President of the International Exposition of Railway Appliances in Chicago; in 1886 was elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1894 commander-in-chief of the military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Felch, Alpheus, jurist, born in Limerick, Me., Sept. 28, 1806; died in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 13, 1896. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, and admitted to the bar in Bangor in 1830; removed to Monroe, Mich., in 1833, and had resided at Ann Arbor since 1843. In 1835–'37 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature; in 1838–'39 was one of the State bank commissioners, and was conspicuous in exposing frauds under the banking law; in 1842 was Auditor General of the State for a short time, and in 1842–'46 was a judge of the State Supreme Court. While on the bench he was elected Governor of the State, and before the expiration of his term of office he was elected United States Senator. He served in the Senate from 1847 till 1853, and during the greater part of that time he was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. At the expiration of his term he was appointed a member of the commission to settle Spanish and Mexican claims under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and of this body he was chosen president. The commission spent three years in the work, and its reports, which contained many novel and important deci-

sions, filled 40 large volumes. Judge Felch afterward engaged in private practice till 1873, and from 1879 till 1883 was Professor of Law in the University of Michigan.

Ferris, George W., engineer, born in Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 14, 1859; died in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 22, 1896. He passed his early life and was educated in Carson City, Nev., and San Francisco, Cal.; was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1881; and was first employed in locating mines and railroads in West Virginia. Subsequently he became an engineer in a bridge-building company in Louisville, Ky. In 1892 he was sent to Pittsburg, Pa., to inspect the structural work for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge at Henderson, Ky. While on this duty he conceived the idea of the gigantic revolving wheel, which was one of the great mechanical attractions of the World's Columbian Exposition. On the completion of his bridge work he retired from the Louisville company, organized the mechanical engineering firm of G. W. Ferris & Co., and, despite the opposition of his partners, constructed the wheel in Pittsburg and superintended its erection in Chicago. The wheel had a capacity of over 1,000 passengers, and during the Exposition many thousands of persons made the revolution in it without accident.

Ferry, Thomas White, legislator, born in Mackinac, Mich., June 1, 1827; died in Grand Haven, Mich, Oct. 14, 1896. He acquired large wealth in lumbering, milling, and mercantile business. In 1850 he was elected to the State House of Representatives, where he served six years, and in 1856 to the State Senate. In 1864, 1866, 1868, and 1870 he was elected to Congress from the 4th Michigan District, but did not take his seat in the fourth term, having been subsequently elected to the United States Senate. He entered the Senate March 4, 1871, and served till March 3, 1883, being defeated for a third term by Thomas W. Palmer. While in the Senate, as chairman of the Committee on Rules, he reported a reclassification and revision of the rules of that body, which were adopted unanimously and without amendment; and he was a member of the special committee that framed the resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875. He was elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate on March 9 and 19 and Dec. 20, 1875; March 5, 1877; Feb. 26 and April 17, 1878; and March 3, 1879. On the death of Vice-President Wilson, Nov. 22, 1875, he became acting Vice-President. He presided at the impeachment trial of Gen. William W. Belknap, the Secretary of War, in 1876, and over the 16 joint meetings of Congress during the electoral count of 1876–'77. On the expiration of his last term he spent several years in travel.

Field, Kate, author and lecturer, born in St. Louis, Mo., about 1840; died in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 19, 1896. She was a daughter of Joseph M. Field, an Englishman, who became an actor, dramatist, critic, and theatrical manager in the United States. The daughter was educated in Massachusetts; was sent to Europe for a finishing course when sixteen years old; and while traveling in Sicily was seized by brigands and held till her family and friends paid a large ransom. Subsequently she made several trips abroad, and became a correspondent of the New York "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press," and Chicago "Tribune." She acquired a fine musical education in Europe, with a view of becoming a *cantatrice*, but was prevented by a sudden loss of her voice. She then applied herself to literature, and on the recovery of her voice to lecturing. With several friends she bought John Brown's farm in the Adirondacks to rescue his body, buried there, from oblivion, and this gave her material for her first lecture. In 1874 she appeared at Booth's Theater, New
"Peg Woffington"; then starred with
Raymond; and subsequently gave song, da
recitation entertainments. On her next
England she organized a benefit for the
peare Memorial at Stratford, opened the
Theater, and sang in a concert with Si
Benedict, Charles Santley, and Antoinette
Returning to the United States, she bro
her successful musical monologue "Eyes ar
In 1882 she organized and became manag
Co-operative Dress Association, which
failure. Afterward she lectured on Mo
and other topics till 1890, when she establi
periodical "Kate Field's Washington" at
tional capital, which was discontinued a sh
before her death. Her publications includ
chette's Diary" (New York, 1868); "Adel
tori" (1868): a comedy, "Mad on Purpose
"Pen Photographs from Charles Dickens
ings" (Boston, 1868); "Haphazard" (187
Days in Spain" (1875); and a "History
Telephone" (London, 1878).

Fitzgibbon, Mary Irene (known in re
"Sister Irene"), philanthropist, born in
England, May 12, 1823; died in New Y
Aug. 14, 1896. She accompanied her pa
New York city when young. On Jan. 15,
was received into the community of the S
Charity at Mount St. Vincent, and in the f
year was sent as a novice to work with th
having charge of St. Peter's School, in
Street, and the benevolent activities of th
As a result of the executive ability here sh
was appointed superior of this community
and held the place till called to inaugurate
tinctive work of her life. In those days it
tomary for policemen to take charge of w
foundlings till they could be sent to Bl
Island, there to be cared for by the paup
few of such unfortunates survived their
In the spring of 1869 Archbishop (afterwar
nal) McCloskey urged the Mother Superio
Sisters of Charity in the archdiocese, Moth
Jerome, to undertake the work of provi
foundlings. She selected 3 sisters for the n
sion and placed the entire enterprise in c
Sister Irene. With funds aggregating $
Irene began her work. She made a stud
operations of such asylums in Europe an
few cities in the United States in which t
been established; then organized a society
table women, who quickly raised sufficient
to rent and furnish a temporary home;
Oct. 11 following the New York Foundli
lum was formally opened. Within a m
children were being cared for, and within
the asylum was removed to larger quarte
Legislature in 1870 authorized the city t
the asylum a site and to appropriate $100
a building, on condition that an equal
should be raised by private subscription
was soon accomplished through the en
Sister Irene. A fair yielded $71,500, two r
by Augustin Daly $15,000, and a lecture
uel S. Cox, $10,000, and there were ma
ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. Then th
ings were begun on the site given by the
block between Third and Lexington Ave
Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, a
increased in number till they now cover th
block and represent an outlay of over $1
The asylum has given shelter to over 28,00
lings and provided for upward of 6,000
mothers. Besides having full charge of t
tution from its inception till her death, Sis
raised $350,000 with which she establishe

ton Hospital for Incurables, at Spuyten Duyvil, which has accommodations for over 300 patients, and is free to the poor of New York city.

Flanders, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, born in Bristol, N. H., Jan. 26, 1816; died near New Orleans, La., March 13, 1896. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, and in the following year removed to New Orleans, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1862 he was compelled to leave the city because of his strong Union sentiments, but on its capture he returned and was made city treasurer by the Federal authorities. While holding this office he was elected to Congress as a Unionist, and served through the few last days of the session that ended March 4, 1863. In that year he was appointed supervising agent of the United States Treasury Department for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, and he held the office till 1866. For six months in 1867 he was military Governor of Louisiana. He was Mayor of New Orleans in 1870–'73, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States there in 1873–'85.

Ford, Austin E., journalist, born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1857; died in New York city, Sept. 17, 1896. He received a collegiate education, and in 1874 became associated with his uncle, Patrick Ford, publisher of "The Irish World," of New York city. During the ensuing twenty-one years he was employed as managing editor of "The Irish World," editor of "The New York Freeman's Journal," and contributor to cyclopædias, reviews, and syndicate publications, and also engaged in the publishing business. His political career began in 1882, when he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress. Two years afterward, at the request of James G. Blaine, he opened the Republican presidential campaign in New York by presiding at the Chickering Hall meeting of young men about to cast their first votes for President. In the same campaign he was a leader in the revolt of Irish voters from Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Blaine. He organized the public welcome to Mr. Blaine on his arrival at New York from Europe in 1888; was one of the speakers at the Congress of Religions in Chicago in 1893; was a second time defeated for Congress in 1894; and had been a Fire Commissioner of New York city since May, 1894.

Foster, John Young, journalist, born in Clinton, N. J., June 19, 1831; died in Newark, N. J., Nov. 13, 1896. He received a common-school education; removed to Somerville in 1846 and there learned the printer's trade, and since 1853 had lived in Newark. In the last year he secured a place on the "Daily Mercury," which he left to become a reporter on the New York "Evening Post," and subsequently was editor of the "New York Mail." He was editor of the "Drawer" in "Harper's Monthly" in the early part of the civil war, and resigned to become chief editorial writer on the Newark "Daily Advertiser." After the war he was editor for several years of the Newark "Evening Courier," and since 1879 he had been editor of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." For twenty-five years he was secretary of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey, and he had held the same office on the National Committee. He was a forcible writer, an effective public speaker, and a man of exceptional executive ability. From the outbreak of the civil war till his death he was widely noted as a speaker on patriotic, political, temperance, religious, and literary topics. He compiled, "New Jersey in the Rebellion" (1867).

Fowler, Edward B., military officer, born in New York city in 1827; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1896. He received a public-school education, and when eighteen year old formed a military organization known as the "Union Blues," which became a part of the 14th Regiment of New York Militia in 1847, when he was given a lieutenant's commission. When the regiment volunteered for the civil war he went with it as lieutenant colonel, and after the first battle of Bull Run he succeeded to the command. He was engaged in 22 battles and skirmishes, in all of which he was in command either of the regiment or the brigade to which it was attached. At the second Bull Run he was seriously wounded, and again at Gettysburg, where he rendered services for which he was brevetted brigadier general. He was mustered out of the service June 6, 1864. In boyhood Gen. Fowler showed a fondness for mathematics, and his whole business life was spent in work based thereon.

Fowler, Lorenzo Niles, phrenologist, born in Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y., June 23, 1811; died in West Orange, N. J., Sept. 2, 1896. He was a younger brother of Orson Squire Fowler, the phrenologist; was educated at Amherst College, and in 1835 was associated with his brother in opening an office in New York city for the development of the new science, and, in the following year, in writing and publishing "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied." In 1838 the brothers established the "American Phrenological Journal," published first in Philadelphia and afterward in New York city, from which they both retired in 1863. In the last year Lorenzo settled in London, England, where he resided till a month before his death, when he returned to the United States. Before going to London he had lectured extensively on phrenology. He was author of a "Synopsis of Phrenology and Physiology" (1844); "Marriage: Its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages" (1846); and "Lectures on Man."

Fraser, Robert, actor, born in New York city in 1842; died there Aug. 4, 1896. He was of Irish parentage, and from early boyhood exhibited traits that made him popular. His first theatrical experience was as a scenic artist. He first went on the stage as a minstrel end man, and subsequently was understudy for George Fox, the actor and pantomimist. For many years he arranged the Christmas pantomimes at Carncross & Dixie's house in Philadelphia, and took the leading part in the performances. He was also popular as a stage manager, especially when large operas or unusual spectacular pieces were to be produced. Mr. Fraser was author of the plays "Heinrich Hudson," "Little Puck," and "Starlight," among others, and of many short stories in current periodicals.

Frazar, Douglas, military officer, born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1836; died in Somerville, Mass., Feb. 20, 1896. He received a private-school education in Boston; went on a four-years' voyage round the world before the mast, and when twenty-one years old, as captain, took the bark "Maryland," fitted out for him by his father, from Boston to China. On his arrival in 1859 he became junior partner in the house of Frazar & Company. He was present at the capture of Pekin by the allied French and English forces in 1860. In the early part of the civil war he returned home. He went to New York, took part in suppressing the draft riots, and was commissioned major of the 13th New York Cavalry. Subsequently he was commissioned colonel of a South Carolina colored regiment, and at the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers. Soon afterward he was sent on a special mission to the freedmen in Virginia, where he spent two years in establishing schools and otherwise assisting the colored people. He was city auditor of Somerville in 1872–'86. Gen. Frazar contributed to periodicals, published in book form "The Log of the 'Maryland,'" "Perseverance Island," and "Practical Boat Sailing."

Frazee, Laurence Fisher, inventor, born in New Brunswick, N. J., May 22, 1813; died in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 10, 1896. He learned the jewelry business, and was carrying it on for himself when the great tornado that struck New Brunswick on June 19, 1835, demolished his store and ruined him. Soon afterward he entered the employment of the New Brunswick Steamboat and Transportation Company, and remained with its successors, the Camden and Amboy and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies till his death, excepting during the civil war, when he commanded the Government transport "Massachusetts," which ran between Fort Monroe and points on James river. During his marine career he invented and perfected appliances of much value, including a stern paddle wheel for canal boats, a lifeboat, a life raft that was adopted by the United States Government, a safety gangplank, the lifeboat davits now used on ocean steamships and on ferryboats, and the safety gates in use on ferryboats.

Fuller, Andrew S., horticulturist, born in Utica, N. Y., in 1828; died near Ridgewood, N. J., May 4, 1896. He unwillingly learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who declared that the boy was daft on bugs and plants, and when about nineteen years old he accompanied the family to Milwaukee, Wis. On the death of his father, five years afterward, Andrew married, built several small greenhouses, and, giving himself up to his favorite pursuit, soon became known as an authority on new varieties of plants. His reputation attracted the attention of William Prince, the nurseryman of Flushing, N. Y., who engaged him to take charge of his extensive greenhouses. In 1857 Mr. Fuller removed to Brooklyn, engaged in grape growing, and produced several new varieties and improved others, notably the Delaware. About this time he began to write on agricultural and horticultural subjects for "The Weekly Tribune," and subsequently he was the agricultural editor of the "New York Weekly Sun" for twenty-six years. He published "Strawberry Culture," "The Grape Culturist," "Small Fruits," "Forestry," "The Propagation of Plants," and had in the press "Nut Culture."

Fuller, Levi K., manufacturer, born in Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 24, 1841; died in Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 10, 1896. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Windham County, Vermont, where he learned telegraphy and the printer's trade. When sixteen years old he won a prize at a county fair for a steam engine of his own construction. Soon afterward he settled in Boston, where he served an apprenticeship as a machinist, working at night as a telegrapher, and also taking a course of study in science. In 1860 he returned to Brattleboro and entered the Estey Organ Works as machinist and mechanical engineer. Subsequently he established a plant of his own for the manufacture of woodworking and other machinery. In April, 1866, he became a member of the firm of J. Estey & Co., taking charge of the manufacturing department. He took out more than 100 patents. His achievement in securing the adoption of the international pitch for musical instruments was pronounced by William Steinway "one of the most important in the annals of musical history." He was elected a State Senator in 1880; Lieutenant Governor of Vermont in 1886; and Governor in 1892.

Furness, William Henry, clergyman, born in Boston, Mass., April 20, 1802; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1896. He was the oldest living graduate of Boston Latin School, of Harvard College (1820), and of the Harvard Divinity School (1823). At the time of his death he was pastor emeritus of the First Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, of which he was the active pastor from 1825 till 1875. Harvard College gave him the degree of D. D. in 1847, and Columbia College that of Doctor of Letters in 1887. Among the most intimate friends of his childhood was Ralph Waldo Emerson, and in later years, especially during the abolition movement, of which he was a most intense advocate, were Lucretia Mott, Charles Sumner, and William Lloyd Garrison. He was a speaker at the great antislavery meeting in New York city in 1850, and witnessed the Rynders riot that resulted from it. On Dec. 2, 1859, the day of John Brown's execution, he took part in a public prayer meeting held in Philadelphia, and afterward went with several others to the railroad station when Brown's body was brought from the gallows by Gen. Tyndale and James M. McKim. Because of his outspoken sentiments during this period, his church was more than once in peril from mob violence. In a Fourth of July oration in 1860 he pointed out the benefits to be derived from the abolition of slavery, and anticipated the celebration of the nation's centennial over a free land. Among his publications were: "Remarks on the Four Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Jesus and his Biographers" (1838); "Domestic Worship," a volume of prayers (1842); "A History of Jesus" (1850); "Discourses" (1855); "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth" (1859); "The Veil partly lifted and Jesus becoming Visible" (1864); "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels" (1868); "Jesus" (1871); "The Power of Spirit manifest in Jesus of Nazareth" (1877); "The Story of the Resurrection told once more" (1885); and "Verses: Translations and Hymns" (1886). His translations from the German included Schubert's "Mirror of Nature" (1849), "Gems of German Verse" (1851), and "Julius and other Tales" (1856); Schenkel's "Characterbild Jesu" (1866); and Schiller's "Song of the Bell."

Fyffe, Joseph, naval officer, born in Ohio, July 26, 1832; died in Pierce, Neb., Feb. 25, 1896. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy Sept. 9, 1847; became passed midshipman June 15, 1854; master, Sept. 16, 1855; lieutenant on the following day; lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Dec. 2, 1867; captain, Jan. 13, 1879; commodore, Feb. 28, 1890; and rear admiral, July 10, 1894; and was retired July 20 following. He was on sea service for eighteen years and eleven months, and on shore or other duty for sixteen years and one month. His first duty was on board the bomb vessel "Stromboli" of the home squadron, after which he served for two years on the sloop "Yorktown" off the coast of Africa against the slave traders. In 1853–'54 he was on duty at the United States Naval Academy; in 1856–'57 was with the Brazil squadron; in 1857–'59 was on the "Germantown" in the East India squadron; and in 1863–'65 served on the steam frigate "Minnesota," the flagship of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Under this last assignment he took part in the destruction of the Confederate blockade runner "Hebe" and beach works near Fort Fisher, N. C., in August, 1863; in the destruction of the blockade runner "Ranger" and the engagement with infantry below Fort Caswell, N. C., in January, 1864; and in the engagement with Confederate batteries on James river in May and June, 1864, and January, 1865. After the war he was at the Boston Navy Yard, 1867; on the "Oneida," in the Asiatic squadron, 1868–'69; commanded the "Centaur," North Atlantic fleet, 1869–'70; in charge of the niter depot, Malden, Mass., 1871–'72; commanded the "Monocacy," Asiatic station, 1875–'78; the receiving ships "St. Louis," 1879–'80, and "Franklin," 1880–'82; and the "Pensacola," on the Pacific station, 1882–

'83; and was commandant of the Boston Navy Yard 1885–'88 and 1893–'94, and of the New London Naval Station, 1891–'93.

Gamewell, John N., inventor, born in Marlboro County, N. C., in 1822; died in Hackensack, N. J., July 19, 1896. In early life he was interested in the development of telegraphy. Before the civil war he went to Boston, and there perfected and patented the telegraphic fire-alarm system that bears his name and is now in general use. At the beginning of the war he was installing his fire-alarm system in Charleston, S. C. The Confederate Government confiscated his patents and sold them. He was then engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder in Columbia, S. C., till the occupation of the city by the National army. After the war he returned to the North, and after long litigation secured possession of his patents, which yielded him a large fortune.

Garrett, Robert, capitalist, born in Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1847; died in Deer Park, Md., July 29, 1896. He was the eldest son of John Wark Garrett, for nearly thirty years President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1867. After leaving college he entered the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, and in 1871 became President of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. In 1875 his father placed him in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of which he became third vice-president in 1879, first vice-president in 1881, and president, on the death of his father, in 1884. Under his management the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system was established; the railroad line was extended to Philadelphia at large cost and despite intense opposition; an express system covering all points on the railroad was put into operation; and the railroad secured an entrance into New York city and acquired the Staten Island Rapid Transit system. He also organized a company to manufacture and operate parlor cars in opposition to the two corporations then controlling that branch of the railroad business of the country. These enterprises made such a drain on the resources of the company that it soon found itself in financial difficulty. In the hope of saving the property, Mr. Garrett went to Europe to sell $10,000,000 of securities, and while he was abroad his associates in the management sold the telegraph and express systems. He resigned the presidency of the railroad on Oct. 12, 1887, and set out on a tour of the world for his health, but was called home in July, 1888, by the drowning of his brother. His mental affliction is believed to have originated in the shock caused by the sudden death of William H. Vanderbilt on Dec. 8, 1885. Mr. Garrett was having a conference with Mr. Vanderbilt on railroad business in the home of the latter when Mr. Vanderbilt was attacked with apoplexy and died in Mr. Garrett's arms before aid could be summoned. Mr. Garrett was interested in numerous financial, educational, and charitable institutions.

Gast, John, lithographer, born in Berlin, Germany, in 1841; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 26, 1896. When he was but a few months old his parents removed to St. Louis, Mo., whence he returned to Berlin to complete his education. After taking a full course at the Royal Academy, he rejoined the family in St. Louis and organized a lithographic company. Three years afterward he sold out his interest and went to Paris, where he studied the chromo art with Thürwanger. On his return he settled in New York city. Subsequently he became one of the founders of "The Daily Graphic," one of the chief features of which was the series of illustrations produced by a special process of his invention. On the suspension of this journal he organized a lithographic house, which is now one of the largest in the country. He remained with this company for five years; then sold out his interest; and founded a photochrome company, which used several processes of his invention. He held seven patents on processes for lithographing, the most important of which is known as the three-color process.

Gaunt, Percival, composer, born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852; died in Palenville, Catskills, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1896. He was employed for several years as a writer of topical songs by Frank McKee, and subsequently as musical director by the theatrical firm of Hoyt & Thomas, afterward Hoyt & McKee. His most notable composition was the music of "A Trip to Chinatown," in which was the original song, "The Bowery," which brought him a handsome sum of money. The words and music of "The Bowery," as well as of his "Push dem Clouds away" and "Love me Little, Love me Long," had a large sale. He was also associated with Charles Hoyt in composing the words and music of "Reuben and Cynthia," "The Widow," "Out for a Racket," and other popular songs. It was estimated that the three first songs mentioned yielded him $35,000.

Gibbon, John, military officer, born near Holmesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827; died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1896. He was graduated at West Point, and appointed a brevet 2d lieutenant in the 3d Artillery July 1, 1847; was promoted 2d lieutenant 4th Artillery Sept. 13 following; 1st lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1850; captain, Nov. 2, 1859; colonel 36th Infantry July 28, 1866; transferred to 7th Infantry March 15, 1869; and brigadier general July 10, 1885; and was retired April 20, 1891. In the volunteer service he was commissioned a brigadier general May 2, 1862, and promoted major general June 7, 1864. During the civil war he was brevetted major, United States army, Sept. 17, 1862, for services at Antietam; lieutenant colonel, Dec. 13 following for Fredericksburg; colonel, July 4, 1863, for Gettysburg; and brigadier general and major general, March 13, 1865, for Spottsylvania and the capture of Petersburg. In the Mexican War he served in the artillery at the city of Mexico and Toluca; in 1854–'57 was instructor in artillery at the Military Academy; and in 1856–'59 was quartermaster there. He was chief of artillery in Gen. McDowell's division from Oct. 29, 1861, till May 2, 1862; commanded a brigade through the campaigns in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania in 1862–'63; and was severely wounded at Gettysburg, where he commanded the 2d Army Corps. On his recovery in 1864 he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and in the siege and battles at Petersburg he commanded the 24th Army Corps, and distinguished himself in the assaults of the last two days. He was one of the commissioners to carry into effect the stipulations for Gen. Lee's surrender. After the war he was superintendent of the general recruiting service in New York city, 1873; commanded the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876, and in the action at Big Hole Pass, Mont., with the Nez Perces Indians, 1877; and, by direction of the President, had charge of the measures to suppress the riots against the Chinese in Washington Territory in 1885. At the time of his retirement he was in command of the Department of California. Gen. Gibbon was author of "The Artillerist's Manual" (New York, 1859), of a prize essay on "Our Indian Question," and of articles on military and Indian affairs in periodicals.

Gibson, William Hamilton, artist and author, born in Sandy Hook, Conn., the country home of his parents, Oct. 5, 1850; died in Washington, Conn., July 16, 1896. The spirit of eager inquiry and the constant sympathy with Nature which gained for

Mr. Gibson in later life his wide popularity as an artist-naturalist, writer, and lecturer were shown in his boyhood. He was a pupil at the "Gunnery" school in Washington, Conn., directed by a master who wisely encouraged the individual bent of his scholars, and sought to turn childish curiosity into beneficial channels instead of following a policy of insistence upon routine. As a child Mr. Gibson was keenly interested in the plant and insect life about him, and he also showed a talent for drawing. Later, he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where his taste for drawing was more systematically developed. His education, so far as schools were concerned, was interrupted by the failure and sudden death of his father, a Wall Street broker, and the necessity for self-support. For a time he was employed by an insurance company, but the work was uncongenial and he gave it up, contrary to the advice of his friends, in order that he might devote himself to the particular branch of art which interested him most. This was the drawing of flowers and insects. His predilection for Nature subjects was not that of the artist pure and simple. It was not a question of color and form alone with him, but rather the attraction of identifying and illustrating the various apt and beautiful phases of the anatomy and physiology of plant life. For a time his aims were not appreciated. He met with rebuffs and disappointments, and the earlier essays which were actually published were naturally of minor consequence. His first work for the public was a short illustrated article upon the interior construction of the butternut, published in 1870, and a little later he contributed articles to the "Youth's Companion," "St. Nicholas," and "Scribner's Magazine." He gained a temporary connection with the "American Agriculturist" and "Hearth and Home." He found it necessary to accompany his pictures with some lines of explanation. This was at the request of editors, who perceived the primarily analytic and informing quality of his pictorial work. It must not be understood that he was content with simply an external, accurate, general representation. Everything in Nature was to him an organism to be studied in all its minutest parts. The intense, healthy curiosity which led him as a boy to spend hours on the ground watching the habits of tiny insects became in later life a spirit of alert inquiry in which the scientist's close scrutiny of causes and effects, of the origin and purposes of habits or phenomena, existed conjointly with a vivid æsthetic appreciation of the beauty of the adaptation of special forms to special purposes, and the artistic value of Nature's work in miniature. The diffusion of seeds, methods of fertilization, the various stages in the growth of a fern, the habits of the bee—whatever the subject might be that engaged his immediate attention, it was followed up with an enthusiasm and a command of expression with both pen and pencil that imparted to his work a peculiar value. It is probably safe to say that the general public came to know Mr. Gibson's work through the medium of "Harper's Magazine," although his connection with the magazine had been preceded by much miscellaneous work, not only for the periodicals which we have mentioned, but also for Appletons' "American Cyclopædia" and "Picturesque America" and other publications. Meantime he studied art and literary expression and the influence of his application was seen in work which made itself felt in "Harper's Magazine" in the early eighties. His first book was "Camp Life in the Woods and the Tricks of Trapping and Trap-making" (1876). In 1882 he published his "Pastoral Days: or, Memories of a New England Year," an illustrated cycle of the seasons, which was followed in 1883 by his "Highways and Byways: or, Saunterings in New England." Like others, this book was made up of collected magazine articles, and their character is indicated by such titles as "Along the Road," "The Squirrel's Highway," and "Among our Footprints." His "Happy Hunting Grounds" was published in 1887; "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine" (1890); "Sharp Eyes" (1891); "Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms" (1895). He also edited "The Master of the Gunnery" (1885). Among the more important books for which Mr. Gibson furnished illustrations only were Mr. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story," "The Heart of the White Mountains," an edition of Longfellow, and other collections of poems, and a work upon "The New South," by Mr. C. D. Warner and others associated with the Harper publications. In obtaining the material for this book Mr. Gibson traveled in Lousiana alone over 2,000 miles, exploring bayous and cypress swamps and studying Acadian and Creole life as well. From this trip he brought back some 600 negatives and many well-filled sketch and notebooks. His photographs and sketches, made at various times, must have mounted high into the thousands. They served as memoranda and material. The final pictures which the public saw were rarely drawn direct from Nature, in accordance with his belief that actual contact with the outdoor subject hampered the imagination in completing the picture. As a rule, Mr. Gibson made his drawings first in accordance with some special line of thought and then wrote his text to accompany them. In some respects Mr. Gibson was a happy example of American versatility. He was a popular lecturer, an excellent amateur photographer, a very apt illustrator, either of his own books or the writings of others, a painter of water colors, agreeable in theme and color, and a skillful maker of books. His ingenuity showed itself in apparatus which he devised for his lectures to show the cross fertilization of plants, and his tact in the arrangement of his illustrations commends itself to every one familiar with his books. In the broadest sense his paintings, charming as they usually were, are not to be regarded as peculiarly significant from the painter's point of view. His love of picturesqueness was sometimes too much in evidence. In his paintings, and often in his drawings also, there is a care for details and for "prettiness" which leaves a certain effect of littleness, but in another sense Mr. Gibson's work was far more valuable than that of many a greater artist. He was a most successful popularizer of Nature study. He was not an expositor of the Huxley school, as it is unnecessary to say, but, in a way like Gilbert White, of Selborne, he followed and noted the phenomena of the fauna and flora about him, and he made these phenomena interesting to his unobservant fellows. He constantly pointed the way to Nature study, by showing the interest, the surprises, the curious features awaiting those willing to give a little thought to familiar things. In the course of his career there came about certain changes in methods of education which were intended to utilize and direct youthful curiosity and to encourage habits of observation,

and undoubtedly Mr. Gibson's work has had an effect upon teachers and upon some pupils, and thus indirectly has had an educational influence. The work which he did was wholesome and stimulating. Not a scientist himself, in the exact meaning of the phrase, he did more to encourage certain branches of popular science than the majority of specialists. His earnestness, enthusiasm, and tireless energy, and his charm of expression with pen, pencil, and brush invested his life work with a personal distinction of an unusual kind. Mr. Gibson's winter home was in Brooklyn, and his summers were spent in Washington, Conn. He was a member of the American Water-color Society, the Century Association, and the Authors Club.

Gile, George Washington, military officer, born in Bethlehem, N. H., in 1829; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1896. He removed to Philadelphia in youth, and in the civil war entered the National service as a lieutenant in the 22d Pennsylvania Infantry. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 45th United States Infantry; on Feb. 4, 1868, was promoted captain; in 1869 was placed on the unassigned list on the reorganization of the army; and on Dec. 15, 1870, was retired on account of disability resulting from wounds received in the service. He was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant colonel in the regular army, and colonel and brigadier general of volunteers on March 2, 1867, and was retired with the full rank of colonel in the regular army.

Gillam, Bernard, caricaturist, born in Banbury, England, in October, 1856; died in Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan 19, 1896. He came to the United States with his parents in 1866; was educated at Williamsburg, N. Y.; became a clerk in a lawyer's office; and began making drawings for illustrated periodicals in 1876. For two or three years he contributed drawings to "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," "Harper's Weekly," and the "New York Graphic"; and then engaged in portrait painting, his first subject being Henry Ward Beecher. He was employed for several years as cartoonist on "Puck." On the establishment of "Judge" he joined its art staff, subsequently became a part owner of the paper, and remained with it till his death, applying himself chiefly to cartoons on political subjects.

Goddard, Farley Brewer, Egyptologist, born in Malden, Mass., in 1858; died in Eastman, Ga., March 18, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1881, distinguishing himself particularly in Latin and Greek studies, and was appointed a tutor there in those branches. Within a year his delicate constitution broke down, and he retired to the mountain region of Monadnock, where he applied himself to archæological study. About ten years ago the managers of the Egyptian Exploration Fund in London offered to make a place among their agents in Egypt for an American scholar, and Mr. Goddard was selected. He went to Paris in 1887, and joined Prof. Flinders Petrie and the other English and Continental explorers in Egypt. He worked there for two years, and then returned to resume his place at Harvard. His health again gave way, and he sought his former Monadnock retreat, where he remained till January, 1896, when his physicians ordered him to the pine belt of Georgia. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard in 1883; was co-author of several textbooks; and had gathered much material on the archæology of the Rameses and Pharaohs.

Goode, George Brown, naturalist, born in New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851; died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1896. His parents settled near Amenia, N. Y., in 1857, where the boy grew to maturity and developed a fondness for natural history. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1870, and then studied under the elder Agassiz. Early in 1871 he returned to Middletown to take charge of the natural-history collection of the museum. In 1873 he became an assistant in the United States Fish Commission, and thereafter, until 1880, he was regularly a member of one of the summer parties. During 1877–'78 he was statistical expert for the Department of State in the Fisheries Arbitration Commission of the United States and Great Britain held in Halifax, N. S., and in 1879 he was given charge of the investigation of the fisheries for the tenth census. In 1873 he also became regularly connected with the scientific staff of the United States National Museum, and for a time received as his only compensation specimens of natural history, which he in turn presented to the museum in Middletown, where he retained his connection until 1877. From assistant curator he advanced by steps to the office of assistant director, and in 1887 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum, which office he held until his death. His monographs "Museums of the Future" (1890) and "Principles of Museum Administration" (1895), together with his "Annual Reports" as director of the National Museum, are accepted as authorities. He was intrusted by Secretary Bayard with the installation of the Smithsonian exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, and he served as United States commissioner to the fisheries exhibitions that were held in Berlin in 1880 and London in 1883. Dr. Goode represented the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum on the Government boards at the minor exhibitions held in New Orleans (1884), in Cincinnati (1888), in Louisville (1888), and more recently in Atlanta (1895), and he was associated in the management of the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago during 1893, for which he prepared the plan of classification. He was also a commissioner to the Columbian Historical Exposition held in Madrid, Spain, during the winter months of 1892–'93, and after the death of the commissioner general he acted in that capacity. In recognition of his services at the various expositions he received a bronze medal in Berlin and a gold one in London, where his installation was recognized as "the only thing done in the true spirit of modern science." The Spanish Government conferred on him the decoration of the Order of Isabella the Catholic with the grade of commander. From his boyhood he was interested in genealogy and history. His fondness for the former subject is shown in his "Virginia Cousins" (Richmond, 1886). Of similar nature was his editorship of the "Alumni Record of Wesleyan University." His papers "The Beginnings of Natural History in America" (1886), "The Beginnings of American Science" (1889), "The Origin of the National, Scientific, and Educational Institutions of the United States" (1890), gained for him the reputation of being the historian of American science. He was one of the founders of the American Historical Society. His bibliography includes over 400 titles of scientific, historical, and museum papers, contributed to proceedings of societies and periodicals, and the following volumes: "Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas" (Washington, 1876); "Classification of the Collection to illustrate the Animal Resources of the United States" (1876); "Catalogue of the Collection to illustrate the Animal Resources and Fisheries of the United States exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876 by the Smithsonian Institution and United States National Museum" (1879); "The Nature and Economic History of the American Menhaden" (1879); "American

Fisheries—History of the Menhaden" (New York, 1880); "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States" (7 volumes, Washington, 1884–'87); "American Fishes: A Popular Treatise upon the Game and Food Fishes of North America" (New York, 1888); "the text of "Game Fishes of the United States," with S. A. Kilbourne's plates (1879–'81); and with Tarleton H. Bean "Oceanic Ichthyology" (1896). The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Indiana University, and that of LL. D. by Wesleyan University. Dr. Goode was chosen a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1888.

Goodyear, Charles, inventor, born in Germantown, Pa., in 1832; died in New York city, May 22, 1896. He was the grandson of Amasa Goodyear, the inventor of spring-steel hayforks, and son of Charles Goodyear, inventor of the process for vulcanizing India rubber. He received a public-school education in New Haven, Conn., and spent his early life working with his father and selling rights to manufacture rubber goods under the patents secured by him. On the death of his father, in 1860, he took charge of the estate and business, and soon afterward patented a device for sewing soles on shoes by the lock stitch. The first company to manufacture machinery for shoemaking under this patent was organized in New York city. Now there are several in the United States, Canada, and in Europe, and the machines are in universal use.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, astronomer, born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1824; died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1896. He was able to read when he was three years of age, and when he was ten he delivered an entertaining lecture on electricity, written by himself and illustrated with a complete and neatly constructed electrical machine of his own manufacture. He prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, where he took high rank, receiving at one time five prizes, among which was the Franklin gold medal. In 1844 he was graduated at Harvard, where among his classmates were Dr. John C. Dalton and Francis Parkman. For a year he taught in the Roxbury Latin School. From 1845 to 1848 he was in Europe, studying at the observatories in Greenwich, Paris, Berlin, Göttingen, Altona, and Gotha, and he received in 1848 the degree of Ph. D. from Göttingen. On his return to the United States he established "The Astronomical Journal" in November, 1849, published it largely at his own expense until 1861, and resumed the publication in 1885. In 1852 he was appointed to the charge of the longitude determinations of the Coast Survey, which service he organized and developed until his retirement in 1867. In 1859 he published his discussion of the places and proper motions of circumpolar stars for use as standards in the Coast Survey. These as revised by him in 1861, together with his similar list of clock stars, were adopted as the standards for the "American Ephemeris." In 1866 he published his reduction of D'Augelet's observations. About the same time he performed a similar service for the greater part of the observations made in the United States Naval Observatory since its establishment, and also for the expedition under Lieut. James M. Gilliss to Chili to determine the solar parallax. In 1866 he planned and executed the work of establishing by the Atlantic cable the relation in longitude between European and American stations. Meanwhile, in 1855, he was called to the directorship of the Dudley Observatory in Albany, and he remained in that capacity without remuneration and at his own expense until 1859. He organized the work in this observatory and first used there the normal clock compensated for barometric variations. The clock that gave the time signals was devised by him, as well as the meridian circle now generally used. As actuary of the United States Sanitary Commission he conducted extensive and important researches upon military and anthropological statistics and the distribution of population, the results of which he published as "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers" (New York, 1869). About 1866 he undertook the reduction of Lewis M. Rutherfurd's photographs of the Pleiades, and in 1870 those of the Præsepe. Memoirs on both of these subjects were presented by him before the National Academy of Sciences. The great work of Dr. Gould's life was in connection with the National Observatory in Cordoba, Argentine Republic, which institution was organized by him in 1870, and there he undertook his "Uranometry of the Southern Heavens." The zone observations of the stars between 23° and 80° south declination, which were the original and always the dominant object of the enterprise, were begun in 1872, substantially completed in 1877, and revised in 1882–'83. This work was embodied in the Zone Catalogues containing 73,160 stars, which appeared in 1884. Parallel with this, and almost overshadowing it in importance, was carried on the independent series of meridian-circle observations for the General Catalogue of 32,448 stars, completed in 1885. Dr. Gould, in addition to the foregoing, completed in Cordoba the manuscript of his series of 15 volumes containing the observations and the annual catalogues, incorporated in the General Catalogue, ready for the printer. All these have been published. In 1872 he instituted, under the auspices of the Argentine Republic, a chain of meteorological stations from the tropics to Tierra del Fuego, and from the Andes to the Atlantic, which are still maintained. Soon after his return to Cambridge in 1885 he was given a public dinner, at which President Eliot, of Harvard, said: "When it comes to observing the passage of a star across 20 miles in the field of the telescope with the utmost accuracy and precision, and doing that many times over for each star, and doing it for 20,000 stars, the infinity of this minute and patient labor is impressed upon our minds." Dr. Holmes greeted him with a poem:

> Fresh from the spangled vault's o'erarching splendor,
> Thy lonely pillar, thy revolving dome,
> In heartfelt accents, proud, rejoicing, tender,
> We bid thee welcome to thine earthly home!

To this home, where in 1864 he had built an observatory which he equipped with an eight-foot transit instrument, he returned after leaving South America, and there he passed the last years of his life, devoting his attention chiefly to the publication of "The Astronomical Journal," for the continuation of which he made provision. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1885, and by Columbia in 1887. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, from which he received the Watson medal in 1886, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1868.

Grant, William Harrison, civil engineer, born in Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y., May 15, 1815; died in Sing Sing, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1896. He was educated at the New Paltz and Ithaca Academies; was first employed as a surveyor on the Erie Railway; and for nine years was assistant engineer on the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Subsequently he was an assistant engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, and surveyed the route for a railroad from Georgetown, D. C., to Hagerstown, Md., which was afterward occupied in part by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the completion of the last work he was appointed superintending engineer of Central Park, New York city, with which he was connected till its completion, and then became civil and topographical engineer of the Department of Public Works, his charge embracing the annexed district. Afterward he was appointed constructing engineer of the department. In 1876 he entered the employment of the Federal Government, and was engaged in superintending the widening and deepening of rivers and bays in Maryland and Virginia, and the erection of the new United States Naval Observatory. He retired from the Government service in 1893, and had since had a connection with the Hudson River and West Shore Railroads, and had designed and partly constructed the waterworks plant at Yonkers, N. Y.

Gray, John Burritt, military officer, born in Sheridan, N. Y., in 1831; died in Asheville, N. C., June 6, 1896. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., on attaining his majority, and was in business there at the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the National army early in 1861: rendered important service in organizing the loyal men of Missouri; and in November of that year was appointed lieutenant colonel and aid on the staff of Gen. Halleck. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Missouri Regiment and brigadier general of volunteers; commanded the 1st brigade, Davidson's division, district of Missouri; and was employed in guarding and keeping open the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. He served in the spring of 1863 as post commandant at St. Louis, and was then adjutant general of the State till the close of the war. After the war he obtained from Congress $7,000,000 in settlement of the claim by the State of Missouri for money expended in supporting United States troops during the war. Since 1885 he had been Vice-President of the American Brake Company of St. Louis, and since the merging of that and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company in 1888, he had been the general Eastern agent of this department of the Westinghouse Company.

Green, Edward T., jurist, born in Trenton, N. J., in 1837; died there Oct. 10, 1896. He was graduated at Princeton in 1854; was admitted to the bar in 1858; was attorney of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for several years; and was the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty years prior to October, 1889, when he was appointed judge of the United States Court for New Jersey.

Greene, Albert S., naval engineer, born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1838; died in Washington, D. C., March 8, 1896. He was graduated as a civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1859; was appointed a third assistant engineer in the United States navy, Feb. 17, 1860; promoted second assistant, Nov. 17, 1862; first assistant, March 1, 1864; and chief engineer, March 5, 1871; and was retired Aug. 9, 1893. At the beginning of the civil war he was attached to the "Susquehanna," cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean Sea, and was detached and ordered to duty in the office of the engineer in chief in July, 1861. He remained in this office and in the bureau of steam engineering till December, 1867, and was employed in designing machinery, superintending the trial of machinery for war vessels, and conducting experiments in steam engineering at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1870 he accompanied the first Selfridge Darien surveying expedition; in 1873 was on special duty with the Government commission to investigate the causes of steam-boiler explosions; in 1889 was wrecked on the "Vandalia" at Apia, Samoa; and in 1891–'92 was engineer in charge of the construction of the waterworks at the United States reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.

Greenhalge, Frederick Thomas, lawyer, born in Clitheroe, England, July 19, 1842; died in Lowell, Mass., March 5, 1896. He removed with his parents to Lowell in 1850; worked in the mills there: and entered Harvard College in 1859, but was prevented by lack of money from completing the course. At the beginning of the civil war he tried to enlist in the army, but the surgeons refused to pass him. He secured an appointment in the commissary department at New Berne, N. C., where he served from Nov. 1, 1863, till April, 1864, a part of the time in command of a body of colored troops. On returning home, he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1865. In 1868 and 1869 he was elected to the Common Council of Lowell; in 1871 to the school committee; in 1880 and 1881 mayor of the city; in 1884 delegate to the Republican National Convention; in 1885 member of the Legislature; in 1888 member of Congress; and in 1893, 1894, and 1895 Governor of Massachusetts. He was an excellent speaker, and was the representative of Massachusetts at the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park in September, 1895, and at the Atlanta Exposition on Massachusetts Day, in November, following. He had delivered a political address before the Lincoln Club in New York city, and in 1894 made an address on John Winthrop before the New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. As Governor, he used the veto prerogative freely, and several measures were passed over his veto.

Greusel, Nicholas, military officer, born in Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1817; died in Aurora, Ill., April 25, 1896. At the beginning of the Mexican War he recruited a company in Detroit, Mich., and joined the army in Vera Cruz. Under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in 1861, he recruited one of the first companies that were raised in Illinois. Subsequently he was commissioned colonel of the 36th Illinois Regiment, commanded a brigade in Gen. Sheridan's division, and was promoted brigadier general of volunteers.

Gutmann, Edward, archæologist, born in Halle, Germany, in 1828; died in New York city, July 21, 1896. He was educated at Halle and at the University of Berlin; began practicing medicine in New York city in 1854: founded a Russian-bath establishment, and conducted it till 1869; and passed the remainder of his life traveling in Europe, Asia, and Africa, studying ancient and mediæval art and collecting rare books, pictures, and statuary. In Africa he made a special study of Egyptian art. He spent several years in Rome, and there gathered a valuable collection of books on art, particularly representing the Renaissance period. On his return to New York he published a treatise on "The Sarcophagus and the Grave Monuments of Ancient Greece and Rome," a subscription work of which the only copies sold in the United States were to the Smithsonian Institution and the Johns Hopkins University.

Hagar, Daniel Barnard, educator, born in Newton, Mass., April 22, 1820; died in Sharon, Mass., Sept. 4, 1896. He was graduated at Union College

in 1843, and was uninterruptedly engaged in teaching from the middle of his college course till his death. Since 1865 he had been principal of the Normal School in Salem. Dr. Hagar was a member of the Salem School Board in 1866–'75; President of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association in 1856–'58, the American Institute of Instruction in 1860–'61, the American Normal Association in 1858, the National Teachers' Association in 1871, and the National Council of Education in 1885 and 1886; and was a Republican presidential elector in 1884. He edited "The Massachusetts Teacher" in 1852–'56 and 1865–'70. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Union College in 1871, and was author of a series of mathematical text-books (Philadelphia, 1871) and of many educational addresses.

Hale, Horatio, ethnologist, born in Newport, N. H., May 3, 1817; died in Clinton, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 30, 1896. He was a son of Sarah Josepha Hale, and was graduated at Harvard in 1837. On leaving college he was appointed a philologist to the United States Exploring Expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes, and while on that duty studied the languages of the Pacific islands, of North and South America, Australia, and Africa, and investigated the history of the peoples speaking them. He grouped the results of these observations in "Ethnography and Philology" (Philadelphia, 1846). Subsequently he settled in Chicago, where he studied law, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar. In the following year he removed to Clinton, Ontario, where he had since resided. Besides numerous memoirs on anthropology and ethnology, he published "Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language" (Chicago, 1883); "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (Philadelphia, 1883); and "A Report on the Blackfoot Tribes," presented to the British Association in 1885.

Hall, Isaac Hollister, Orientalist, born in Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 12, 1837; died in Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 2, 1896. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1859; was tutor there till 1863; graduated at the Law School of Columbia College in 1865; and practiced in New York city till 1875. In 1875–'77 he was a professor in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, and on leaving that place spent some time in Cyprus with Gen. Cesnola, then United States consul, and assisted in arranging the Cypriote collection that is now in the Metropolitan Museum. On his return to the United States he became connected with the editorial department of "The Sunday-school Times," and established the department of "Biblical Research" in "The Independent." In 1884 he was appointed curator of sculpture and archæology in the Metropolitan Museum, and he held the office till his death. He was considered an authority on Greek, Phœnician, Himyaritic, and other Oriental inscriptions. In 1876 he discovered in Beirut a Syriac manuscript of the gospels, Acts, and most of the epistles dating from 700 and 900 A. D., and in 1884 found the Antilegomena in the Williams manuscript. He is said to have been the first person to read an entire inscription in Cypriote. He received the degree of B. Lit. from Columbia College in 1888, and from the University of Dublin in 1892. He published in 1884 facsimile pages of the Syriac manuscript, a series of articles on the Cypriote language and inscriptions, and "A Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament, as Published in America."

Hall, John Williams Dean, journalist, born in Raynham, Mass., in 1808; died in Taunton, Mass., Jan. 19, 1896. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade; became publisher of the "Literary Subaltern" of Providence, R. I.; was editor of the "Whig and Republican" of Taunton for over twenty years, retiring in 1861; and afterward was an editor of the "Gazette" there for many years. In 1863 he was a member of the Legislature, and in the following two years was United States provost marshal of the 2d Massachusetts District. Mr. Hall compiled "The Taunton and Raynham Descendants of George and Mary Hall"; contributed largely to the "History of Bristol County"; and for many years was secretary of the Old Colony Historical Society.

Hamilton, Charles W., financier, born in German, Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1831; died in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 19, 1896. He settled in Omaha in 1856. In 1862 he entered the banking house of Barrows, Millard & Co., which firm in 1868 was reorganized as Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. In 1883, when it was incorporated as the United States National Bank, Mr. Hamilton became its president, which office he held until his death. Aside from his banking business, Mr. Hamilton engaged in railroad, stockyard, waterworks, and other large enterprises, and actively participated in the work of making Omaha a great city.

Harper, Joseph Wesley, publisher, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1830; died in New York city, July 21, 1896. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1848; entered the publishing house of Messrs. Harper and Brothers, of which his father was a founder, in 1850; and was active there till 1894, when he retired. He learned the printer's trade, became a member of the firm in 1869, and in recent years had been the head of the literary department. Mr. Harper was a trustee of Columbia College for more than twenty years. He bequeathed $5,000 to the endowment fund of St. Thomas's Church, and $5,000 to Columbia College.

Harper, Philip Jacob Arcularius, publisher, born in New York city, Oct. 21, 1824; died in Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., March 6, 1896. He was the eldest son of James Harper, one of the founders of the firm of Harper and Brothers; received a private-school education; and entered the house when eighteen years old. In 1869 he succeeded his father as a member of the firm, and in 1890 retired. About 1866 he took up his residence in Hempstead, of which village he was president and trustee for more than twenty years. He gave the village a fire-engine house, a bell, and a hook-and-ladder apparatus, and after his retirement he spent much time in improving the condition of the poor in Hempstead and vicinity, giving liberally.

Harris, Jonathan Newton, philanthropist, born in Salem, Conn., Nov. 18, 1815; died in New London, Conn., Oct. 18, 1896. For thirty years he conducted a general store in New London, and since 1845 he had acquired a large fortune in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1855, and of the State Senate in 1864; was Mayor of New London in 1856 and 1862; and at the beginning of the civil war he equipped the entire garrison at Fort Trumbull. For many years he had been a director and generous promoter of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions and of the International Young Men's Christian Association. He founded the Harris School of Science in Kioto, Japan, at a cost of $100,000; gave the Mount Hermon School for Boys at East Northfield, Mass., and the Moody School at Northfield, each $50,000; and contributed from $30,000 to $50,000 annually to various churches and benevolent organizations. His bequests included: Northfield Seminary and the American Board of Foreign Missions, each $10,000; American Home Missionary Society and Commissioners for Foreign Missions, each $5,000; Bradley Street Mission, $2,000; International Young Men's Christian Association, $1,000; Mount Hermon School for Boys, $2,000 annually; Memorial Hospital, $1,000 annually; Cedar Grove

Cemetery, $1,000 annually; Northfield Seminary for Girls, $1,000; trustees' fund of the Congregational Church of Connecticut, $5,500; and the Mount Hermon School and Northfield seniors, each a block of valuable stock.

Harris, Robert Lewis, civil engineer, born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 18, 1834; died in Kearsarge village, N. H., Sept. 29, 1896. He studied civil engineering, and in 1852 was appointed leveler and chief draughtsman on the Cincinnati and St. Louis Air-line Railway. In 1854–'57 he was an engineer on the Delaware, the Racine and Mississippi, and the Milwaukee and Beloit Railways, and in 1857–'58 had charge of one of three parties in Honduras that surveyed a route for the Interoceanic Railway. He was made resident engineer of the Minnesota and Pacific Railway, the first one extended west from St. Paul in 1858. From 1860 till 1871 he made his headquarters in San Francisco, and was chief engineer of the Napa Valley, San Francisco and Oakland, Alameda Valley, California Pacific, and several other roads, and also located about 45 miles of the Central Pacific Railroad east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains in 1865. In 1871–'72 he was chief engineer of the construction company that built 225 miles of the Northern Pacific Railway across Minnesota; in 1872–'74 held the same office in the Chicago and Canada Southern road; in 1875–'76 was similarly employed on the Canadian Central extension; and in 1876–'83 was engaged in railroad construction in the Southern States. He was a consulting engineer in New York city in 1883–'91, and became chief engineer of the Wilkesbarre and Hudson River Improvement Company.

Haupt, William Ayers (known in public as **William A. Mestayer**), actor and playwright, born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1846; died in New York city, Nov. 21, 1896. He was a son of Mrs. Charles Haupt, who was most widely known by her maiden name of Emily Mestayer, and was for many years connected with the Boston Museum. He made his first appearance on the stage at a benefit performance for his mother on Feb. 18, 1862. Then he went to Niblo's Garden, New York, where he played under the tutorship of Edwin Forrest, and afterward played at Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, and with the Wallack-Davenport combination in New York. During the civil war he served with his uncle, Hermann Haupt, in the engineering corps of the Army of the Potomac. Returning to the stage, he played in Troy, Boston, San Francisco, and New York, took a part in nearly all the Rice burlesques in the latter city, and also sang one season in "The Gondoliers" with the Stetson Opera Company. Among the plays that he wrote or assisted in writing were "The Tourist in a Pullman Car," "We, Us & Co.," "Tobogganing," "The Grab Bag," and "The Kitty."

Haygood, Atticus Greene, clergyman, born in Watkinsville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1839; died in Oxford, Ga., Jan. 19, 1896. He was graduated at Emory College and was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1859; was editor of the Sunday-school publications of the Southern branch of the Church in 1870–'75; and was President of Emory College, Macon, Ga., from 1876 till 1884. In 1872 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but declined the office, and on May 19, 1890, he was again elected and accepted. For many years he was identified with the progressive work of his Church, and his rare executive abilities led George I. Seney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to place in his hands over $100,000 to promote various institutions under his charge. His most important service was as general agent of the fund of $1,000,000 placed in the hands of trustees by John F. Slater for the education of the colored race in the South, to which he was elected in 1883. He received the degree of D. D. from Emory College in 1870, and that of LL. D. from the Southwestern University of Texas in 1884. Bishop Haygood edited "Sermons by Bishop George Foster Peirce" (Nashville, 1886), and published "Go or Send: An Essay on Missions" (1873); "Our Children" (New York, 1876); "Our Brother in Black" (1881); "Close the Saloons" (Macon, 1882); and "Jackknife and Brambles" (Nashville, 1893).

Heckman, Charles Adam, military officer, born in Easton, Pa., Dec. 3, 1822; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1896. He was graduated at Minerva Seminary, Easton, in 1837, and served in the Mexican War in the 1st United States Voltigeurs. On April 20, 1861, he was commissioned a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he served through the three months' campaign. In October following he became major of the 9th New Jersey Regiment, on Dec. 3 lieutenant colonel, and February 10, 1862, colonel; and on Nov. 29 following he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. Gen. Heckman accompanied Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina; served with the Army of the James; and was in command of the defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., during the winter of 1863–'64. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, he was captured after he had repelled a superior force five times. He was taken successively to Libby Prison, to Macon, Ga., and to Charleston, S. C., and while at the last city was placed under the fire of the National guns with 50 other Federal officers. On being exchanged, Aug. 25, he was attached to the 18th Army Corps, which he commanded at the capture of Fort Harrison, Chapin's Bluff. In January and February, 1865, he commanded the 25th Corps. He resigned May 25, 1865, and afterward was connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Herrmann, Alexander, magician, born in Paris, France, Feb. 10, 1844; died on the railroad near Great Valley, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1896. His father was a physician who practiced magic for amusement, and his brother Carl became a professional sleight-of-hand performer before he was twenty-one years old. When twelve years old, Alexander was kidnapped by his brother, who took him to Vienna and thence over Europe, the brothers giving performances together with much success. In 1861 Carl and Alexander came to the United States, and gave their first performance in the New York Academy of Music, their season running seventy-five nights. Subsequently Carl returned to Europe, and Alexander chose to remain in the United States, and became naturalized in Boston. Alexander had traveled all over the world, and had received decorations from many crowned heads. He was a man of large benevolence, and was as popular socially as he was professionally.

Hillebrandt, Hugo, military officer, born in Hungary in 1832; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1896. He was attending a military school when the revolution under Kossuth broke out, and left the school and was made a lieutenant in the revolutionary army. He followed Kossuth to the United States, and was employed in the Coast Survey till he received advance information of an intended Italian uprising under Garibaldi, when he joined that leader and took part in both movements into Sicily and the operations culminating in the occupation of Rome by the Army of Liberation. In 1860 he returned to the United States. After the firing on Sumter he was appointed 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 39th New York Volunteers (the Garibaldi Guard), in which he successively became captain and major. He resigned

Dec. 10, 1863, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg and sickness contracted in the Mine Run campaign, and Feb. 2, 1864, was appointed captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps. During 1864 and part of 1865 he was on duty at Washington, D. C.; in 1866–'68 served in North Carolina in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau; and in 1869–'74 was United States consul at Canea, Crete.

Hinckley, Thomas Hewes, artist, born in Milton, Mass., in 1813; died there Feb. 15, 1896. He was apprenticed to a trade in Philadelphia when fifteen years old, but attended an evening school one winter and received instruction in prospective and in light and shade—his only instruction in art. In 1831 he went to Boston and worked for a sign painter, to learn the composition and use of colors, and made his first attempts at painting in portraiture and landscapes. In 1843 a successful painting of dogs led him to apply himself wholly to animal life, and two years afterward he opened a studio in Milton. He went to Europe in 1851 to study the works of the English and Flemish animal painters, especially those of Landseer, and in 1858 painted 2 pictures of dogs and game, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy that year.

Hoey, Josephine Shaw, actress, born in Liverpool, England, in June, 1824; died at Hollywood, Long Branch, N. J., July 21, 1896. She came to the United States with her father when a child, and made her first appearance on the stage at the Baltimore Museum in 1839, playing with her sister Charlotte in "Nature and Philosophy." During this engagement she frequently played with Joseph Jefferson, John E. Owens, Mary Taylor, and other notable actors. From Baltimore she went to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, and, after two seasons, to Purdy's National Theater in New York, where she made her first appearance in the "Naiad Queen." Here she attracted the attention of William E. Burton, who secured her for his Chambers Street Theater. At this house she made her first appearance as Edith Dombey in Burton's own dramatization of "Dombey and Son." In 1849 she married John Hoey, subsequently for many years President of the Adams Express Company, and withdrew from the stage. About three years afterward, when James W. Wallack was managing Brougham's Lyceum on Broadway, Laura Keene, the leading lady of the company, suddenly withdrew, and in the emergency Mr. Wallack induced Mrs. Hoey to take the place of leading lady. This engagement lasted till 1865, when she retired permanently. During her connection with the Wallack house she played the Shakespearean parts of Portia, Desdemona, Viola, Ophelia, and Rosalind.

Holden, Martha Evarts, journalist, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1844; died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1896. She was the daughter of a Baptist clergyman; was married early in life, and, removing to Chicago, became a telegrapher. While so employed she began to contribute to the Chicago newspapers. Her writings attracted the attention of ex-Gov. Andrew L. Shuman, who owned the "Evening Journal," and induced her to write a series of letters for that paper, he giving her the pen name "Amber." She published her newspaper letters under the title of "A String of Amber Beads."

Holt, Thomas Michael, manufacturer, born in Alamance County, N. C., July 15, 1831; died at Haw River, N. C., April 11, 1896. He was educated at the University of North Carolina; learned the general details of manufacturing in Philadelphia; and for forty-four years had been engaged in manufacturing cotton goods in his native State. In 1872 and 1874 he was elected a county commissioner; in 1876 a State Senator; in 1883, 1885, and 1887 a member of the Legislature; and in 1885 Speaker of the House. Since 1874 he had been President of the North Carolina Railroad Company. In 1888 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, and on the death of Gov. Daniel G. Fowle, April 7, 1891, became chief executive of the State.

Hoppin, Augustus, artist, born in Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828; died in Flushing, N. Y., April 1, 1896. He was a brother of William J. Hoppin, the diplomatist, and of Thomas F. Hoppin, the artist; was graduated at Brown University in 1848; and engaged in the practice of law in his native city. In 1854–'55 he made a tour of the art galleries of Europe for study and observation, and on his return applied himself to drawing on wood. He became one of the most famous caricaturists and illustrators in the country, and also achieved success as an author. For several years he was a contributor of art work to periodicals, and furnished numerous illustrations for works in current literature. Among the latter were "The Potiphar Papers" (1853); "Nothing to Wear" (1857); "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington" (1859); "Knitting Work" (1859); "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" (1858); and "Jubilee Days" (1872). He wrote "Carrot Pomade" (1864); "On the Nile" and "Ups and Downs on Land and Water" (1871); "Crossing the Atlantic" (1872); "Hay Fever" (1873); "Recollections of Auton House" (1881); "A Fashionable Sufferer" (1883); "Two Compton Boys" (1885); and "Married for Fun" (1885).

Horr, Roswell G., journalist, born in Waitsville, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830; died in Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 18, 1896. In early youth he removed with his parents to Lorain County, Ohio. He was graduated at Antioch College in 1857, was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and six years later was admitted to the bar. After practicing about two years, he engaged in mining in Missouri, removed to Saginaw, Mich., and resumed practice in 1872, and was there elected to Congress in 1878, 1880, and 1882, and was defeated in 1884. He was active in politics from his college days; became a campaign orator of the Republican party; and while in Congress earned the reputation of being an exceptional debater. He made many speeches in the presidential campaigns of 1888, 1892, and 1896, and his fatal illness resulted from overwork in the last. Mr. Horr joined the staff of the "New York Tribune" in 1891, and contributed to it over his own signature special articles on the tariff and the money question. In 1893 he had a memorable debate on the silver question with Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and in the summer of 1895 one with William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School."

Houston, John Wallace, jurist, born in Concord, Del., May 4, 1814; died in Georgetown, Del., April 26, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1834; was admitted to the bar in Dover in 1837; and removed to Georgetown to practice in 1839. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of State, and in 1844, before the expiration of his term of office, he was elected to Congress as a Whig. His services there secured him two successive re-elections. He resumed practice in 1851, and in May, 1855, was appointed an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Delaware, an office he held till January, 1893, when he was retired. Through the civil war he was an earnest supporter of the Union. While on the bench he was *ex-officio* reporter of the decisions of the court, and compiled six volumes of reports.

Howard, Harry, fireman, born in New York city, Aug. 20, 1822; died there Feb. 6, 1896. He was abandoned by his parents when a few days old, and was adopted by Mrs. Sarah C. Howard, who gave him the name by which he was always known. Harry was apprenticed to the cabinetmaker's trade, and followed it for several years. His highest am-

bition when a boy was to become the greatest fireman in New York. He became a member of Peterson Engine Company No. 15 in 1840; was elected foreman of the company and an assistant engineer of the department in 1850; and was chosen chief engineer in 1857. During the ensuing three years he did much to improve the condition of the department—had bunks placed in all the engine houses and details of firemen kept there day and night—and by the extraordinary vigilance he instituted caused the fire insurance rates to be greatly reduced. His reformatory work undermined his constitution, and after achieving the distinction of being the ideal fireman and saving over 100 lives at fires, he was stricken with paralysis while on his way to a fire in 1860, and was obliged to retire from active service. In 1853 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1854 and 1855 to the board of aldermen; in 1856 was receiver of taxes; and since 1866 had been inspector of vaults and areas in the Department of Public Works, an office created especially for him by the Legislature. He dragged himself about the city day after day till within a short time of his death. In the great Columbian parade in New York city, Oct. 12, 1892, he headed the division of the fire department, attired in his old chief's uniform, walked the entire distance, and was loudly cheered from one end of the route to the other. In 1866 he appeared before the Legislature and made an appeal that resulted in an increase of 20 per cent. in the salaries of members of the paid department; in 1890 he gave the first $1,000 toward the fund for the erection of the Firemen's Home in Hudson, N. Y., and afterward laid the corner stone of the building and made the address at its dedication. He also gave $1,000 to the Exempt Firemen's Burial fund.

Hunt, Sandford, clergyman, born in Eden, Erie County, N. Y., April 1, 1825; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1896. He was graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1847; joined the old Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and for several years held appointments and was presiding elder in the Buffalo and Niagara districts. While presiding elder at Buffalo he cleared every Methodist church in the district from debt. He was secretary of the United States Christian Commission for Western New York during two years of the civil war, and for nearly ten years afterward held the office of presiding elder in various districts. In 1879 he was elected junior agent of the Methodist Book Concern in New York city, and in 1889 became senior agent and also treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Church. He received the degree of D. D. from Allegheny College in 1871. Dr. Hunt was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of the Methodist Book Concern's costly building on Fifth Avenue, New York, and in paying off the debt incurred thereby. He published "Handbook for Trustees of Religious Corporations in the State of New York" (New York, 1872), and "Laws relating to Religious Corporations in the United States" (rev. ed., 1882).

Hunter, Alexander S., physician, born in Conesville, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1839; died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1896. He was graduated at the Albany Normal School, studied civil engineering, became Professor of Mathematics at Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Mass., and was graduated at the New York University Medical College in 1863. For six years he was chairman of the obstetric section of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1890 and 1891 was chairman of the Committee on Admission of the academy. He invented several surgical appliances, of which the speculum and the forceps bearing his name are the best known.

Hunter, Morton Craig, military officer, born in Versailles, Ind., Feb. 5, 1825; died in Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 25, 1896. He was graduated at Indiana State University in 1849, was elected to the Legislature in 1858, and was a Republican presidential elector in 1860. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the 82d Indiana Infantry, with which he served till the fall of Atlanta, and was then given command of a brigade in Gen. Sherman's army, with which he made the march to the sea. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers. In 1866, 1872, 1874, and 1876 he was elected to Congress as a Republican from the 8th Indiana District, and in 1878 he was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

Inman, John Hamilton, capitalist, born in Dandridge, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1844; died in Berkshire, Mass., Nov. 5, 1896. He received a common-school education, became a clerk in his uncle's bank in Georgia when fifteen years old, and served in the Confederate army from 1862 till the close of the war. The war left his family penniless, and in 1865 he removed to New York city and entered a cotton house as clerk. In 1868 he was admitted to partnership, and in 1870 organized the cotton firm of Inman, Swann & Co. Within five years he became a successful business man. He made a careful study of the resources and needs of the Southern States, and undertook the development of the former. In this work he and his friends invested heavily in coal and iron properties, and afterward in railroads, and it is believed that he was instrumental in placing $100,000,000 of Northern capital in Southern industrial enterprises.

Jardine Brothers, organ builders, born in London, England; died in New York city. EDWARD GEORGE was born in 1830 and died March 16, 1896; JOSEPH PHILIP was born in 1832 and died March 13, 1896. They were sons of George Jardine, who came to the United States in 1836 and founded the George Jardine Organ Manufacturing Company in New York city. Edward was brought up in the business, but Joseph was placed in a banking house, where he remained till the death of his father, in 1882, when he became a member of the firm.

Jeffries, Noah L., lawyer, born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1828; died in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1896. In early youth he accompanied his parents to Wooster, Ohio, where he was educated and admitted to the bar in 1850. At the beginning of the civil war he raised four companies of volunteers in Mansfield, which were consolidated with others raised by his brother-in-law, Col. Tibball, which formed the 59th New York Volunteers. He was appointed adjutant of the regiment, and in November, 1861, was detailed as acting assistant adjutant general of his brigade. In the following year he was commissioned assistant adjutant general in Gen. Wessell's brigade, Casey's division, and was promoted major. Soon afterward he was detailed to be assistant provost marshal general for Maryland and Delaware, where he had charge of the draft and recruiting service. He was appointed assistant provost marshal general of the United States in July, 1864, and was promoted brigadier general. His field service included Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the seven days' fight around Richmond, and in the latter he was severely wounded. In 1865 he was appointed a commissioner to adjust the war claims of West Virginia, and on completing this work he became inspector general of the militia of Maryland, and completely reorganized it. From this employment he was called to become register of the United States Treasury. In March, 1869, he resumed practice in Washington, D. C., and became the reresentative there of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Jerome, David H., merchant, born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17, 1829; died in Watkins Glen, N. Y., April 24, 1896. He was educated in St. Clair County, Mich., engaged in mining in California, and since

1854 had been in mercantile business in Saginaw, Mich. In 1862 he raised and prepared for field service the regiment apportioned to the 6th Congressional District, and was elected to the State Senate, where he served for six years, holding the chairmanship of the Committee on State Affairs. From 1865 till 1873 he was President of the State Military Board; in the latter year was appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission; in 1875 became United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and in 1880 was elected Governor of Michigan as a Republican. He built the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad.

Jones, George Wallace, military officer, born in Vincennes, Ind., April 12, 1804; died in Dubuque, Iowa, July 22, 1896. He was graduated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1825; studied law, and became clerk of the United States District Court for Missouri, and was admitted to the bar, but was prevented from practicing by failing health. Being ordered into the woods to recuperate, he took a dozen slaves and a number of hired men, went to Sinsinawa Mound (then in Michigan Territory, but now in Wisconsin), near Dubuque, and engaged in mining, smelting, farming, and trading till restored to health. On the outbreak of the Black Hawk war in 1832 he became an aid to Gen. Henry Dodge, and at its close the pioneers of Michigan Territory elected him colonel of militia, and later he was commissioned a major general. In 1835 he was elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan. In 1839 President Van Buren appointed him surveyor general of the Northwest Territory. President Harrison removed him, and President Polk reappointed him. He was elected the first United States Senator from Iowa in 1848, and served till March, 1859. At the close of his term President Buchanan appointed him United States Minister to New Grenada (now the United States of Columbia). While there, and ignorant of the outbreak of the civil war, he wrote a friendly letter to Jefferson Davis. The letter fell into the hands of Secretary Seward, who at once recalled Gen. Jones, and on his return imprisoned him in Fort Warren for sixty-four days, when President Lincoln, believing him innocent, ordered his release.

Jones, John Edward, governor, born in North Wales, Pa., Dec. 5, 1840; died in San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1896. He was educated at Iowa State University; spent several years teaching; and, after engaging in mining in Wyoming and Colorado, removed to Nevada in 1870, and pursued that industry there till 1883, when he was appointed United States deputy collector of revenue. In November, 1886, he was elected Surveyor General of Nevada, and in 1890 was re-elected. He was elected Governor of the State on the Silver ticket in 1894, and entered on the discharge of his duty Jan. 8, 1895.

Jones, Joseph Blackburn, military officer, born in Highland, Ill., Sept. 7, 1840; died near Yonkers, N. Y., April 28, 1896. He was educated at the Northwestern University of Illinois, studied law, and had begun practicing when the civil war broke out. He raised a company for the 15th Illinois Infantry, and went to the front for three years. He was commissioned colonel on June 27, 1864, was seriously wounded at Fort Blakely while commanding a brigade, and was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers on March 13, 1865. He resumed law practice at Sparta, Ill., won distinction as a criminal lawyer, and afterward had charge of large railroad, pine-lumbering, and iron-mining interests.

Keely, Patrick C., architect, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 9, 1816; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1896. He studied architecture with his father, and assisted in designing and building several churches before he left Ireland. He had lived in Brooklyn since 1841. He was the pioneer Catholic architect of America, and had designed and built more than 600 churches in the United States, including the cathedrals in Chicago, Providence, Boston, and Hartford. Every Roman Catholic cathedral in New York State, excepting St. Patrick's, in New York city, the majority of those in New England, and many in Canada, were built by him. He also designed and built the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, completed the spire of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and designed the Church of St. John the Baptist, with the seminary and college attachment, all in Brooklyn, and designed the Jesuit Church in Sixteenth Street, New York, which is considered the best type of Roman ecclesiastical architecture in America. Mr. Keely was the second man to receive the gold medal awarded annually by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, to the most distinguished Roman Catholic in the United States.

Kennedy, Alfred L., scientist, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1818; died there Jan. 30, 1896. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, studied in Paris and Leipsic, and began practicing medicine in Philadelphia in 1853. For several years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Medical College as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and lecturer on chemical physics, general and medical botany, and medical jurisprudence and toxicology; with the Philadelphia School of Medicine as lecturer and Professor of Medical Chemistry; and with the Franklin Institute as lecturer on industrial botany and agricultural chemistry. He was the founder of the Philadelphia School of Chemistry and its president from 1842 till 1853, when it was chartered as the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, and he remained at its head till 1895. During the civil war he was a volunteer surgeon in the 2d Army Corps, and in 1863 was commissioned colonel of engineers. He published "Practical Chemistry a Branch of Medical Education" (Philadelphia, 1852).

Kenrick, Peter Richard, archbishop, born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806; died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 4, 1896. He was a brother of the late Archbishop Francis P. Kenrick, of Baltimore; was educated at Maynooth College, and ordained a priest in 1832; and removed to Philadelphia, of which his brother was then bishop, in 1833. He there became rector of the theological seminary of the diocese, rector of the cathedral, vicar general, and editor of "The Catholic Herald." In 1841 he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, in 1843 became full bishop, and in 1847 archbishop. He was an active supporter of the Union during the civil war, and was zealous in relieving the sick and wounded of both armies. On Nov. 30, 1891, his golden jubilee was celebrated with many manifestations of popular esteem. He was given a coadjutor in 1872, and was deposed in 1895 because of mental infirmities.

Kent, Mehetabel Young, philanthropist, born in New York city, May 23, 1818; died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 20, 1896. She was a daughter of William Gerard, and when fifteen years old established the first mission Sunday school in New York city, by gathering poor children who would not be admitted into the regular Sunday schools and holding simple exercises for them in a room that she hired for the purpose. Later in life she worked zealously to promote many charitable institutions. In 1880 Mrs. Kent founded in Washington, D. C., the Woman's National Relief Association, and in the last fifteen years of her life she had been particularly interested in building up the Blue Anchor Society, or New York State auxiliary to the national association. The special aim of this branch is to furnish

aid to shipwrecked persons by keeping the 250 life-saving stations on the coast supplied with clothing, restorative food, and other comforts. Mrs. Kent was president of this branch from its organization till her death. She was also an active worker in the Chapin Home and in the New York Infant Asylum. She married Gabriel Kent in 1837, and was widowed in 1895.

King, Edward, author, born in Middlefield, Mass., July 31, 1848; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 28, 1896. He became a reporter on the Springfield (Mass.) "Union" when sixteen years old, and went thence to the "Republican," which he served as reporter, subeditor, and editorial writer till 1867, when he went to Paris to write up the Exposition. In 1873–'74, accompanied by J. Wells Champney, the artist, he made a protracted journey through the Southern States, and described their condition, resources, and prospects in a series of papers which was published in "Scribner's Monthly," with illustrations by Mr. Champney. These papers, largely rewritten, were published in book form in 1875, under the title of "The Great South." From 1875 till 1888 Mr. King made his headquarters in Paris as a correspondent. During this period he visited all parts of the Continent, went through the Carlist war in Spain, and served with the Russian army in the Russo-Turkish War. He also, while in Paris, served for several years as the secretary of the Société de Gens de Lettres of Europe. On his return to the United States he was employed as an editorial writer on the New York "Morning Journal" and "Once a Week." Among his publications were: "My Paris, or French Character Sketches" (Boston, 1868); "Kentucky's Love" (1873); "Echoes from the Orient" (London, 1879); "French Political Leaders" (New York, 1882); "The Gentle Savage" (Boston, 1883); "Europe in Storm and Calm" (Springfield, 1885); "The Golden Spike" (Boston, 1886); "A Venetian Lover" (London, 1887); and "Joseph Zalmonah" (Boston, 1893).

Kingsley, William Lathrop, editor, born in New Haven, Conn., April 1, 1824; died there Feb. 14, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1843, studied theology, and in 1849–'50 supplied Congregational pulpits in Ohio and Connecticut. Failing health prevented his continuance in the ministry, and after two trips to Europe he undertook the duties of editor and proprietor of the "New Englander" in 1857. He remained in active control of this magazine for thirty-five years, and distinguished himself as a critic, reviewer, and student of history. Besides his work on the "New Englander" and the "Yale Review," he edited the two volumes on the history of Yale College (1879) and founded and carried on for many years the mission and Sunday school which afterward became the Taylor Church. He received the degree of L. H. D. from Yale in 1891.

Knox, Thomas Wallace, author, born in Pembroke, N. H., June 26, 1835; died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1896. He was educated at the academies in Pembroke and Pittsfield, adopted teaching as a profession, and established an academy in Kingston, N. H. During the Pike's Peak gold excitement he went to Colorado, but soon gave up mining and became city editor of a Denver newspaper and a correspondent of several Eastern journals. In the first year of the civil war he served as a staff officer through two campaigns in the Southwest, and was also a correspondent of the "New York Herald." He was wounded in a skirmish, and then went to New York and became a journalist. In 1866 he went around the world as a newspaper correspondent. In Siberia, accompanying the telegraph expedition, he traveled 3,600 miles in sledges and 1,400 miles in wagons. In 1875 he went as a correspondent to Ireland, and telegraphed the score of the international rifle match by means of a device invented by himself, indicating, by the use of Morse characters, the spot where each ball struck the target. He afterward developed this into a system of topographical telegraphy, and sold it to the United States Government for transmission of weather maps. In May, 1877, he began a second voyage round the world, and arrived in Paris in time to serve as a member of the international jury at the Exposition of 1878. He was a member of the Lotos Club and of the Authors' Club, in New York, and his last years were spent in that city. He never married. His books for boys were especially popular. The complete list of his publications in book form is as follows: "Camp Fire and Cotton Field" (1865); "Overland through Asia" (1870); "Underground Life" (1873); "Backsheesh" (1875); "John" (1879); the "Boy Travelers Series," as follows—"In China and Japan" (1880), "In Siam and Java" (1881), "In Ceylon and India" (1882), "In Egypt and the Holy Land" (1883), "In Central Africa" (1884), "In South America" (1885), "In the Russian Empire" (1886), "On the Congo" (1887), "In Australasia" (1888), "In Mexico" (1889), "In Great Britain and Ireland" (1890), "In Northern Europe" (1891), "In Central Europe" (1892), "In Southern Europe" (1893), and "In the Levant" (1894); "How to Travel" (1880); "The Young Nimrods in North America" (1881); "Pocket Guide for Europe" (1882); "The Young Nimrods in Europe, Asia, and Africa" (1883); "Pocket Guide around the World" (1883); "The Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond" (1884); "Lives of Blaine and Logan" (1884); "Marco Polo for Boys and Girls" (1885); "Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation" (1886); "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" (1887); "Decisive Battles since Waterloo" (1887); "Dog Stories and Dog Lore" (1887); "Horse Stories" (1889); "Teetotaler Dick" (1890); "A Close Shave" (1892); "Republican Party and its Leaders" (1892); "Darkness and Daylight" (1892); "The Siberian Exiles" (1893); "The Talking Handkerchief" (1893); "The Lost Army" (1894); "John Boyd's Adventures" (1894); "Captain Crane" (1895); "A Boy's Life of General Grant" (1895); "Hunters Three" (1895); "In Wild Africa" (1895).

Kraus, John, educator, born in Nassau, Germany, Feb. 2, 1815; died in New York city, March 4, 1896. He came to the United States in 1851, and in 1867 became connected with the newly established Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., and remained there till 1873, when he resigned to establish a normal training school for kindergarten teachers in New York city. In 1872 he was a member of a committee of five chosen by the National Educational Association to investigate the value of kindergarten work in the United States. He contributed an elaborate monograph on "The Rise and Progress of the Kindergarten" to the report of the United States Commissioner of Education (1871) and published "Practical Guide to Kindergarten for Mothers and Kindergartners" (New York, 1873.)

Lakey, Emily Jane, artist, born in Quincy, N. Y., June 22, 1837; died in Cranford, N. J., Oct. 24, 1896. She received a private education, evinced a fondness for art at an early age, spent several years in teaching, and exhibited her first painting in Chicago and her first at the National Academy of Design in 1873. In 1877 she went to Europe and studied with Émile van Marcke in Paris and at the great galleries in that city and in Florence and London. She married Charles D. Lakey in 1864, and after her return from Europe established a studio in New York city. Her first large canvas was entitled "Landscape with Cattle." While in England she painted "The Right of Way" and "Leader and Herd," both of which were exhibited

at Goupil's, London, the former measuring 9 by 14 feet. Her other notable paintings are "The Young Mother," a cow with her first calf; "Alone," a solitary tree on the edge of a pool; "Just in Bloom," a young heifer crossing a pool; and "From Pasture to Pool," which has been pronounced her best work, because it shows a most intimate knowledge of the habits of cattle and preserves a harmony between the subject and its landscape setting.

Latimer, George Washington, fugitive slave, born in Virginia, about 1821; died in Lynn, Mass., May 29, 1896. He and his wife were given their freedom by the will of their mistress, but the will was not probated, and the heirs refused to recognize this provision. George was sold to James B. Gray, of Norfolk, Va., in September, 1841. Soon afterward he escaped, and with his wife found a hiding place on a cotton steamer bound for Baltimore. From Baltimore they went to New York, and thence to Boston, where they were sheltered by people of their own color. One day George was recognized by a man from the South while at the post office, and two weeks afterward his master appeared and caused his arrest. He was placed in jail, and his master began proceedings to have him returned to Virginia as a fugitive. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other early abolitionists fought the case at every point, but Chief-Justice Shaw ruled that Gray had a right to take his chattel if he could prove property. Public indignation meetings were held in different parts of the State, and, pending a stay in the court proceedings, Gray offered to free Latimer for $800. This was refused, and when Gray heard that the citizens intended to storm the jail and release the slave, he offered to free him for $400, which was quickly raised by the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Caldwell. Gray then attempted to secure Latimer's return to Virginia for trial on a charge of larceny, but extradition papers were refused.

Lawton, Alexander Robert, lawyer, born in Beaufort, S. C., in 1818; died in Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 2, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 1st Artillery in 1839; served on the northern frontier till his resignation in 1841; studied law at Harvard; and was admitted to the bar at Savannah, Ga., in 1842. In 1849–'54 he was President of the Savannah and Augusta Railroad; and in 1854–'61 a State Senator. At the beginning of the civil war, as colonel of the 1st Georgia Regiment, he seized Fort Pulaski, under orders from Gov. Brown, and he held command at Savannah till April, 1861, when he was commissioned a brigadier general by the Confederate Provisional Government, and placed in command of the entire Georgia coast. In the following year he was transferred to Virginia. He took part in the battle of Chantilly, where his division was opposed by a national force under Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, who was his classmate at West Point. At Antietam he was severely wounded, and after his recovery he served till the close of the war as quartermaster general. After the war he resumed his law practice in Savannah. In 1875 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland United States minister to Russia. But attention was called to the fact that he was ineligible because he never had applied for pardon as a rebel, and the nomination was necessarily withdrawn. His disabilities were then removed by a pardon from the President, and he was made minister to Austria in 1887.

Leggett, Mortimer Dormer, military officer, born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 19, 1831; died in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1896. In youth he accompanied his parents to Willoughby, Ohio, where he was educated; graduated in medicine, and organized the first system of union free schools in the State. He was admitted to the bar at Willoughby, Ohio; in 1855–'58 was Professor of Pleadings and practice in the Ohio Law College; and from 1858 till the beginning of the civil war was superintendent of public schools in Zanesville. He recruited the 78th Ohio Infantry, became its colonel in January, 1862, and commanded it in the battles at Fort Donelson, Shiloh (where he was wounded), and Corinth. In June following, while commanding a brigade, he captured Jackson, Tenn., defended Olivia, Tenn., against a superior force, and received another wound. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in November following; was severely wounded at Champion Hills and at Vicksburg; and commanded the 3d division of the 7th Army Corps in Gen. Sherman's march to the sea. On Aug. 21, 1865, he was promoted major general of volunteers, and in the following month resigned. In 1871 he was appointed United States Commissioner of Pensions. Since 1881 he had been engaged in law practice in Cleveland.

Leoser, Charles McKnight, military officer, born in Reading, Pa., in 1839; died in Larchmont, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry in May, 1861, and with the other graduates was ordered to Washington, D. C., to drill the volunteer troops. There the drilling of the zouave regiment of New York firemen raised by Col. Ellsworth fell to him. He soon made himself popular with the men, who, on the regular organization of the regiment, elected him major. On Col. Ellsworth's death he became lieutenant colonel, and when Col. Farnham was killed at Bull Run he was unanimously elected colonel. Being informed that the regiment was not to be included in the Army of the Potomac, Col. Leoser resigned its command and returned to his own regiment in the regulars. He fought in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign, and at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, was shot through the body. He rejoined his regiment in the autumn. In May, 1864, his regiment opened the battle of the Wilderness. He took part in Sheridan's famous raid. He was taken prisoner at Trevilian Station and spent several months in prison. During the war he took part in 40 battles, and in 1865 resigned with the brevet of colonel in the regular army.

Leslie, Edward, inventor, born near Toronto, Canada, in 1841; died in Paterson, N. J., March 26, 1896. He was the inventor of the rotary snowplow, now used on all railroads that are obliged to fight snow drifts. He perfected his invention, organized a manufacturing company, and began building the plows in 1888. Subsequently improvements were made which led to tedious litigation and partnership quarrels, and Mr. Leslie lost his foreign patents in some unexplained manner, after completing arrangements in Russia to build plows for the Government railways. His troubles led to fatal despondency.

Lewis, James, actor, born in Troy, N. Y., about 1840; died in West Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1896. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Troy Museum in 1858 in the small part of Farmer Gammon in "The Writing on the Wall." Soon afterward he was engaged as general utility man. From Troy he went to the Greene Street Theater in Albany, where he played second comedy parts. He then joined a company organized to play in the Georgia circuit, and was in Montgomery, Ala., when the Confederate Provisional Government was formed. He escaped to the North, played in Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, and made his first appearance

in New York city at the Olympic Theater in Mrs. John Wood's company as low comedian in "Your Life's in Danger" in 1866. In 1869 he was engaged by Augustin Daly as leading comedian, and he held this place till his death. His repertory was large and his acting showed remarkable versatility.

Lewis, Walter O., telegrapher, born in Suffield, Conn., in 1815; died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1896. He became a telegraph operator in Hartford, Conn., and in 1853 removed to New York city and leased the newly constructed telegraph line between New York and Sandy Hook. He then devised a speedy method for obtaining the foreign news brought over by steamships, and planned a system of telegraphy for reporting to the city the arrival of vessels in the lower bay. In 1867 the Sandy Hook line was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Lewis engaged in the collection of marine news and followed it till about two years before his death. He established a ship news office at the Battery and connected it with the hospital ship at Quarantine by a wire.

Littell, Robert, publisher, born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1831; died in Brookline, Mass., April 7, 1896. He was the son of Eliakim Littell, founder of "Littell's Living Age"; removed to Boston with his parents in 1844; was educated for the publishing business; and since the death of his father, in 1870, had had charge of the "Living Age."

Lyon, Irving Whitall, physician and author, born in Bedford, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1840; died in Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1896. He was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., Academy, Vermont Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He served on the staff of Bellevue Hospital for two years; removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1866; and besides engaging in general practice became medical director of a life insurance company and President of the Hartford County Medical Society. For thirty years he was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and he published numerous monographs on medical subjects. Dr. Lyon made a careful study of old furniture, and had become an expert on it. In 1891 he published "Colonial Furniture of New England," and at the time of his death he had nearly completed a work of similar scope on "The Domestic Architecture of New England during the Colonial Period."

McCullagh, Joseph Burbridge, journalist, born in Dublin, Ireland, in November, 1842; died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1896. When eleven years old he worked his passage to New York on a sailing ship, and soon afterward he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the "Freemen's Journal." In 1855 he went to St. Louis, and there served as a reporter on the "Christian Advocate" for four years, and afterward on the "Missouri Democrat," subsequently going to the "Cincinnati Commercial," on which he was employed at the beginning of the civil war. In 1861 he entered the National army as a lieutenant in the Benton Cadets under Gen. Frémont. When the regiment to which he was attached was assigned to duty with the army of the Potomac he resigned his commission, but remained in the field as a war correspondent. In this occupation he made a wide reputation by his letters to the Cincinnati "Commercial" over the signature of "Mack." After the war he was for some time Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," and was subsequently editor of the "Enquirer" of that city, the "Republican" of Chicago, and the "Times" and the "Democrat" of St. Louis. On the consolidation of the two last newspapers with the "Globe" he became editor-in-chief.

McGuffey, Alexander Holmes, educator, born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1816; died in Cincinnati, June 4, 1896. He was a brother of William H. McGuffey, a former president of Cincinnati College and of Ohio University, and was graduated at Miami University in 1833. Soon afterward he was appointed Professor of Belles-Lettres in Woodward College, Cincinnati. While there he is said to have prepared the series of school readers that was published under his brother's name, though the brother merely supervised the compilation. He also began studying law and was admitted to the bar. The McGuffey readers became so speedily and widely popular that he applied himself wholly to the compilation of schoolbooks, following the series of readers with one of spellers.

McKibbin, Joseph Chambers, military officer, born in Chambersburg, Pa., May 14, 1824; died near Mount Vernon, Va., July 1, 1896. He was educated for a lawyer, was for some time collector of customs for the District of Columbia, was one of the earliest pioneers of California, and after engaging in mining practiced law in San Francisco. In 1856 he was elected to Congress, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln one of the first six officers selected for cavalry commands. He served through the war, principally on the staffs of Gens. Halleck and Thomas. Since the war he had lived in or near Washington. He was one of six brothers who served with distinction in the National army.

MacMullen, John, educator, born in New York city, March 2, 1818; died there Sept. 12, 1896. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1837; began to teach while a student; made a tour of Europe, chiefly on foot; and for some time after his return held a professorship in a Western college. In the early fifties he carried out his cherished design of opening a school for boys on entirely new lines, and he conducted it with success till 1893. During this period he educated or fitted for Columbia College many boys who subsequently became conspicuous in the life of New York city. He introduced in his school systems of self-government and arbitration, military and gymnastic drills, and manual and business training, and encouraged outdoor sports and excursions for study and practical research. After giving up his school he had charge of the work of compiling and arranging the old records of Columbia College.

McVicker, James Hubert, theatrical manager, born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1822; died in Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1896. In 1837 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the printer's trade, which he abandoned in 1843, when he made his first appearance on the stage at New Orleans. From 1845 till 1852 he was the principal comedian in J. B. Rice's theater in Chicago, and while there had his first experience as a stage manager. At this period he excelled in the portrayal of Shakespearean comedy rôles, and was exceedingly popular in the West. On leaving this house he starred for a while in modern comedies, played a season at the American Theater in New York, and managed the People's Theater in St. Louis. In 1857 he erected his first theater in Chicago at a cost of $100,000; in 1863 he remodeled it; in 1871, after the great fire, he entirely rebuilt it, making it the handsomest theater in the West; in 1890 he was again completely burned out; and immediately afterward he built the present house. In 1895 he associated with Henry C. Miner and Joseph Brooks in forming the American Theatrical Syndicate. His daughter Mary became the wife of Edwin Booth in 1869.

Main, Thomas, mechanical engineer, born in Borgue, Scotland, Jan. 30, 1828; died in Arlington, N. J., May 27, 1896. He served his apprenticeship and worked in the machine shops of Robert Napier, the Glasgow shipbuilder, and his successor, John Elder, and removed to New York city in 1854. His first employment was in designing. In 1861 he en-

tered the shipyard of John Roach, where he remained till Mr. Roach's failure in 1885. During this period he designed the engines of the steam ram "Dunderberg," a pioneer armored ship, which was sold to the French Government, and also the machinery for the cruiser "Iroquois" and other war ships, for the ocean steamships "City of Tokio," "City of Pekin," and others of the Pacific Mail line, and for the Sound steamers "Bristol" and "Providence." After the Roach failure Mr. Main engaged in designing on his own account. On the establishment of the Webb Academy of Shipbuilding, in New York city, he was appointed its Professor of Engineering. He was author of a "History of the Steam Engine."

Marty, Martin, clergyman, born in Schwyz, Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1834; died in St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 19, 1896. He was educated for the priesthood in Switzerland and Austria; entered the Benedictine abbey of Einsiedeln in 1855; and was ordained in the following year. In 1860 he came to the United States to assist a party of monks from Einsiedeln who had founded St. Meinrad's, in Indiana, in 1854. Five years afterward a priory was established there, of which he was appointed the first superior. In 1870 Pope Pius erected the priory into an abbey, constituted the clergy connected with it the Helveto-American Congregation, and appointed the superior a mitered abbot. On May 22, 1872, the abbot laid the corner stone of a new monastery. He had previously been zealous in extending missions, building churches, and establishing educational and benevolent institutions, and had induced a large immigration of German Roman Catholics to Spencer and Dubois Counties. After presiding over the abbey and its institutions for several years, the abbot voluntarily relinquished the dignity and burdens of his office to undertake mission work among the Indians of Dakota. He made a study of their languages, particularly that of the Sioux; compiled a Sioux grammar and dictionary, with which he taught a number of priests and Sisters of Charity that language; and sent this company to engage in religious and educational work among the Sioux. He acquired great influence over the Indians, had unmolested range of their camp when no other white man was permitted there, and aided the Federal Government in its dealings with this troublesome tribe. In 1879 the Territory of Dakota was formed into a vicariate-apostolic and placed under charge of Father Marty, who was consecrated Bishop of Tiberias on Feb. 1, 1880, with the local title of First Bishop of Sioux Falls. In 1884 Bishop Marty reported to the Plenary Council of Baltimore that his vicariate contained nearly 90 churches, 50 priests, and 7 Indian missions, attended by the clergy, Benedictine, Ursuline, and Presentation nuns, besides the Sisters of the Holy Cross and the Youville Sisters of Charity. In 1894 Bishop Marty was transferred to the diocese of St. Cloud, Minn.

Mason, Luther Whiting, educator, born in Turner, Maine, April 3, 1828; died in Buckfield, Maine, July 14, 1896. In 1853 he became superintendent of music in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., where he introduced singing by rote and then by note into all departments. From Louisville he went to Cincinnati, where he occupied a similar post for several years. To promote his original methods of musical education, he invented type with which to print the special charts that he used. These charts and the text-books accompanying them ultimately became "The National System," since published in Boston. Prof. Mason served in the National army in the civil war as a drum major, and after the war settled in Boston, where he spent fourteen years in teaching music in the public schools. His exhibit at the Centennial Exposition attracted the attention of the representatives of Japan, and they invited him to visit their country professionally. He remained there three years, supplementing his school work with instruction in the families of the nobility, and took charge of a school where an orchestra of Japanese and European instruments was formed. On leaving Japan he received valuable presents from the Mikado, which he presented to the Boston Art Museum, and the public thanks of the Empress. He went to Germany and studied the method of training of the cathedral choirs. On May 25, 1895, his long service in the cause of musical education was commemorated by a public reception.

Maynard, Isaac Horton, jurist, born in Bovina, Delaware County, N. Y., April 9, 1838; died in Albany, N. Y., June 12, 1896. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1862; was admitted to the bar in 1863; and made his permanent home at Stanford, N. Y., in 1865. In 1875 and 1876 was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, and in 1877 was elected county judge and surrogate of Delaware County. He was defeated as candidate for Secretary of State of New York in 1883, and was appointed second comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1885, and assistant secretary of the department in 1887. Two years afterward Gov. Hill appointed him one of the commissioners to revise the general laws of the State; in 1890 he became first deputy attorney-general; and on Jan. 19, 1892, Gov. Flower appointed him an associate justice of the Court of Appeals. While deputy attorney-general he was accused of abstracting from the State Comptroller's office the corrected election returns from Dutchess County, on Dec. 22, 1891. These returns would have decided the political complexion of the State Senate, and in their absence the State Board of Canvassers had to act on a single return, which made the Senate Democratic. Judge Maynard explained his connection with the case, but the State Bar Association was not satisfied, and after an investigation pronounced a severe censure on him. In the Legislature a hasty investigation was made and resulted in a report practically exonerating Judge Maynard. He was nominated for a full term in the Court of Appeals in 1893, but was defeated by the Republican candidate by 106,000, the Republican candidates for the other offices receiving from 23,000 to 35,000 plurality.

Mayo, Frank, actor, born in Boston, Mass., April 19, 1839; died on a railroad train near Grand Island, Neb., June 8, 1896. When sixteen years old he went to California to engage in mining, but instead became a supernumerary in the American Theater, San Francisco. The following year he began taking speaking parts. He spent seven years playing with different companies, and in 1863 was engaged as leading man at Maguire's Opera House. In 1865–'66 he was leading man at the Boston Theater. He made his first appearance in New York city in the Grand Opera House as Ferdinand in "The Tempest," March 31, 1869. This engagement was followed by a starring tour, in which he appeared in all the standard Shakespearean dramas, as well as "Virginius," "Richelieu," "The Robbers," "The Three Guardsmen," "The Marble Heart," "Damon and Pythias," "Jack Cade," and "The Streets of New York." In 1872 he first produced "Davy Crockett"

in Rochester, N. Y., and afterward he appeared in it more than 2,000 times in the United States and Great Britain. His last appearances were in an original dramatization of Samuel L. Clemens's "Pudd'n-head Wilson," which was first acted in New York city on April 15, 1895.

Mercur, James, military officer, born in Towanda, Pa., Nov. 25, 1842; died in West Point, N. Y., April 22, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned a 2d lieutenant of engineers in 1866; was promoted 1st lieutenant March 7, 1867, and captain Dec. 9, 1875; and was Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point from Sept. 29, 1884, till his death. In 1866–'67 he was assistant engineer on the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes; in 1867–'72 Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy; in 1872–'76 adjutant and commander of the engineer battalion; and in 1876–'81 assistant engineer to Gen. John Newton in removing the obstructions in Hell Gate and on other river and harbor work. He spent the next three years on river and harbor improvement work and on surveys in the Southern States and in New York harbor and vicinity. Prof. Mercur revised and enlarged Mahan's "Permanent Fortification" (1887) and published "Elements of the Art of War" (1888) and "Military Mines, Blasting, and Demolitions" (1892).

Merrill, Lewis, military officer, born in New Berlin, Pa., Oct. 28, 1834; died in Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned a brevet 2d lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons, July 1, 1855; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d Dragoons, Dec. 13 following; 1st lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, April 24, 1861; captain, Oct. 1 following; major, 7th Cavalry, Nov. 27, 1868; retired May 21, 1886; appointed lieutenant colonel of cavalry by act of Congress, to rank from Jan. 9, 1886, Jan. 21, 1891; and was retired on the following day. In the volunteer army he was commissioned colonel of the 2d Missouri Cavalry, known as Merrill's Horse, Aug. 23, 1861, was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service Dec. 14 following. During the civil war he was brevetted major in the regular army, Sept. 10, 1862, for services against the Confederates in northern Missouri; lieutenant colonel, Sept. 10, 1863, for the capture of Little Rock; and colonel, March 5, 1865, for services in northwest Georgia. On Feb. 27, 1890, he received the brevet of brigadier general, United States army, for gallant services in action against the Indians at Cañon Creek, Montana, on Sept. 13, 1877. During his services in the West, he was chief of cavalry on Gen. Frémont's staff in 1861; operated against the guerrillas of western and northern Missouri in 1862; commanded the cavalry division in the Army of the Tennessee in 1863; was chief of the West Division Cavalry Bureau, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the campaign to prevent Gen. Price's invasion of Missouri in 1864; and, as a commander of a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, conducted operations in northwest Georgia and northern Alabama, which resulted in the surrender of the Confederates under Gen. Wofford in 1865. After the war his most conspicuous service was the breaking up of the Kuklux Klan in South Carolina in 1868, for which he received the thanks of the War Department, of his department commander, and of the Legislature of South Carolina. In this work he incurred the wrath of the leaders of that conspiracy to such an extent that when he was first nominated for lieutenant colonel President Cleveland was obliged to withdraw the nomination, and afterward when he was again nominated by President Harrison his nomination was held up in the Senate till it expired by constitutional limit, the minority in the Senate going so far as to break a quorum to prevent confirmation. In January, 1891, however, he received justice in the Senate, and the day following his confirmation he was retired, because of disabilities incurred in the service.

Miller, Homer Martin Virgil, physician, born in Pendleton County, South Carolina, April 29, 1814; died in Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1896. He graduated at the South Carolina Medical College in 1835; completed his professional studies in Paris in 1838; and on his return settled in Casseville, Ga., and was licensed to preach by the Methodist Church. In the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 he was conspicuous for his eloquence as a speaker. During 1846–'48 he was professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn., and from 1849 till 1865 was similarly connected with the Medical College of Augusta, Ga., serving through the civil war as surgeon, division surgeon, and department medical inspector in the Confederate army. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention after the war. Dr. Miller was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Atlanta Medical College from 1869, and was an associate editor of the "Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal."

Miller, Madison, military officer, born in Mercer, Pa., Feb. 6, 1811; died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27, 1896. He received a common-school education; served in the Mexican War as captain in the 2d Illinois Volunteers, and was wounded at Buena Vista; and was a judge in El Dorado County, California, in 1851–'52. Removing to Carondelet, Mo., he engaged in railroad work, and became president of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain line. In 1861 he entered the National army as a captain in the 1st Missouri Infantry, and in 1862 was commissioned a colonel of volunteers. He was captured at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade, and while a prisoner was one of a commission sent by the Confederates to Washington to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. In March, 1865, he was brevetted general of volunteers for services at Wilson's creek and Shiloh, and the same year was elected a State Senator.

Morgan, James Dady, military officer, born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1810; died in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 12, 1896. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business and became active in local military affairs. As captain of the "Quincy Riflemen" he was ordered with his company on duty in Hancock County during the Mormon excitement of 1844–'45. When the Mexican War broke out he joined the 1st Illinois Volunteers, in which he subsequently became a captain, and served till peace was declared. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 10th Illinois Volunteers, which took part in the New Madrid campaign and the siege of Corinth. He was promoted brigadier general of volunteers July 17, 1862; commanded a brigade at Nashville, Tenn., in November following; served with Gen. Sherman in the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea; and for gallantry at the battle of Bentonsville, N. C., was brevetted major general of volunteers, March 19, 1865.

Morison, John Hopkins, clergyman, born in Peterboro, N. H., July 25, 1808; died in Boston, Mass., April 26, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard in 1831; attended the Cambridge Divinity School; was first settled over a Unitarian Church at New Bedford; was pastor of the 1st Parish at Milton from 1846 till 1875; and was pastor emeritus at the time of his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1858. Dr. Morison had been editor of "The Christian Register" and of "The Religious Magazine," afterward known as

"The Unitarian Review," and had published a "Life of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.D" (Boston, 1845); "Disquisitions and Notes on the Gospel of St. Matthew" (1860); and "The Great Poets as Religious Teachers" (New York, 1885).

Morrison, David, manufacturer, born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 23, 1823; died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1896. He removed to New York in 1842, and was engaged in the manufacture of brass goods till the beginning of the civil war. He had been connected with the 79th Highlanders from its organization, and when the regiment volunteered its services to the Government he closed his factory and accompanied it to the front. During the war he commanded the regiment, a brigade, a division, and nine army corps, and was wounded several times. In all his commands he kept his own regiment with him. At one time he had under him, besides the Highlanders, the 36th Massachusetts, the 8th, 17th, 20th, and 27th Michigan, and the 40th, 45th, 50th, and 100th Pennsylvania Regiments. At the close of the war he resumed manufacturing in his former factory.

Morse, Cyrus Bullard, inventor, born in West Boylston, Mass., July 8, 1819; died in Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1896. He followed the profession of mechanical engineering for many years, and patented devices for wood-working machinery, cotton-spinning and wool-carding machinery, casting hollow-steel ingots, and drawing tubing.

Mott, Henry Augustus, chemist, born in Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1852; died in New York city, Nov. 8, 1896. He was a grandson of Valentine Mott, Sr., the distinguished surgeon, and was graduated at the Columbia College School of Mines in 1873. Two years afterward Columbia gave him the degree of Ph.D. After graduation he made a specialty of technical chemistry, and it has been claimed that by an original process he made the manufacture of artificial butter commercially successful. While acting as consulting chemist to several manufactories of food preparations he made a memorable exposure of the adulteration of baking powders with alum. For three years he was employed by the United States Government as chemist and examiner of the food purchased for the Indian Bureau, and he was frequently engaged in court proceedings as an expert witness, the most notable being the Fleming murder trial and the Shakespeare case, testifying for the defense in the latter trial, under instructions from the French Government. Dr. Mott was Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1881–'86 and the official chemist of the Medico-Legal Society. During the past six years he had delivered an annual course of free lectures on chemistry in the public schools of New York. At the time of his death he was interested in developing a new motive power for steamships which he had invented. He was a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, and published "The Chemist's Manual" (New York, 1878); "Was Man created?" (1880); "The Air we breathe and Ventilation" (1881); "The Fallacy of the Present Theory of Sound" (1885); "Matter, Ether, and Energy"; and "Yachts and Yachtsmen of America."

Munro, George, publisher, born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Nov. 12, 1825; died in Pine Hill, N. Y., April 23, 1896. He received the best education the province afforded, and from 1850 to 1856 was instructor in mathematics in the Free Church College, Halifax, completing a theological course in the meantime. In 1856 he removed to New York city, and for several years was employed by the American News Company. After a preliminary venture with a series of cheap novels he established, in 1867, "The Fireside Companion," and in 1877 a series of reprints of popular English novels issu under the title of "The Seaside Librar publications reached a large circulation, Mr. Munro wealthy. He endowed profes physics, literature, philosophy, history, a tutional law in Dalhousie College, Ha made gifts to that institution aggregat $500,000. He also gave liberally to the of the City of New York, of whose counci member at the time of his death.

Murray, Eli Houston, military office Cloverport, Ky., Feb. 10, 1843; died in Green, Ky., Nov. 18, 1896. Soon after the Fort Sumter he left school and organi pany of the 3d Kentucky Union Cavalry he was commissioned major. On the de James Jackson, he was promoted colon regiment, with which he served till the c war, receiving the brevet of brigadier volunteers in 1865, after having comman gade in Sherman's march to the sea. He States marshal for Kentucky in 1866–'76; law till 1879, when he purchased a cont terest in the Louisville "Daily Commerc appointed Governor of Utah Territory in reappointed in 1884, and resigned before his second term. He administered the Governor with a firm hand, and with an ing opposition to polygamy.

Newton, Hubert Anson, astronomer a matician, born in Sherburne, N. Y., March died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 30, father, William Newton, built the Buffa of the Erie Canal, and his mother, Lois B some local reputation for her mathematic He was graduated at Yale in 1850, winning the first mathematical prize. He then studied the higher mathematics for two years and a half, and in 1853 became a tutor at Yale, where he took full charge of the mathematical department during the illness of the Professor of Mathematics, and in 1855 was given the full professorship. It is said that he was the youngest graduate of the college that was ever thus honored by the corporation. After a year's study abroad he entered on the du chair, which he discharged till his death. entific work includes investigation in mathematics and its application to astron is best known for his discoveries and regarding the laws of meteoroids and c their connection, which made his reputati scientific men throughout the civilized this field he was perhaps the highest livi ity. He was practically the first to en 1833 Prof. Olmsted, his colleague, having the remarkable meteoric shower of that gested the hypothesis that the meteors w a stream of bodies moving around the su orbit. Prof. Newton devoted the best p life to developing this theory; and the su ern knowledge on the subject, which is b sive and accurate, is chiefly due to him, rectly or through the stimulus that his e gave to other workers in the field, bo country and abroad. His first import was the mathematical computation of five agreed with the observations of the Nov teors, and the determination of the on that corresponded with their actual path.

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could identify the stream later with the comet of 1866. In 1864 he published a memoir on sporadic meteors, and of 56 recorded publications of his up to 1893, 29 relate to this or allied subjects. He supervised the issue by the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences of a map of the heavens on which observers could mark the apparent paths of meteors, and thus a very large number of observations was obtained. Besides this—the chief labor of his life—Prof. Newton was the author of papers on life insurance and statistics on the metric system, which at his suggestion was first embodied in American arithmetics in 1864, and on transcendental curves, of the articles on meteors in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "Johnson's Cyclopædia," and of the definitions in astronomy and mathematics in the "International Dictionary." He was for many years an editor of "The American Journal of Science." Prof. Newton was active in the formation of the National Academy of Science, of which he remained a member till his death, and he served both the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science as president. He received from the National Academy the Smith gold medal for his researches and discoveries regarding meteors. Personally, he was unassuming and genial, and those with whom he came in contact in the classroom could not help being impressed with his mathematical ability. His peculiar smile of triumph as he turned to his class after a long and intricate demonstration on the blackboard was traditional at Yale. He took much interest in the new development of the material side of the university that began about 1875, and many of the present features of the college quadrangle are due to his suggestions. Besides all this, he took a deep interest in the civic affairs of New Haven.

Nicholson, Eliza Jane, author and journalist, born on a plantation on Pearl river, Miss., in 1849; died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1896. She was the daughter of Capt. J. W. Poitevant, who was descended from an old Huguenot family. Under the pen name of Pearl Rivers she began writing songs and verse at an early age, her first efforts appearing in the "Home Journal," and her last, the beginning of a projected series of biblical lyrics, in the "Cosmopolitan." Her early compositions attracted the attention of Col. A. M. Holbrook, then the proprietor of the New Orleans "Picayune," who offered her a place on the staff of the paper, and soon afterward married her. She made a thorough study of the details of journalism, and, on her husband's death, assumed the management of the paper, paid off a debt of $80,000, built new quarters, and brought the property to a successful condition. In this task she was aided by George Nicholson, for a long time the business manager, whom she married in 1878. She took sole control of the editorial department, and he of the financial. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson died within a week of each other.

Nye, Edgar Wilson, author, born in Shirley, Me., Aug. 25, 1850; died near Asheville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1896. In youth he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he was brought up on a farm, subsequently attending school and studying law at River Falls. He removed to Wyoming, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, but found little opportunity for practice. Turning to the newspaper press for a livelihood, he began writing humorous articles, under the pen name of Bill Nye for "The Cheyenne Sun." Soon afterward he became a reporter on the "Tribune," of Denver, Col., and thence went to Laramie, Wyo., where he established "The Boomerang." While editing the last-named paper he also acted as justice of the peace, superintendent of schools, postmaster, and United States commissioner. His articles in "The Boomerang" were extensively copied, but the paper did not succeed financially. He then went to Hudson, Wis., where he engaged in writing weekly letters to various newspapers; afterward removed to New York city, continued his humorous writing, and became a popular lecturer; and during the last three years made his home in North Carolina. He published "Bill Nye and the Boomerang" (Chicago, 1881); "The Forty Liars" (1883); "Baled Hay" (1884); "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock" (1885); "Remarks" (1886); a series of articles which he named his "Autobiographies" ("The Century," 1892); "A Comic History of the United States": and, posthumously, "A Comic History of England" (1896).

Paige, Lucius Robinson, clergyman, born in Hardwick, Mass., March 8, 1802; died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 2, 1896. He was educated at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., and was ordained as a Universalist minister in 1825. He filled successive pastorates in Massachusetts at Springfield, Gloucester, and Cambridge till 1839, when he resigned all pastoral care, though continuing to preach for thirty years longer. During his long residence in Cambridge he held many local offices, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1878–'79. Besides single sermons and addresses, he published "Selections from Eminent Commentators" (1833); "Questions on Select Portions of the Gospels" (1838); "Commentary on the New Testament," in 5 volumes (1844–'67); "History of Cambridge" (1877); "History of Hardwick, with Genealogical Register" (1883).

Park, John Duane, jurist, born in Preston, Conn., in 1819; died in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1896. He was graduated at Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1847; was elected judge of the New London county court in 1854, and to the State Legislature in 1855; subsequently became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; and at the time of his death was State referee.

Parker, Isaac Charles, jurist, born in Belmont County, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1838; died in Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 17, 1896. In 1859 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he became circuit attorney, provost marshal, circuit judge, Attorney-General of the State, and member of Congress. He was appointed judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas in 1875, and held the office till his death. His enforcement of the laws made his name a terror to the hordes of outlaws and fugitives from justice from other States who overran the Indian Territory and the adjoining States. The records show that up to March, 1896, 13,490 criminal cases were docketed in his court, and of this number 9,454 resulted in conviction. It is believed that Judge Parker had sentenced more men to be hanged than any other judge in the country, and he was probably the only subordinate judge that ever overruled a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he did in November, 1894. In the official jurisdiction of Judge Parker, during his term, about 75 deputy marshals were killed in the discharge of their duty.

Parrott, Peter Pearse, manufacturer, born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 18, 1811; died in Arden, N. Y., July 30, 1896. He was the youngest son of John F. Parrott, a former United States Senator from New Hampshire, and a brother of Capt. Robert P. Parrott, U. S. A., the inventor of the rifled cannon bearing his name. On attaining manhood, Peter associated himself with his brother in the manufacture of iron in Orange County, New York. Their furnaces at the Greenwood Iron Works, now known as Arden, made most of the iron from which the Parrott guns and other ordnance were made at the

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[illegible] Henry Lillie [illegible] died in Boston.

Mass., Dec. 17, 1896. He was educated in the public schools and the Normal School at Bridgewater; removed to Dorchester in 1849; became connected with a chocolate manufactory in the following year, and took entire charge of the establishment in 1854. He was in active politics from 1848; took part in the organization of the Free-soil party in Massachusetts; was first elected to the Legislature in 1860; was Mayor of Boston in 1872; and was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1873 and 1875, declining a re-election in 1877, and accepting a re-election as mayor the same year. Since 1884 he had acted with the Democrats. Mr. Pierce acquired a large fortune, and his bequests to relatives, friends, and charitable institutions were very large. Among the latter were Harvard University, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, $50,000 each; the town of Stoughton for books for a free library, $25,000: the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Children's Hospital, Perkins Institute for the Blind, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Home for Aged Men, Home for Aged Women, Home for Aged Couples, Boston Home for Incurables, Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Boston Lying-in Hospital, $20,000 each; Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Home for Aged Colored Women, Channing Home, and Children's Aid Society, $5,000 each; the Methodist, Baptist, Orthodox, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic Societies of Dorchester Lower Mills and the Episcopal Society of Ashmont, $3,000 each. He bequeathed the residue of his estate to the Museum of Fine Arts, Harvard University, Massachusetts General Hospital, Institute of Technology, and the Homœopathic Hospital, in equal parts. He also provided for the transfer of his valuable farm adjoining the Blue Hills reservation to the Boston Park Commission, to be added to the park lands of the city.

Pomeroy, Marcus Mills, journalist, born in Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1833; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1896. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Corning (N. Y.) "Journal," and three years afterward established the Corning "Sun," which he sold to good advantage in a year, and then established the "Athens Gazette." The last venture was unsuccessful. In 1857 he removed to Horicon, Wis., established the "Argus" there, and became deputy United States marshal for Wisconsin. While in Horicon he wrote for his paper a series of sketches of well-known men of Wisconsin, which he named "Brick-dust Sketches," whence he came to be best known as "Brick" Pomeroy. Through his strong support of Stephen A. Douglas he lost his Government office. Soon afterward he abandoned the "Argus"; then went to Milwaukee and became city editor of the "Daily News"; and subsequently secured an interest in the La Crosse "Union and Democrat." On the last paper he was associated with George Swinford, a strong Breckinridge Democrat. Mr. Pomeroy's devotion to Douglas became more intensified than ever, and bitter dissensions arose between the two editors. Mr. Swinford controlled the inside pages of the paper and Mr. Pomeroy the outside ones, and week after week the rival partisans expressed their opinions and severely criticised each other in their respective pages of the same issue of the paper. Mr. Pomeroy succeeded in gaining entire control of the paper, and in 1868 he was one of the largest taxpayers in the county and his paper had a circulation of 100,000 copies. In the early part of the civil war he was a strong Union man, aided in fitting out several companies of volunteers, and went to the front to observe the military operations. Suddenly he began denouncing the commanders of the National armies, charging that they paid more attention to the business of cotton brokerage than to their military duties, and for these publications he was ordered out of the lines and returned home. During the remainder of the war he continually denounced the policy of the Federal Government. For a long time the office of the paper was kept in readiness to repel invasions by indignant citizens, and Mr. Pomeroy hid in the woods 40 miles away, sending his manuscript to the office by messengers. After the war he removed to New York and founded the "Daily Democrat," which in time was succeeded by a weekly, "Pomeroy's Democrat." Within a short time his La Crosse and New York papers failed. In 1876 he began to edit a greenback organ in Chicago. He wrote much on greenback currency and personally organized 8,000 greenback clubs throughout the country. His last scheme was to tunnel the Rocky mountains. He formed a company with a capital of $7,000,000, cut nearly a mile on each side of the mountains, and then, through failure to secure aid from the Government, abandoned the project.

Porter, Joseph Henri, military officer, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1841; died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1896. He came to the United States in youth and settled in Virginia. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in a New York infantry regiment, though his father and friends clung to the Confederacy, and at the close he held the rank of colonel of volunteers and was badly shattered in health from wounds and disease. Subsequently he was a general in the army of Venezuela for two years, and in the Egyptian army for five years. On his return to the United States he opened a law office in New York. He was a keen sportsman and owned the yacht "Ventura No. 1."

Pratt, Calvin Edward, jurist, born in Princeton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1828; died in Rochester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1896. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy; taught at Uxbridge, Sutton, and Worcester; and studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1852. In the early part of his practice he made a study of medicine and anatomy in their relation to jurisprudence, and became an expert in those branches. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1859 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. While living in Worcester he had been interested in military matters, held offices in the Worcester Light Infantry, and became major of the 10th Massachusetts Infantry. In 1861 he organized the 31st New York Volunteers at his own expense and went with it to the front as its colonel. For his gallantry at Bull Run he was recommended for promotion; at the battle of Mechanicsville, Jan. 29, 1862, he was severely wounded in the face; and on Sept. 10 following he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. He afterward served at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and resigned his commission April 1, 1863. In 1865 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in Brooklyn; in 1869 was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the 2d District of New York on the nomination of both political parties; and in 1877 was re-elected as the candidate of both parties for the term of fourteen years. On the creation of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in 1895, he was appointed an associate justice, and he held the office till his death.

Pratt, Enoch, philanthropist, born in North Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808; died in Tivoli, Md., Sept. 17, 1896. His education was acquired in the public schools and the Bridgewater Academy. He worked in a commercial house in Boston for six years, and in 1831 established himself in the com-

mission business in Baltimore. Subsequently he founded the wholesale iron house of Pratt & Keith and the house of Enoch Pratt & Brother. He also became President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank and an official in several steamboat and railroad companies. His business enterprises yielded him large returns, and enabled him to acquire a fortune estimated from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Throughout his long life he took a deep interest in educational enterprises, and was noted for his discriminating benefactions. He founded the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children at Cheltenham, Md., to which he gave 750 acres of his farm as a site; established the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick; endowed an academy in his native town with $30,000; presented the Academy of Sciences of Baltimore a new building; and made other liberal gifts to public institutions and to churches. His greatest gift was the free public library in Baltimore. On Jan. 21, 1882, he gave notice to the city government that he would establish such an institution under conditions that the city accepted. He offered to give the land and the principal building, valued at $250,000; $50,000 for four branch libraries; and $833,333.33 in cash, the last to be invested and allowed to accumulate till the income amounted to $50,000 per annum, providing the city would create an annuity of $50,000 forever for the support of the institution. The five buildings were completed and conveyed to the city July 2, 1883, and all were formally opened Jan. 4, 1886. At the time of his death the endowment amounted to $1,174,100. Mr. Pratt bequeathed the statues the "Shepherd Boy" and "Campaspe" to the Peabody Institute; the reversion of $100,000 to Meadville (Pa.) Theological School; $5,000 to the Congregational church at North Middleboro, Mass.; $10,000 for the endowment of the public library in that town; $10,000 to the Boys' Home in Baltimore; and the residue of his estate to the Sheppard Asylum, Baltimore, on conditions that the name of the institution be changed to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, that the income of the fund be used to complete the present buildings and grounds and erect a new building, and that the remaining fund be used for the care of indigent insane free of cost.

Pratt, Nathaniel William, engineer, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1852; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1896. The first successful dynamite gun was constructed from his designs and patents, and he became consulting engineer of the Dynamite Gun Company. He was President of the Babcock and Wilcox Company.

Prentiss, Albert Nelson, educator, born in Cazenovia, N. Y., May 22, 1836; died in Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1896. He was graduated at Michigan Agricultural College in 1861, was appointed Professor of Botany there in 1865, and on the opening of Cornell University, in 1868, was called to the chair of Botany, Horticulture, and Arboriculture, which he occupied till his death. In 1870 he conducted the Cornell expedition to Brazil, and in 1872 studied in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, and in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. Prof. Prentiss was known throughout the scientific world as one of the foremost botanists, and in 1872 received the Walker prize of the Boston Society of Natural History for his essay on the mode of the natural distribution of plants.

Pulford, John, military officer, born in New York city, July 4, 1837; died in Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1896. When thirteen years old he removed with his parents to Detroit, where he was educated and admitted to the bar. He entered the National army as 1st lieutenant, 5th Michigan Infantry, Aug. 28, 1861; was promoted captain, May 15, 1862; major, Jan. 1, 1863; lieutenant colonel, May 3 following; and colonel, July 12, 1864; and was mustered out of the volunteer service July 5, 1865. In the regular army he was commissioned both 2d and 1st lieutenant, 19th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866; was transferred to the 37th Infantry Sept. 21 following; and was retired with the rank of colonel Dec. 15, 1870. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for "good conduct and meritorious services during the war." Gen. Pulford probably received and survived more serious wounds than any other officer during the war. At Malvern Hill a cannon ball fractured his temporal bone and broke his lower jaw and collar bone; at Chancellorsville he received a wound across the abdomen, but would not leave the field nor his command; at Gettysburg he was wounded in the right hand and thigh; in the battles in the Wilderness his back was broken and both arms were partially disabled from an injury to the brachial plexus and loss of part of the first and second dorsal vertebræ; and at Boydton plank road, Oct. 27, 1864, he was severely wounded in the right knee. He is mentioned thirteen times in the "War of the Rebellion Records" in connection with important movements. His entire service during the war was with the Army of the Potomac, excepting a few days in New York city and Troy, N. Y., during the draft excitement in 1863. After the war and his appointment to the regular army, he was engaged in Gen. Hancock's expedition against hostile Indians, and with the troops assigned to guard the United States mail route from Fort Aubrey to Fort Lyon, Kansas, against the Indians in 1867, and thence till his retirement was on reconstruction and recruiting duty. His retirement was on a record of six wounds received in action.

Quint, Alonzo Hall, clergyman, born in Barnstead, N. H., March 22, 1828; died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1896. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846; studied medicine; and afterward took a course in theology at Andover. In 1853 he was ordained pastor of the Central Congregational Church at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; in 1861 became chaplain of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers; in 1864 went to the North Congregational Church in New Bedford, in 1881 to Somerville, Mass., and in 1886 became pastor of Alston Congregational Church. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College in 1866. Dr. Quint was editor and proprietor of the "Congregational Quarterly" in 1859–'76; secretary of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches for twenty-five years; was foremost in organizing the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, of which he was secretary from 1871; and was for many years editor of "The Congregational Yearbook." He was widely known as a genealogist and church statistician.

Randolph, Anson Davies Fitz, publisher, born in Woodbridge, N. J., Oct. 18, 1820; died in West Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., July 6, 1896. When ten years old he went to New York city, where he became an errand boy in the depository of the American Sunday-school Union, and remained there in various capacities for twenty-one years. In 1851 he established himself as a bookseller and publisher, and personally sold books from house to house in the country, carrying his stock on a canal boat, and made local deliveries with a wheelbarrow. From the first he made a specialty of religious publications, much against the judgment of his friends. One of his early ventures was the republication of a small book entitled "Hints to Christians" (originally published in Philadelphia about 1826). This book is still in print and commands a good sale. During the civil war Mr. Randolph did a large

business in the publication of sermons, addresses, and pamphlets bearing on that struggle, and also brought out Prince de Joinville's report on the operations of the Army of the Potomac. His business prospered and frequently necessitated removal to larger quarters. Early in 1896 he sold out his retail business to the Baptist Publication Society, retaining the wholesale part. In June he organized the A. D. F. Randolph Company, and the greatest trial of his business career came a few days afterward when the company was compelled to make an assignment. The creditors testified to their faith in the integrity of Mr. Randolph by voluntarily offering to wait one year or ten years, as might suit his convenience, for their money. He published several volumes of original poems.

Rankine, James, educator, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1827; died in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1896. He removed with his family to Canandaigua, N. Y.; was graduated at Union College in 1846; became Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College, Hartford; and subsequently was rector of St. Paul's Church, Oswego, N. Y., President of Hobart College, and rector of the Divinity School at Geneva for thirty years.

Read, John Meredith, diplomat, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1837; died in Paris, France, Dec. 27, 1896. He was a son of Judge John Meredith Read, a former Solicitor-General of the United States, and was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1859. After a period of international law study in Europe, he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and settled in Albany, N. Y. In 1860–'66 he was Adjutant General of the State of New York, and for his promptness and ability in organizing and forwarding troops received the thanks of the War Department. In 1869–'73 he was United States consul for France and Algeria, and during the Franco-German War was also acting consul general for the German Government. For his protection of German subjects and interests during the two sieges of Paris he was officially commended by the President of the United States, and received the thanks of the French and German governments and the official and personal thanks of Prince Bismarck. In 1873 he was appointed United States minister to Greece, where he remained to September, 1879, defraying the expenses of the legation personally for some time before his resignation, owing to the refusal of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. During his tenure of this office he received the thanks of his Government for the manner in which he had protected the persons and interests of Americans during the crisis of February, 1878. He had secured the revocation by the Greek Government of an order prohibiting the circulation and sale of the Bible in Greece, and also the release of the American ship "Armenia, and rendered an important service to his country in discovering and reporting to the Government that only one port in Russia was open during the Russo-Turkish War, and urging the advantage that would result to the commerce of the United States from the dispatch of a grain fleet from New York to that port. In 1881 he was created by the King of Greece a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest degree in the gift of that Government. After his resignation he devoted much of his time and means to promoting the interests of the Greek Government and to saving it from bankruptcy. He was a frequent contributor to current literature, and was the author of an "Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson." Much of his time in recent years was given to archæological, historical, and art studies, and his library and study in Paris contained many rare books, manuscripts, and art specimens.

Reilly, William Moffat, military officer, born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1822; died there Feb. 29, 1896. When fifteen years old he joined the Lafayette Light Infantry as a flag marker, and on the organization of the Wayne Artillery he was elected sergeant. During the riots of 1844 he distinguished himself, and from that time he rose in the State service. At the beginning of the civil war he was commander of the 3d Brigade of Pennsylvania militia, and made a prompt tender of his brigade to Gov. Curtin. Under the provisions of law Gen. Cadwallader was given the command, but subsequently, at the solicitation of the latter, Gen. Reilly was placed in command of the 1st Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served through the war, and at its close declined President Johnson's offer of a commission as major general of volunteers. Since 1874 he had been an inspector of the county prison. Gen Reilly bequeathed sufficient money for the erection in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, of bronze statues of Lafayette, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Steuben; for statues in Independence Square of Gens. Wayne, Greene, Sumter, and Morgan and Capt. Paul Jones; and for the endowment of a free eye and ear hospital.

Reinhart, Charles Stanley, artist, born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1844; died at the Players' Club, New York city, Aug. 30, 1896. Mr. Reinhart began his serious study of art comparatively late. As a youth he went to the front in the civil war, and although his services mainly were those of a telegraph operator and not of a combatant, they were none the less valuable, and they brought him into immediate contact with actual war. It was not until 1868, after three years in a steel manufactory in Pittsburg, that Mr. Reinhart was enabled to go abroad and devote himself to the study of art. He went first to Paris, and later to Munich, where he entered the Royal Academy, studying drawing under Prof. Streyhüber and painting and etching under Prof. Otto. His professional life was divided between New York and Paris, where he had a studio from 1882 to 1886. For the last years of his life his home was in New York. Mr. Reinhart was one of the "young artists," so called, between 1870 and 1880 whose return from Paris and Munich opened a new period in American art. The foundation of "Scribner's," now the "Century Magazine," and the photography of drawings upon the wood-engraver's block in place of actual drawing upon the block attracted the home-coming artists, and a new school of illustrators began to be developed. Mr. Reinhart's work soon made itself felt. For several years he was closely identified with the publications of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. He illustrated several important serials, and his black-and-white studies of contemporary life showed a talent and spirit which gave him a high rank among American illustrators. This work he continued to the last. His drawings were reproduced in his later years for other magazines and the books of other firms, but his drawings for the Harper publications are those of which the public has had the widest knowledge. In the last months of his life he was engaged upon a series of war scenes, several of which, like his graphic study of ration-sharing after the surrender at Appomattox, were reproduced as double-page illustrations of "Harper's Weekly." It was Mr. Reinhart's ambition to continue in this line, and had there been sufficient encouragement he would doubtless have produced some notable paintings of the war. Although the demands of illustration encroached upon his work in oil, he painted many pictures of importance and sound merit. "Clearing Up" (1875), "Reconnoitering" (1876), and "Repulse" (1877) were among his earlier paintings. He found several subjects on the

French coast, in Normandy and elsewhere, and his "Cast Ashore," a body on the beach surrounded by French officials and fishermen, received a second-class medal at the Salon, where Mr. Reinhart frequently exhibited. This was one of several of his pictures shown at the Columbian Exposition. In water color also Mr. Reinhart did much excellent and effective work. While he was not a writer, his singular vividness as a story-teller so impressed his literary friends that he was induced to write one or two favorite stories, which were received by readers with a marked esteem that was quite independent of the influence of the author's strong personal popularity. He was a member of the National Academy of Design and of the Salmagundi Club, and also of the Century and Players' Clubs.

Richardson, William Adams, jurist, born in Tyngsboro, Mass., Nov. 2, 1821; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and at its law school in 1846, and in the last year was admitted to the bar and appointed judge advocate of the Massachusetts militia. In 1853–'54 he was President of the Common Council of Lowell; in 1859 was elected President of the Wamesit Bank, and afterward was President of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association. He spent 1855–'59 in revising the General Statutes of the Commonwealth, in conjunction with Joel Parker and A. A. Richmond. In 1856 he was appointed judge of probate for Middlesex County, and in 1868, when the offices of judge of probate and judge of insolvency were consolidated, he was appointed to the new place, and held it till April, 1872. On the completion of the revision of the General Statutes, Judges Richardson and Sanger were appointed by the Legislature editors of the annual supplement to that work, and Judge Richardson discharged this duty for twenty-two years. In 1869 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Two years afterward he was sent abroad by the Government as special financial agent, and negotiated the first contracts entered into in Europe for the sale of United States 4-per-cent. bonds. On March 17, 1873, Judge Richardson was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed George S. Boutwell, elected to the United States Senate. He held this office till June, 1874, and during its tenure made the notable transfer of the Geneva award money ($10,500,000) from London to Washington. In June, 1874, he resigned from the Treasury Department to accept a seat on the bench of the United States Court of Claims, and from 1885 till his death he was chief justice of that court. He was a professor in the law departments of Georgetown (D. C.) College and Columbian University for many years, and received the degree of LL. D. from the last in 1873. Judge Richardson was the author of numerous publications dealing chiefly with financial subjects. These included: "The Banking Laws of Massachusetts" (Lowell, 1855); "Practical Information concerning the Debt of the United States" (Washington, 1872); "National Banking Laws" (1872); and a "History of the Court of Claims" (1882–'85). Besides the "Supplements" to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Boston, 1860–'82), he prepared a "Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States" (1881).

Ripley, Philip, journalist, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1828; died in New York city, Jan. 25, 1896. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and shortly after graduation engaged in journalism in Washington, D. C. During the civil war he was the correspondent in New Orleans of several newspapers. Several years after the war he removed to New York city, where he lived till his death, working at different times on the principal newspapers, writing editorials for "The Tribune," lecturing on war experiences, and contributing short stories to periodical literature and articles to cyclopædias.

Robinson, George Dexter, lawyer, born in Lexington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834; died in Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 22, 1896. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856; taught in Chicopee for nine years; and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1873 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1875 to the State Senate. The following year he was elected to Congress as a Republican. He was re-elected for two successive terms, and after the reapportionment was elected from the new 12th District. Before taking his seat for this last term he was elected Governor of the State by a plurality of 9,864 votes over Gen. Butler. His most important service in Congress was in the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1884 he was re-elected Governor by 47,510 plurality, defeating William C. Endicott, and in 1885 was again re-elected, defeating Frederick O. Prince with a plurality of 21,897.

Robinson, John Mitchell, jurist, born in Caroline County, Maryland, in 1828; died in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1896. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1847, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In January, 1851, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Queen Anne County, and in November following was elected State attorney. He was elected judge of the Circuit Court in 1864, and judge of the Court of Appeals in 1867. During the thirty years he was on the appellate bench he delivered upward of 400 opinions. In 1893, he was appointed chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and he held this place at the time of his death.

Robinson, Theodore, artist, born in Irasburg, Vt., in 1852; died in New York city, April 2, 1896. He studied painting with Carolus-Duran and Gérôme in Paris, and with Claude Monet, the impressionist, and after opening a studio in New York city, confined himself to figure and landscape work. In 1890 he took the Webb prize of $300 for his "Winter Landscape" and the Shaw prize of $1,000 for the best single-figure composition in oil by an American artist for a peasant-girl study entitled "In the Sun." In the 1896 spring exhibition of the Society of American artists he exhibited "Washing Day," "The Little Mill—Autumn," "West River Valley—Vermont," "Vermont Hillside—October Afternoon," and "Correspondence."

Roper, S. H., mechanical engineer, born in New Hampshire, in 1823; died in Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1896. He was brought up on a farm, from which he went to a machine shop and made a thorough study of mechanics. His inventive skill was first shown in connection with fine guns and sewing machines, and it was said that it was his invention on which Elias Howe obtained his sewing-machine patent. Other of his inventions were the first practical knitting machine used in Massachusetts, hot-air furnaces and ranges, and, in co-operation with his son, the machines in the Hopedale Screw Works. In 1869 he applied steam power to an old-fashioned velocipede, but did not obtain the speed anticipated. Nevertheless he continued experimenting, and on the introduction of the modern bicycle applied himself almost wholly to the perfection of a steam cycle. On the day of his death he took his invention to the new Charles river bicycle track at Cambridge for a public trial. He arranged with expert wheelmen in training there to race with him, and the one chosen for the first run had all he could do to keep up with the steam bicycle. The inventor became excited over his victory, and set out to spin around the track alone to make a record. After making seven circuits and when within a few yards of the grand stand he fell dead. He had been going at the rate of a mile in two minutes.

Rowe, Nicholas, editor, born March 10, 1842; died in Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1896. He was noted in the United States and in Europe as an expert on dogs and their breeding; was a pioneer in importing the best English setters; and probably did more than any other man to raise field trial dogs in the United States to their present high standard. For many years he wrote kennel news for several periodicals under the pen name of Mohawk. In 1876 he settled in Chicago and became editor and manager of the "American Field." He inaugurated a system of correct kennel registration in 1876, and compiled and published "The National American Kennel Stud Book."

Rublee, Horace, journalist, born in Berkshire, Franklin County, Vt., Aug. 19, 1829; died in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1896. He accompanied his parents to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1840; became a legislative reporter for the Madison "Argus" in 1852, and editor of the Madison "Journal" in the following year; and was State Librarian in 1856–'58, and chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1859–'69. In 1868 he was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention and a member of the Committee on Platform. He was appointed minister to Switzerland in 1869, and in October, 1876, he resigned and returned to Madison. Since 1882 he had been editor in chief of the "Milwaukee Sentinel."

Runyon, Theodore, diplomatist, born in Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822; died in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 27, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in Newark, N. J., in 1846. He soon acquired a wide reputation as a skillful advocate in cases involving business principles and practices, and his successful handling of the Meeker will case is remembered as one of the historical events in legal procedure in New Jersey. In 1853 he became city attorney of Newark, and in 1856 city counselor. In 1856 Gov. Price appointed him a commissioner to revise and codify the militia laws of the State. The following year he was appointed brigadier general of militia; soon afterward he became brigadier general of the State Rifle Corps; and subsequently major general of the National Guard of New Jersey. At the outbreak of the civil war he was given command of the 1st Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers, which left for the front on April 27, 1861. He reached Washington with 3,000 men on May 6, when the national capital was in a state of great alarm because of an expected invasion. On the following day he marched his brigade through the city and put the men through a drill exercise. As the city was then wholly unprotected by defensive works, the presence of the brigade quickly restored confidence. On May 10 a portion of the brigade went into camp on Meridian Hill, north of the city, and another portion was detailed to guard the railroad. On the 24th, in consequence of demonstrations by the enemy on the opposite side of the Potomac, Gen. Runyon was ordered to occupy and fortify the approaches to the city, especially the roads converging at the Long Bridge. Accordingly, he crossed the bridge, and with daily details of 1,500 men constructed extensive works at the junction of the principal roads. The largest work inclosed about 10 acres in the southeast angle, a smaller one was thrown up on the northwest, a stockade was constructed across an intervening marsh nearly to the river, and a redoubt was built east of the main road. These were the first fortifications erected for the defense of the national capital, and to them the War Department gave the name of "Fort Runyon." When Gen. McDowell advanced his army toward Manassas, he left Gen. Runyon as acting major general in command of the 4th Division of the Army of Northeastern Virginia, which included all the troops not sent to the front. These troops, which numbered about 13,500, were stationed in and around Alexandria. While hastening re-enforcements to the front Gen. Runyon was informed on the 21st that the national army had been defeated and was fleeing panic-stricken toward Washington, with the Confederates in hot pursuit. Under orders from the War Department he closed all the approaches to the city by the Long and Chain Bridges, planted cannon on them, and assigned advantageous positions to various vessels at Alexandria. The enemy became informed of these preparations and abandoned the plan for marching on the city. On the 22d Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, informed Gen. Runyon that McDowell's army was returning to the Potomac, and suggested that he should man all the forts and prevent the retreating troops from passing over to the city, where their arrival would produce a panic. Gen. Runyon immediately telegraphed back, "Take the draw off the Long Bridge," a suggestion which was at once acted on. By these measures Gen. Runyon checked the retreat of the army, held it beyond the city till it was reorganized, and saved Washington from a panic. For these services Gen. Runyon received the thanks of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and a joint resolution of congratulation from the New Jersey Legislature. Believing that he was restricted by superior officers, he retired from the army soon afterward and resumed the practice of law. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of Newark; in 1865 was defeated as Democratic candidate for Governor; and in 1873–'87 was Chancellor of the State. In March, 1893, he was appointed United States minister to Germany, and in September following was raised to the rank of ambassador. His death occurred from heart failure. Gen. Runyon received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University 1867, Rutgers College 1875, and Yale College 1882.

Russell, William Channing, educator, born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1814; died in Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896. He was a great-grandson of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a nephew of the Rev. William Ellery Channing. In 1832 he was graduated at Columbia College, and in 1836, after studying at Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in New York city. He was engaged in law practice in 1864, when the death in the army of a favorite son led him to abandon it. In 1865 he was elected Professor of History in Antioch College, and in 1868 he was called to the chair of South European Languages and also to the associate professorship of history in Cornell University. Subsequently he became vice-president of the university, remaining so till his retirement, in 1881, and acting as president for three years. During 1881–'83 he occupied the chair of History at Brown University. Prof. Russell's work lay in the field of Roman and mediæval history, and he was among the first educators in the United States to adopt the seminary method of historical instruction.

Russell, William Eustis, lawyer, born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 6, 1857: died in a fishing camp at Little Pabos, Quebec, Canada, July 15–16, 1896. He was as well as usual when he retired to his tent on the 15th, but was found dead early the next morning. He was graduated at Harvard in 1877, entered the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in 1880. While at the law school he won the William Beach Lawrence prize for the best essay on "Foreign Judgments: Their Extra-Territorial Force and Effect." He began practicing as a member of his father's law firm and at the same time became active in politics. In 1881 he was elected to the Common Council of Cambridge as a Democrat; in 1883 and 1884 was elected alderman; and in 1885, 1886, and 1887 was elected mayor, declining a fourth term in 1888. He had shown himself an effective political speaker in the presidential campaign of 1884, and in 1888 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor. He made 55 speeches on the tariff issue, and was defeated by Oliver Ames by a majority of 28,069. In 1889 he was renominated and was defeated by John A. A. Brackett by a majority of 6,775. On a third nomination, in 1890, he was successful, defeating Gov. Brackett by a majority of 8,953, after one of the warmest campaigns ever known in the State. In 1891 and 1892 he was reelected, defeating Charles H. Allen by 6,467, and William H. Haile by 2,534 votes respectively. His personal popularity was attested by the fact that he ran ahead of the Democratic ticket to such an extent that the other State officers elected in 1890 (with one exception), 1891, and 1892 were Republicans. At the close of his third term he resumed law practice, making a specialty of corporation law. In November, 1894, he was appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Ryan, Stephen Vincent, clergyman, born in Almonte, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 1, 1825; died in Buffalo, N. Y., April 10, 1896. He accompanied his parents to Pottsville, Pa., where he remained till 1840, when he was sent to St. Charles's Seminary, in Philadelphia. In 1844 he entered the order of the Lazarist Fathers at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and completed his studies for the Roman Catholic priesthood at St. Mary's of the Barrens. He was ordained in St. Louis, June 24, 1849, and from 1851 till 1857 was professor and prefect at St. Mary's, professor at Cape Girardeau, and president of St. Vincent's College. In the last year he was appointed visitor of the congregation of the Mission, or Vincentian Community, in the United States. He made his headquarters in St. Louis till the mother house of the community was removed to Philadelphia, and then lived in that city till his consecration as second bishop of the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., in November, 1868. Bishop Ryan bequeathed all his property to the Church.

Samson, George Whitefield, educator, born in Havard, Mass., Sept. 29, 1819; died in New York city, Aug. 8, 1896. He was graduated at Brown University in 1839, and at Newton Theological Seminary in 1843. The same year he was ordained a clergyman at the E Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., of which church he was the organizer and pastor for sixteen years. In September, 1859, he was chosen President of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and he carried the institution successfully through many vicissitudes incident to the civil war. During his administration the law department was established and the medical school was reorganized. In 1870 he retired from Columbian University and became President of Rutgers Female College, New York city, from which office he retired in 1886. Since that time he had resided in New York. Among his publications are the "Divine Law as to Wines," "Guide to Bible Interpretation," "The Classic Test," "The Atonement," and "Art Criticism," the latter book being largely used as a text-book in colleges. He was a leader in the Baptist denomination, and was favorably known to men of other denominations as a scholar and clergyman. He was a life director of the American Colonization Society and a member of the Evangelical Alliance.

Sarony, Napoleon, artist, born in Quebec, Canada, in 1821; died in New York city, Nov. 9, 1896. His father had been an officer of the Black Hussars in the Austrian army, and after the battle of Waterloo removed to Quebec and became a lithographer. The son removed to New York city about 1833, and found employment in a lithographic house, where he began experimenting with a view to improving the art. In 1842 he formed a partnership with a young friend named Major, and opened a lithographic establishment under the firm name of Sarony & Major. In 1852 the firm was changed to Sarony, Major & Knapp, and in 1858 the success of the business enabled Mr. Sarony to retire from the firm. He then spent six years studying art in Europe, and on his return opened his first photograph gallery. He made a study of lights and poses, and the effects he obtained attracted to his gallery many famous persons. His successive galleries were filled with art curios, comprising presents received from distinguished people from various parts of the world, and a collection of over 40,000 photographs of actors and actresses. Besides the close personal attention he gave to his photographic work, Mr. Sarony made himself widely known as a black-and-white artist. He was a regular exhibitor at the National Academy of Design, as well as in the London art galleries, his charcoal drawings and drawings of the nude being particularly commended. He was the author of "Famous People whom I have photographed," and also of a series of photo-engravings in book form.

Schaeffer, Charles William, educator, born at Hagerstown, Md., May 5, 1813; died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1896. He belonged to a family of Lutheran clergymen, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and at Gettysburg Theological Seminary in 1835, and was ordained to the office of the ministry in 1836. He took charge of a parish in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, which he served until 1841. He was pastor at Harrisburg, Pa., 1841–'49, and at Germantown, Pa., 1849–'75, when he retired from active duty, and was elected pastor emeritus. In 1864, when the Theological Seminary was established in Philadelphia, he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History, which chair he held to the end of his life—thirty-two years. In 1880 he became chairman of the faculty. Dr. Schaeffer took an active part in the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia in 1864, and in the organization of the General Council in 1866 and 1867. He held many posts of honor and trust in the Church and its various boards and institutions, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania from 1859 until his death. He received from this institution in 1879 the honorary degree of D. D., and that of LL. D. from Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., in 1887. He was one of the leaders of the conservative and confessional party in the Church. He was an authority on American Lutheran history, and was a frequent contributor to the Church papers and theological reviews. He was for several years co-editor of the "Lutheran Home Journal" and the "Lutheran and Missionary," Philadelphia; editor in chief of "The Foreign Missionary" from 1879 until his death; and one of the editors of the "Lutheran Church Review," 1886–'96. He published "Mann's Explanation of Luther's Small Catechism," translated from the German (Philadelphia, 1855); "Early History of the Lutheran Church in America" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Golden Treasury for the Children of God," translated from the German (1860); "Family Prayer for Morning and Evening and the Festivals of the Church Year"; "Halle Reports," translated from the German (Reading, 1882); and "Church Book for the Use of Evangelical Lutheran Congregations" (Philadelphia, 1891). He translated numerous hymns, and wrote several original ones.

Schuyler, Montgomery, clergyman, born in New York city, Jan. 9, 1814; died in St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1896. He was graduated at Union College in 1834, and began studying law. This he soon gave up for mercantile business, and after spending four years in that line he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1841–'44 he was rector of Trinity Church, Marshall, Mich.; in 1845–'54, of St. John's Church, Buffalo, N. Y.; and since 1854 had been at Christ Church, St. Louis, Mo., first as rector and, after it was made the cathedral, as dean. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart College in 1856. Dr. Schuyler was President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Missouri from 1858, president of the conventions that elected the second and third bishops of Missouri, and a frequent delegate to the General Conventions of his Church. In 1891 the jubilee of his ordination was celebrated by the Episcopalians of St. Louis, and the Schuyler Memorial House, an adjunct of the cathedral, was founded. Among his publications are: "The Church: Its Ministry and Worship" (Buffalo, 1853); "The Pioneer Church" (Boston, 1867); and "Historical Discourse of Christ Church, St. Louis" (St. Louis, 1870).

Scott, John, lawyer, born in Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pa., July 14, 1824; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1896. He received a common-school education; was admitted to the bar in 1846; was prosecuting attorney of the county in 1846–'49; was elected to the State Legislature in 1862; and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, serving from March 4, 1869, till March 4, 1875. Early in his legal career he became resident counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and having won a most important case for the company he was engaged as special counsel for a much wider district. In 1877 he took charge of the legal department of the company, and from that time till his resignation, about a year before his death, he was its general solicitor.

Sexton, Samuel, otologist, born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1833; died in New York city, July 11, 1896. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville (Ky.) in 1856; served as a surgeon in the National army in the first year of the civil war; removed to New York city in 1869; and won reputation as an authority on diseases of the ear. In 1877 he became chief surgeon of the West Side Eye and Ear Infirmary, and subsequently was lecturer at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. During his long practice he made careful clinical notes of over 60,000 cases which he had examined or treated, and these formed the basis of his numerous publications. At the annual meeting of the American Society of Otologists, of which he was then vice-president, in 1886, he called attention to his operation for the permanent cure of catarrh by excision of the drumhead and ossicles. This operation and report attracted wide attention, and because of it he was invited to read a paper on the operation before the International Medical Congress at Berlin in 1890, and to perform the operation before a body of English specialists in London in 1892. Dr. Sexton devised special instruments for his operations, and invented the electric lantern for observations of the ear. His principal publication was "The Ear and its Diseases" (New York, 1888). A paper on "Causes of Deafness among Public-school Children" (1882) was widely circulated by the United States Bureau of Education, and an article in the "Medical Record" (Feb. 19, 1887), on "Injury to the Ear caused by the Blast of a Bursting Shell," was exceptionally interesting.

Seymour, Edward Coe, educator, born in New Hartford, N. Y., May 4, 1828; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896. He was graduated at the State Normal School in 1849, and subsequently was principal of Hobart Hall Academy, Oneida County, N. Y., and of a grammar school in Brooklyn. In 1855, on the organization of the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, he was appointed principal of the academic department, and he held the place till his death. He received the degree of Ph. D. in 1891.

Shaw, Elijah, manufacturer, born in Wales, Hampden County, Mass., May 29, 1819; died there Jan. 28, 1896. He received a limited education, and when a mere lad began to work in his father's blacksmith shop. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of shoes till 1848, when he and a brother bought a controlling interest in a small woolen mill in Wales. His success led him to buy another mill, and during his life he built and rebuilt five mills in that town. He remained in the woolen industry till his death. After the close of the civil war he was instrumental in founding Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C.—now one of the foremost institutions for the education of the colored race in the United States. In 1874 he built the Wales Baptist Church at a cost of $20,000, and presented it to the congregation. Mr. Shaw was in other ways a liberal promoter of religious and educational interests.

Shellabarger, Samuel, lawyer, born in Clark County, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1817; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1896. He was graduated at Miami University in 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1847; was a member of the first Legislature of Ohio under the present Constitution; and was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1860, 1864, 1866, and 1870. While a member of Congress he attended the special session called by President Lincoln on July 4, 1861, and served on the Committees on Commerce, Civil Service, and several special ones. Between his third and fourth terms he was United States minister to Portugal, and after his last term he was appointed a civil-service commissioner. He had since practiced law.

Sheridan, George A., politician, born in Millbury, Mass., Feb. 22, 1840; died in Hampton, Va., Oct. 8, 1896. He received a public-school education, and was about to enter Yale College when the civil war broke out, and while visiting in Chicago he enlisted in the 88th Illinois Infantry as a private. On the organization of the regiment he was elected a captain. He passed unharmed through

several battles, but was severely wounded at Chickamauga and was not in active service afterward. Soon after the war he went to Louisiana, where he identified himself with the leaders of the Republican party, became active in the reconstruction movement, and was appointed Adjutant General of the State. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as representative at large; but ex-Gov. Pinckback contested the election, and the seat was not awarded to Gen. Sheridan till the closing hours of the last day of the last session. He was wont to declare that his fame as a congressman was immortal in one respect—that he received more money for less actual service than any other man who had ever served his country in the same capacity, receiving in all about $14,000 for a few minutes' actual service. For many years Gen. Sheridan was a noted political speaker as well as a brilliant orator. He served a term as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, but for several years passed the greater part of his time at the National Soldiers' Home, where he died. He was not related to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Sherwood, Sarah Lounsbury, philanthropist, born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1831; died in Ocean Grove, N. J., Oct. 1, 1896. She was a sister of ex-Gov. Phineas Lounsbury, of Connecticut; was left a widow soon after her marriage, and had since applied her income to works of charity in New York city. After working among the poor colored people of the Third Ward for five years, she volunteered her services to the Jerry McAuley Mission on Water Street in 1883. In this field she wrought many changes for the better in the lives and dwellings of the poor, aided released prisoners who had nowhere to go after leaving jail, and watched over the welfare of destitute women and children. She continued this work till within two months of her death.

Shoup, Francis Asbury, clergyman, born in Laurel, Ind.; died at Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1852, and served for seven years in the artillery. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service. He rose to the rank of brigadier general, and served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the Georgia campaign. After the war he became Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and was called thence to a similar chair in the University of the South. He then took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and from 1875 to 1883 held rectorships successively in Waterford, N. Y., Nashville, Jackson, Miss., and New Orleans. In the latter year he returned to the University of the South, at Sewannee, Tenn., as Professor of Metaphysics, and occupied that chair at the time of his death. His writings include "Infantry Tactics" (Little Rock, 1862); "Artillery Division Drill" (Atlanta, 1864); "Elements of Algebra" (New York, 1874); "Mechanism and Personality" (Boston, 1889).

Shurtleff, William Steele, jurist, born in Newbury, Vt., Feb. 17, 1830; died in Longmeadow, Mass., Jan. 14, 1896. He studied two years in Yale College, then studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 46th Massachusetts Volunteers; on Feb. 8, 1863, was promoted colonel; and in July following was mustered out with his regiment. Almost immediately on his return Gov. Andrew appointed him judge of the Court of Probate and Insolvency, which office he held till his death.

Siegfreid, Joshua K., military officer, born in Orwigsburg, Pa., in 1832; died in Pottsville, Pa., July 19, 1896. He entered the National army in 1861 as captain in the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers; was soon afterward commissioned major and colonel of the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry; and distinguished himself at Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. At the battle of Campbell's Station he commanded a brigade, and in 1864 he took part in the charge after the explosion of the mine at Petersburg. After the war he was commissioned a major general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Silliman, Justus Mitchell, educator, born in New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 25, 1842; died in Easton, Pa., April 15, 1896. He received his early education at the New Canaan Academy; served three years in the National army, and was wounded at Gettysburg; and was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1870. Within a few weeks he was appointed Professor of Mining Engineering and Graphics in Lafayette College, where he remained until his death. His special work included various investigations, of which his examination of the Bessemer flame with colored glasses and the spectroscope is the best known.

Sims, Clifford Stanley, jurist, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1839; died in Trenton, N. J., March 3, 1896. He was admitted to the bar in 1860; removed to Arkansas to practice; served in the United States navy in 1862–'64; and was afterward commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 4th Arkansas Infantry, United States Volunteers. In 1867–'68 he was a member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention; in 1868, of the Legislature; and in the last year he was appointed Judge Advocate General of the State. From 1869 till 1878 he was United States consul at Ottawa, Canada, and was then engaged in corporation practice till 1894, when he was appointed a judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. He was author of "The Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames" (1862); "The Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey" (1866); and "Noye's Maxims of the Laws of England" (1870).

Skerrett, Joseph Salathiel, naval officer, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1833; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1896. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy Oct. 12, 1848; became passed midshipman June 15, 1854; master, Sept. 15, 1855; lieutenant on the following day; lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 9, 1867; captain, June 5, 1878; commodore, Aug. 4, 1889; and rear admiral, April 16, 1894; and was retired July 9, 1894. During his naval career he was on sea service for twenty-two years and four months, and on shore or other duty twenty years and eleven months. When the civil war broke out he was on duty on the coast of Africa, engaged in the extermination of the slave trade, and was on the United States sloop "Saratoga" when she aided in the capture of the "Nightingale," one of the last of the American slavers, with over 1,000 slaves on board. His principal service during the civil war was on June 27, 1864, when, as commander of the gunboat "Aroostook," of the Western Gulf squadron, he successfully attacked the Confederate fortifications at the mouth of Brazos river, Texas. In 1867–'68 he commanded the apprentice ship "Portsmouth," and was efficient in building up the apprentice system in the navy. During 1868–'72 he was on duty at the Naval Academy, and commanded the "Macedonian" and the "Saratoga" on practice cruises. He commanded the "Portsmouth" in 1872–'75, and made an extensive surveying trip in the Pacific. On this trip he made his entrance in the harbor of Honolulu without the aid of a trained pilot, which surprised other naval officers because of its difficulty. As the result of the presence of the "Portsmouth" when the revolution of 1873 was threatening, peace was maintained and the late

King Kalakaua was placed on the throne. While commanding the "Richmond," the flagship of the Asiatic station in 1881–'84, he visited Apia, Samoa, to settle some trouble there in which the United States consul had become involved, and to negotiate for a coaling station at Pago-pago. In October, 1883, he succeeded to the command of the squadron on the Asiatic station; in 1884–'86 was at the naval asylum in Philadelphia; in 1889–'90 was commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; in 1892 became commander of the Pacific station; and from November, 1893, till his retirement, was in command of the Asiatic station.

Smith, Alfred Baker, lawyer, born in Massena, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1825; died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1896. He was graduated at Union College in 1851; was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie, soon afterward was elected county judge; and with eleven other men formed the first Republican organization in Dutchess County, New York, the members of which were nicknamed "the twelve apostles," in 1864. In 1862 he organized the 15th Dutchess County Regiment, and accompanied it to the front as major. He fought in every engagement from Gettysburg to Bentonville, was with Sherman's army in the march to the sea; was commissioned colonel of the 150th New York Infantry; and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers. Subsequently he was appointed collector and postmaster at Poughkeepsie.

Smith, Gustavus Woodson, military officer, born in Scott County, Kentucky, Jan. 1, 1822; died in New York city, June 23, 1896. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, and commissioned a brevet 2d lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in 1842; spent two years on the construction of fortifications in the harbor of New London, Conn., and the two following years at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering. On Sept. 24, 1846, he was assigned to duty under Gen. Scott in Mexico as commander of the sappers, miners, and *pontonniers*, and for his services during that war, especially at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Contreras, he was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain. He was recalled to the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering in 1849, and remained there till his resignation from the army, in 1854. In 1855 he was appointed superintendent of the extension of the United States Treasury building, and afterward was engaged in engineering work in connection with the Branch Mint and the Marine Hospital at New Orleans, and with the Trenton Ironworks. He was appointed street commissioner of New York city in 1858, and a member of the board to revise the programme of instruction at the United States Military Academy in 1860; and in 1861 returned to Kentucky, and was commissioned a major general in the Confederate army. On May 31, 1862, Gen. Johnston having been severely wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, Gen. Smith was appointed commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, but he held the post only one day, as on June 2d he reported himself sick. He was subsequently in command at Richmond. In 1863, just before the Gettysburg campaign, he resigned from the army and took charge of a Confederate gun foundry. He commanded the State troops of Georgia in 1864–'65, and surrendered at Macon, April 20, 1865. In 1866–'70 he was superintendent of the Southwest Iron Works, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; in 1870–'76 was Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky; and he had been in business in New York city since 1876. He published "Notes on Life Insurance" and "Confederate War Papers."

Smith, Joseph Edward Adams, author, born in Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 4, 1822; died in Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1896. He was educated at Gorham Seminary and Bowdoin College, and for many years was engaged in journalism, having connections with the "New Englander" and the Berkshire County Eagle." He was employed for ten years in compiling a history of Pittsfield. He also prepared three other histories of the town, memoirs of the first Zenas Crane and Gov. George N. Briggs, a history of Pontoosuc lake, and other works.

Smith, Justin Almerin, clergyman, born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819; died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, 1896. He was graduated at Union College in 1843; was pastor of the Baptist church at North Bennington, Vt., in 1845–'49, and of the First Church in Rochester, N. Y., in 1849–'53; and was editor of the Baptist periodical, first "The Christian Times," now "The Standard," from 1853 till his death. In 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from Shurtleff College. Among his numerous publications are two books for children, "The Martyr of Vilvorde," a sketch of William Tyndale (New York, 1856), and "Uncle John upon his Travels" (1871). His other principal works are: "The Spirit of the Word" (1868); "Patmos: or, The Kingdom and the Patience" (1874); "Commentary on the Revelation" (Philadelphia, 1884); and "Modern Church History" (New Haven, 1887).

Smith, Russell, scenic artist, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1812; died in Glendale, Pa., Nov. 7, 1896. When seven years old he removed with his parents to Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he became so impressed with the beauties of the scenery that he begged for an opportunity to study painting. Soon afterward the family removed to Pittsburg, where young Smith began his work as an artist, his first pieces being life-size portraits of Gens. Jackson and Lafayette, produced with house painter's paints and a worn-out brush. This led to an order for some scene painting for the old Thespian Society, with which he had played small parts. He also studied with James R. Lambdin, a portrait painter. In 1833, when Edwin Forrest was engaged to play "Metamora" in Pittsburg, a tent scene was wanted, and in the emergency young Smith was engaged to paint it. This work so pleased the great tragedian that he remained a friend of the artist till his death. The incident decided Mr. Smith's career, and for fully forty years he was one of the best known scenic artists in the United States. He painted almost the entire scenery when the Academy of Philadelphia was erected, and his drop curtains in the old Chestnut and Walnut Street Theaters were remarkable productions for their day. Mr. Smith spent 1850–'57 in Europe, and on his return produced a diorama of the Holy Land, a panorama of Mexico and California, and some notable operatic scenery. In recent years he painted the stock scenery for operatic presentations.

Smith, Walter Denton, educator, born in Jackson, Mich., in 1870; died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 20, 1896. He learned telegraphy, typesetting, stenography, and typewriting, and while working in the office of a law firm he was encouraged to study for the bar. He spent one year each in Kalamazoo College and the law department of the University of Michigan; was admitted to the bar in Detroit in 1891; was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Detroit College of Law, and founded the "Critical Review," and was its editor till 1894. While in Detroit he also established and conducted "The Writ," a legal periodical published under the auspices of the College of Law. In 1894 he was appointed an instructor in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he remained until his death. He prepared for the press a selection of "Cases on Corporations," and he also published a text-book on "Elementary Law."

Smith, William Henry, journalist, born in Austerlitz, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; died in Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896. When he was two years old his parents removed to Homer, Ohio, where he was educated and began teaching, and subsequently he was a tutor in a Western college. In 1854 he became a reporter on the "Cincinnati Times," of which he was afterward managing editor, in the meantime editing the monthly "Casket and Review." From the "Times" he went to the "Gazette" as an editorial writer at the beginning of the civil war, and during that period he rendered the Union cause effective service with his pen and was active in promoting enlistments and means of relief for the soldiers in the field. In 1864 and 1866 he was elected Secretary of State of Ohio on the Union ticket, and shortly before the expiration of his second term he resigned and became one of the founders and the editor of the "Cincinnati Chronicle." Failing health soon compelled him to retire from all active work. In 1870 he was appointed general manager of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1883 he negotiated a union of the New York and the Western Associated Presses, and became general manager of the consolidated association, and in 1893 he retired from the office. While managing the Western Associated Press he introduced the use of the typewriter in telegraph work, developed the leased-wire system of news distribution, improved its methods of gathering and distributing news, and placed it on a sound financial basis. In 1877 he became collector of customs at Chicago. He was the author of historical works relating to Ohio and Western history and a frequent contributor to periodicals. He discovered in the British Museum many unpublished letters of Washington to Col. Henry Bouquet; demonstrated that the Washington letters published by Jared Sparks were not given correctly; and published "The St. Clair Papers" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1882); a biography of Charles Hammond; and a "Political History of the United States." At the time of his death he had nearly completed a work on the "Life and Administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes," as the literary executor of that President.

Spaulding, John P., philanthropist, born in Madison, Me., July 10, 1832; died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1896. He removed to Boston in 1857; became a partner in the firm of Israel Nash & Co. in the following year; and since 1867 had been engaged in the manufacture of sugar under the firm name of Nash, Spaulding & Co. He was one of the principal organizers of the Sugar Trust, and the second largest holder of its stock. For nearly forty years he had lived in the United States Hotel in Boston, and one of his holiday diversions was to fill his pockets with $5 gold pieces, and go around distributing them among the employees who had done him kindnesses. On Christmas day, 1893, he gave to each of 8 young women employed in the hotel a certificate of stock in his sugar refinery valued at $5,000 par. He also provided means for the education and support of Helen Keller, the remarkable deaf, dumb, and blind girl. His acts of benevolence were performed quietly, and with the injunction that nothing should be said about them.

Stearns, Ozora Pierson, jurist, born in De Kalb, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1831; died in San Diego, Cal., June 3, 1896. He was graduated at Michigan University in 1858, and at its law school in 1860; began practicing in Rochester, Minn.; and became prosecuting attorney for Clinton County. In 1862 he recruited a company for the 9th Minnesota Infantry, of which he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, and in April, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the 39th United States Colored Infantry. With this regiment he took part in the operations before Petersburg in July, in the expeditions against Fort Fisher under Gens. Butler and Terry, and in the last campaign in North Carolina. After the war he served again as county attorney, and was appointed a register in bankruptcy. In 1871 he became a United States Senator; in 1872 removed to Duluth; and since 1874 had been judge of the 11th Judicial District of Minnesota.

Steers, James Rich, shipbuilder, born in Plymouth, England, Oct. 15, 1808; died in New York city, April 17, 1896. He was a son of Henry Steers, who removed his family to New York city in 1817. James learned the shipbuilding trade with his father; aided him in building the United States sloop of war "Peacock" in 1829; and became superintendent for the firm of Smith & Dimon in the following year. He built the yacht "Edwin Forrest" in 1841, and the "Martin Van Buren," the fastest boat of her size at the time, in 1842. Afterward he applied himself almost wholly to yacht building, and among other boats turned out the "Three Brothers," the "Miller's Damsel," and the "Hussar," all noted in their day. In 1850, with his brother, he formed the firm of George & James R. Steers, and the same year entered into a contract to build the famous yacht "America." The brothers personally sailed the yacht on her victorious contest around the Isle of Wight, England, in August, 1851. Mr. Steers had been retired from business since 1857.

Steinway, William, manufacturer, born in Seesen, Brunswick, Germany, March 5, 1836; died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1896. He was the fourth son of Henry Engelhard Steinway, a manufacturer of pianos in Brunswick. In his youth, besides the usual elementary branches common in Germany, he was taught French, English, and music. In 1850 the father and three of his sons removed to New York city. William, who had shown unusual proficiency in music as a boy, decided to follow his father's trade, and spent two years as an apprentice in a piano manufactory. In 1853 the father and the brothers, Charles, Henry, and William founded the house of Steinway & Sons. William became the head of the firm in 1889. While he, with the other members of the firm, gave close attention to their manufacturing interests and met with such success that an English syndicate offered $4,000,000 for their business, William became one of the most conspicuous German citizens of New York by promoting important measures for the benefit of the city. He took a great personal interest in music, erected Steinway Hall as a center for the exposition of the highest musical culture, and was prompt and generous in efforts to foster musical education. In public life Mr. Steinway was best known by reason of his connection with the movement for providing rapid transit in the metropolis. On the creation of the original Rapid Transit Commission, in 1890, he was appointed one of its members, and with Commissioner John H. Starin was officially connected with the movement through the various changes in the composition of the commission. His benefactions in the cause of education and charity were large but unostentatious. In the line of philanthropic effort he will be remembered long for his creation of the industrial settlement named after him at Astoria, Long Island. He not only erected large factories, foundries, and mills for the manufacture of various parts of pianos, but practically built up an entire town, providing it with complete educational, religious, and other public establishments, and a railroad connecting the town with Long Island city.

Stetson, John, theatrical manager, born in Boston, Mass., about 1834; died there April 17, 1896. In early life he sold newspapers at the Statehouse;

subsequently was noted as an athlete and runner; and in 1866 became connected with a circus company. His first experience as a manager was at the Olympic Theater, Boston, whence he went to the Adelphi and, in 1870, to the Howard Athenæum, where he remained till 1880. While managing the Howard he also took at various times the Waverley, Booth's, and the Fifth Avenue Theaters in New York city. He also managed traveling companies, including those of Salvini and Modjeska. At the time of his death he was proprietor of the new Savoy Hotel and the Park Theater, in Boston.

Stevens, Thomas Holdup, naval officer, born in Middletown, Conn., May 27, 1819; died in Rockville, Md., May 15, 1896. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy Dec. 14, 1836; was promoted passed midshipman July 1, 1842; master, July 25, 1848; lieutenant, May 10, 1849; commander, July 16, 1862; captain, July 25, 1866; commodore, Nov. 25, 1872; and rear-admiral, Oct. 27, 1879; and was retired May 27, 1881. In 1842 he served as aid to President Tyler; in 1843–'44 was on the steamer "Michigan" on the Great Lakes; and in 1845–'48 was naval storekeeper at Honolulu. While returning with his wife and eldest child from the last duty he was shipwrecked, and the family remained for three months on a desert island. He was again on duty on the lakes in 1849–'51; was engaged in surveying the California and Oregon coasts in 1852–'55; and was assigned to the command of the steam gunboat "Ottawa" at the beginning of the civil war. In November, 1861, he took part in the action against the Confederate fleet at Port Royal and the engagement with Forts Beauregard and Walker. In January following he was in the battle of Port Royal Ferry. He had an engagement with Tatnall's fleet in February; took part in the capture of Fort Clinch, the towns of Fernandina and St. Mary's, and the steamer "Darlington" in March; and during March and April commanded the first expedition up the St. John's, which captured Forts Steele and Finnegan, the towns of Mayport, Jacksonville, Magnolia, and Pulaski, and the yacht "America." In May, 1862, he was given command of the steamer "Maratanza," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was present at the battle of West Point. He then commanded the expedition to support Gen. McClellan's advance. After capturing the Confederate gunboat "Teazer," he was transferred to the command of the ironclad "Monitor," with which he covered the flank of the army on the James river and the rear on its withdrawal from the Peninsula. During the latter part of 1862 and the first part of 1863, as commander of the "Sonoma," of the West India squadron, he captured the schooner "Clyde," steamer "Victoria," brigantine "Atlantic," bark "Springbok," and steamer "Virginia," and chased the privateer "Florida" for thirty-six hours. In August, 1863, he took part in the defenses of Charleston harbor, and from Sept. 1 till Nov. 5 in the operations against Fort Sumter and the Sullivan island batteries and the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg. From July 1 till Aug. 3, 1864, he was active in the operations before Mobile, and he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay. He was frequently commended by his superior officers for the skill and daring with which he discharged his duty in these several operations. After the war he was a lighthouse inspector, commander of the frigate "Guerriere" of the European squadron, and commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Stone, Andros B., manufacturer, born in Charlton, Mass., June 18, 1826; died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1896. He received a limited education, became a clerk for a bridge-building firm, learned the details of the business, and when twenty-six years old was the head of the firm of Stone & Boomer, who built the first bridge across the Mississippi, a bridge across the Illinois with the longest draw at that time known, and the span of the Union passenger depot in Chicago, at that time unequaled in size. In 1858 he became a manufacturer of Ciron in leveland, and an officer in several rolling-mill, sheet-iron, and boiler-plate companies. His interest in iron and steel work led him to make two trips to Europe to study the process of making Bessemer steel, and on his return he introduced the process into the United States, and at his mills in Cleveland made the first steel rails of American ore. In 1871 Mr. Stone removed to New York city and became interested in several railroad and construction companies. He was particularly liberal in his benefactions for destitute children. The spacious summer home for children at Bath, Long Island, was one of his gifts to the Children's Aid Society.

Talcot, Daniel Smith (originally **Daniel Talcott Smith**), theologian, born in Newburyport, Mass., March 7, 1813; died in Bangor, Me., Jan. 19, 1896. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1831, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1834; was appointed an instructor of Hebrew at Andover in 1833; became a pastor at Sherborn, Mass., in 1836; and was Professor of Sacred Literature in the Bangor Theological Seminary from 1839 till 1881, when he was retired. He received the degree of D. D. from Waterville College in 1853 and Bowdoin College in 1858. Dr. Talcott contributed many articles to the American edition of Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and published theological works.

Tappen, Abraham B., jurist, born in New Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1824; died in Fordham, N. Y., June 1, 1896. He received a public-school education; was admitted to the bar; and entered political life in 1848, when he took part in the struggle between George Lalor and Horace Greeley for Congress. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1861 was the successful Union war candidate for inspector of State prisons. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867; was elected judge in the New York Supreme Court for the 2d Judicial District in 1868, and served without interruption till 1882. Mayor Grant appointed him a park commissioner in 1891, and he was elected president of the board in 1893, but with the other Tammany commissioners was removed by Mayor Strong in 1895.

Thompson, Wordsworth, historical and *genre* painter, born in Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1840; died in Summit, N. J., Aug. 28, 1896. In 1861 he took up the study of art in Paris, and in the following year he became a pupil of Charles Gleyre, studying later under Lambinet and Passini. The first picture he exhibited was "Moorlands of Au-Fargi," at the Salon of 1865. In 1868 he settled in New York, which became his home. In 1873 he sent to the National Academy a picture called "Desolation," which secured his election as an associate, and he was made an academician in 1875. In 1878 he became a member of the Society of American Artists, sending

to the first exhibition a picture called "The Road to the Sawmill." Mr. Thompson found his subjects in Spain, Algiers, and Morocco, as well as in this country. While his Oriental scenes are of interest, however, he will probably be best remembered as a painter of American historical themes. He painted Revolutionary subjects like "Annapolis in 1776" and "A Review at Philadelphia in 1777," and he also chose several themes from colonial times. The sympathy, knowledge, and merit of his historical *genres* gave them a lasting interest. He was a constant exhibitor at the National Academy throughout his professional life, and his pictures were agreeable features of many private collections.

Toner, Joseph Meredith, scientist, born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 30, 1825; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1896. He studied at Western Pennsylvania University and Mount St. Mary's College; was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1853, and settled in Washington, D. C., to practice, in 1855. In the early part of his career as a physician he devised a scheme for collecting and preserving the early medical literature of the United States, which resulted in the establishment of the remarkable library of the American Medical Association, which was placed in the Smithsonian Institution. He was the founder of the Providence Hospital and of St. Ann's Infant Asylum in Washington, and in 1871, by a gift of $3,000, founded the Toner course of lectures, designed to bring out new facts in medical science. A few years afterward he gave medals to Jefferson Medical College to be awarded annually for four years for the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation, and for several years he gave a similar medal to the University of Georgetown. Dr. Toner devised the system of symbols of geographical localities which was adopted by the United States Post-office Department for its official publications, comprising a small square indicating a central location and the same with small lines projected from the square to indicate the main and intermediate points of the compass. He published a large number of works relating to the medical profession. Probably his most enduring work was his research into early American medical literature and its results. He collected over 1,000 treatises published prior to 1800, and probably more than 4,000 sketches for an original "Biographical Dictionary of Deceased American Physicians." In 1882 he presented to Congress his collection, which comprised 26,000 books and 18,000 pamphlets. Dr. Toner had also spent many years in making a collection of copies of every original letter and paper written by George Washington, whether preserved in the United States or elsewhere, and it is believed that this collection forms the largest assemblage of Washington papers ever got together.

Trumbull, Lyman, jurist, born in Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813; died in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1896. He was a grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, D. D., theologian and historian, and was educated at Bacon Academy. While teaching in Georgia he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterward he removed to Belleville, Ill., to practice. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature, where he had Abraham Lincoln for an associate; in 1841 was appointed Secretary of State; and in 1848 was elected one of the three justices of the Illinois Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress as an anti-Nebraska Democrat in 1854, but before the time arrived for him to take his seat the Legislature elected him United States Senator, his opponents being Abraham Lincoln, candidate of the Whigs, and Gen. James Shields, Democratic nominee for re-election. After several ballots had been taken, Mr. Lincoln withdrew and asked his friends to vote for Judge Trumbull. In 1861 and 1867 he was re-elected, and he served continuously in that body for eighteen years. In the Senate he early opposed his party on the slavery question and his colleague, Stephen A. Douglas, on the popular sovereignty doctrine. His antagonism to the plans for the extension of slavery led him first to denounce and then to abandon his party and to ally himself with the anti-slavery workers. Through the whole period of the civil war he was a conspicuously stanch Union man. He urged timely and adequate measures for the prosecution of the war, supported the emancipation proclamation, defended the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, introduced a bill prohibiting the return of slaves to their owners and confiscating the property of all persons in rebellion, and drafted the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery forever in the United States. For many years he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. His vote against the impeachment of President Johnson was condemned by many of his party associates, and he afterward acted with the Democratic party, and was its candidate for Governor of Illinois in 1880. He supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and joined the Populists in 1894. In the last year he defended the officers of the American Railway Union in the proceedings against them growing out of the great railway strike.

Tuckerman, Charles Keating, author, born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1821; died in Florence, Italy, Feb. 26, 1896. He was a brother of Henry T. Tuckerman, and was appointed the first United States minister resident in Greece in 1868, serving till 1872. He edited Rangabe's "Greece: Her Progress and Present Position" (New York, 1867); and was author of "The Greeks of To-day" (1873); "Poems" (London, 1885); and "Personal Recollections of Notable People," (New York, 1895). For his services in behalf of the Greeks, King George conferred on him the decoration of the Order of the Saviour.

Tuttle, Isaac Henry, clergyman, born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5, 1811; died in New York city, Nov. 20, 1896. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1836; studied at the General Theological Seminary and was ordained a deacon in 1839 and a priest in the following year. In 1850 he accepted a call to St. Luke's Church in New York city, of which he remained the active rector till 1891, when he became rector emeritus. He founded St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females and the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, aided in the founding of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum and the Church of the Beloved Disciple, and secured the removal of his church from Hudson Street and the erection of a new edifice on Lexington avenue at a cost of over $250,000. He was among the first of the Episcopal clergy in New York city to encourage the formation of sisterhoods. He bequeathed $4,000 to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females; $5,000 to Trinity College, Hartford; and $10,000 to the Church he had served so long.

Vanderbilt, Maria Louisa, benefactor, born in Coeymans, near Albany, N. Y., in 1821; died in Scarboro, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1896. She was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Kissam, and widow of William

H. Vanderbilt, whom she married in 1841. She was noted for the simplicity of her home life and her quiet methods of disposing charity. For many years prior to her death she had been particularly interested in the work of St. Bartholomew's Church and its mission in New York city. She erected the new parish house as a joint gift from herself and her son Cornelius, and the greater part of the large amount of money she annually gave in charity passed through the hands of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector. She bequeathed to St. Bartholomew's Church, $250,000.

Wales, George W., art collector and benefactor, born in Randolph, Mass., in June, 1815; died in Newport, R. I., July 7, 1896. He accumulated a large fortune in mercantile business in Boston, and after his retirement spent money liberally in charity and the gratification of a taste for literature and art. He was the principal benefactor of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and of the Channing Memorial Church in Newport. About thirty years ago, while visiting Florence, Italy, he became interested in collecting rare specimens of pottery and porcelain. This taste he continued to gratify till his death, when he had made two collections, at an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, that are now almost priceless. One collection he placed on exhibition in the Museum of Fine Arts, and presented it to the institution with sundry other articles, numbering in all over 700 pieces, in 1895. The other collection he retained in his Boston residence. Mr. Wales provided in his will that after the death of his widow the Museum of Fine Arts should receive $30,000; the collection of pottery and glass in his residence; his books on pottery, engraving, glass making, lace, painting, architecture, and fine arts in general; and 12 paintings, including works of Marinari, Siliverti, Calvert, and Page.

Walke, Henry, naval officer, born near Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 24, 1808; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1896. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy Feb. 1, 1827; was promoted passed midshipman, June 10, 1833; lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1839; commander, Sept. 14, 1855; captain, July 16, 1862; commodore, July 25, 1866; and rear admiral, July 13, 1870; and was retired April 26, 1881. His first important service was rendered during the Mexican War as executive officer of the bomb brig "Vesuvius," when he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz and the successful operations against Tabasco, Tuspan, and Alvarado. Immediately prior to the beginning of the civil war he was on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard, where he adopted measures that prevented the occupation of Fort Pickens by the Confederates. He also on his own responsibility, and contrary to the orders of his superior officers and the Secretary of the Navy, secured the safety of all loyal officers, sailors, marines, and Government employees at that station and removed them to New York on the seizure of the navy yard. For this disobedience of orders he was court-martialed and publicly reprimanded by Secretary Welles, though unofficially his action was commended. On Sept. 6, 1868, he was ordered to duty with the Mississippi flotilla and was given command of the gunboat "Taylor." At the battle of Belmont he commanded the squadron that co-operated with Gen. Grant and prevented the Confederates from cutting off a part of the National army on its retreat to the transports, a service for which he was officially complimented by Gen. Grant. He was then given command of the gunboat "Carondelet," carrying 13 guns and partially ironclad. In this vessel he took a conspicuous part in the battle of Fort Henry, the first decisive National victory in Western waters, for which he received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy, of Congress, and of the State of Ohio. On Feb. 13, 1862, he opened alone the battle of Fort Donelson, and on the 14th he was the last to retire from the front line of battle. With the same vessel he took part in the bombardment of Island No. 10 on March 17, and on April 4 voluntarily ran the gantlet of the Confederate batteries and principally captured the batteries below the island on the 6th and 7th. For this feat, the first that had been attempted on the Mississippi, he was commended by Flag-Officer Foote and the Secretary of the Navy. At the battle of Fort Pillow he led the fleet and rescued the gunboat "Cincinnati," and at Memphis, June 6, he was second in the line of battle and his gunboat was the principal one that engaged the ram "Arkansas." On July 16 he was given command of the partly protected ram "Lafayette," in which he passed the Vicksburg batteries on April 16. At the battle of Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, he led the second division of the fleet, and unaided silenced the main fort on Point of Rocks. Subsequently he dispersed the Confederates under Gen. Taylor at Simmesport, La.; blockaded the mouth of Red river; commanded the "Sacramento" in search of the "Alabama"; blockaded the Confederate steamer "Rappahannock" at Calais, France, till the close of the war; and intercepted her when she escaped into British waters under the British flag. He retired voluntarily to hasten the promotion of junior officers.

Wallace, William A., lawyer, born in Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 28, 1827; died in New York city, May 22, 1896. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and began his political career in 1862, when he was elected to the State Senate. By re-elections he served there till 1875, and was presiding officer in 1871. In 1874 he was a member of the commission to propose amendments to the State Constitution, and the same year was elected United States Senator to succeed John Scott, Republican. While in the Senate he served on the Committees on Finance, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations. In 1882 he was again elected to the State Senate, and in this term introduced the present arbitration statute and several amendments to the railroad laws of the State. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1890, but withdrew in favor of Robert E. Pattison.

Warner, Olin Levi, N. A., sculptor, born in Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1844; died in New York city, Aug. 14, 1896. On his father's side Mr. Warner was descended from the brother of Col. Seth Warner, who fought at Bennington and Hubbardston with Ethan Allen. His father, for a time an itinerant Methodist minister, was a man of great mechanical ingenuity, and one of his father's brothers possessed a certain uncultivated artistic feeling, but aside from this, students of heredity could find little to account for the very high order of artistic temperament which Mr. Warner displayed. In his early years his father removed to Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y., to take charge of his grandfather's affairs, and this was young Warner's home until he was fifteen. He attended the district school, spent

one summer at work in a glove manufactory, and at fifteen entered the Seward Institute, in Orange County, a school kept by his uncle. His facility in drawing caricatures had already attracted his schoolmates. It is related that he once carved a head of Lincoln out of chalk, but the admiration of the bystanders did not prevent him from destroying it because he knew he could do better. At the breaking out of the war he was restrained with difficulty from entering the service as a drummer boy, but he finally remained with his parents, then living in Pittsford, Vt., and he attended school in Brandon until he was nineteen. His natural and constant desire for artistic expression was, of course, uncultivated. He had never seen a statue and he knew sculpture only through the engravings in his "Horace." He determined to test his capabilities according to his best knowledge, and, ignorant as he was, he applied himself to carving a bust of his father out of a block of plaster of Paris. The bust was pronounced a likeness. This trial, the young novice thought, justified him in adopting sculpture. With the same concentration of purpose he reasoned that art was a very serious thing, that the only instruction worth having was the best, and that there was no suitable training to be had in this country. Therefore he determined to put all thoughts of art behind him until he could earn enough money to enable him to study abroad. He learned telegraphing and was employed as an operator in Albion and Rochester, N. Y., and later, from 1866 to 1869, was under Gov. Bullock in the Southern Express Company's office at Atlanta, Ga. He managed to save $1,500 and sailed for Paris, going first of all to the Louvre. An English artist whom he met by chance directed him to a sculptor's studio, where he studied for nine months, until, with the aid of Minister Washburne, he obtained a place at the Beaux Arts, where Jouffroy was then a conspicuous figure. He secured admission to Carpeaux's studio as a workman, where his modeling attracted the attention of the master and brought him an invitation—the first extended to an American—to remain in the *atelier* as a student. Mr. Warner was in Paris through the Franco-Prussian War and enlisted in the Foreign Legion. He remained also throughout the perilous days of the siege and the reign of the Commune, which brought him several narrow escapes. Returning to America in 1872, he opened a studio in New York, and speedily learned by bitter experience the difference in the estimates placed upon art in France and in this country at that time. There was little real interest in sculpture and commissions were often awarded through political or personal influence. Mr. Warner's modesty and his very seriousness of purpose told against him. After four years of privation he was forced to apply to the Southern Express Company for a place like that which he formerly held, but the president, Mr. Plant, encouraged him with a commission for a bust, which attracted favorable attention and led to another order. In 1877 he met Mr. Daniel Cottier, one of

the few art dealers who could be classed
amateurs and art lovers, and, with a ke
tion of Warner's quality, Mr. Cottier
to exhibit his work in his rooms. M
Cook and other critics gave the artist
first public recognition, although bef
chairman of the Republican Central
sent him to Columbus to model a bu
Hayes. This and a colossal alto-relie
Forrest, shown at the Centennial Expo
received with favor. Incidentally, abou
Mr. Warner wrote a lecture on commu
was delivered in New York. In 1877–
eled a small statue of "Twilight" fo
Williams. He became one of the five or
bers of the Society of American Artists
a protest against the ultra-conservat
Academy. With this society he exhibi
a bust of his father and some medallio
the "Twilight"; in 1880 his virile bust
Weir, which afterward excited profound
at the Paris Salon; in 1881 a small sta
Dancing Nymph" and his singularl
bust of Miss Maud Morgan, a cast of
purchased for the Boston Art Museum;
a delightfully modeled alto-relief, "
Psyche." Busts of Mr. Cottier and hi
daughters, of Mrs. Cook, Mr. W. C. Br
A. A. Low, and some remarkable busts
and little daughter were among his not
portraiture. His decorative work inclu
heads for the building of the Long Islan
Society in Brooklyn and the Pennsylvan
station in Philadelphia. He modeled
statues—a seated figure of Gov. Buckin
is in the Capitol at Hartford, Conn.; t
William Lloyd Garrison on Commonwea
Boston; and a standing figure of Gen
Massachusetts. He designed a fountai
Union Square, New York, some beautif
nified caryatids for a fountain, whic
good fortune of Portland, Ore., to poss
course of his visits to Oregon Mr.
attracted by the noble types presented
Percé and other Indians, and he mod
of Chief Joseph and other chiefs whic
the highest order of Indian sculpture t
had. In the last year of his life he
upon reliefs for the doors of the new C
Library. One of these doors was left u
be completed by another hand, but the
and the noble reliefs of the spandrels
one of the few American motifs seen in
tion of the library, form an enduring me
sculptor. His untimely death, due to
was a most serious loss not only to t
Academy of Design and the Society o
Artists, but to all those who saw in his d
the fruition of the purest and strongest
has found expression in our sculpture.
may seem high praise to those who we
by Warner's extreme modesty from an
quaintance with his character and work
the less deserved. He held a most se
reverential view of art. In all that he
absolutely sincere. His method of exp
entirely sculpturesque. He held to scul
art primarily monumental rather tha
His view of his subject was always a lar
grasped the essential features, the ne
construction, the relations of planes, t
of truthfulness and balance. In m
showed a delicacy of touch, a caressing
a subtility of discrimination which becar
wonderful from its union with the alm
severity of his general attitude. Of thi
finesse his "Cupid and Psyche" and

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children are perhaps the best examples. His bust of Cottier has been likened to a Greek Bacchus and it might well be accepted as an antique. His sense of beauty was as pure as a Greek's. His work was never superficially decorative, nor conventional, nor tricky. His sincerity, his mastery of materials, his feeling for construction, his profound sensitiveness to the beautiful, and his rare tact in modeling imparted to all his work a rare and serious character. His death in his prime meant the loss of a great artist, whose work yet unfinished bears, nevertheless, the stamp of a rare and precious genius. Articles upon Mr. Warner were published by William C. Brownell in "Scribner's Magazine" for October, 1896, by "Henry Eckford" in the "Century Magazine" for January, 1889, and Ripley Hitchcock in the "Art Review" for March, 1887. A memorial address was delivered by Mr. Brownell before the National Sculpture Society a few months after Mr. Warner's death, and was printed privately.

Weeks, Joseph D., statistician, born in Massachusetts, in 1841; died in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 26, 1896. Prior to the civil war he was engaged for some time as a minister and missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and during the war was connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, and was also a hospital chaplain. After the war he was associated with the iron and steel industries of the country. He became a Government statistician and was employed in the compilation of the census reports of 1880 and 1890, having charge particularly of the returns on coke, glass, manganese, petroleum, and natural gas. About 1886 he became connected with the United States Geological Survey, and prepared the reports on coke, petroleum, natural gas, and manganese for the "Mineral Resources of the United States." In 1895 he went to Europe as agent of the United States Government, to investigate the process of coke making on the by-product system; and he also made a visit to Europe at the instance of Gov. Hartranft to study the practical results of conciliation and arbitration as means of settling labor disputes. At the time of his death he was editor of "The American Manufacturer."

Weidemeyer, John William, author, born in Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1819: died in Amityville, Long Island, Jan. 19, 1896. His father was an officer in the life guards of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, with whom at an early age he came to New York city. Among the son's first teachers was Alexander T. Stewart, and he completed his education at the Columbia College Grammar School. For several years he taught at various seminaries in Ohio, but subsequently settled in New York city and entered upon business as a music dealer and publisher. He made collections of lepidoptera, and discovered several important species, among which was *Limenitis Weidemeyerii*, of the Adirondack mountains. His large collection was purchased by the museum in Ratisbon, Germany. In connection with the study of entomology he published a "Catalogue of North American Butterflies" (Philadelphia, 1864). He contributed to the "Christian Inquirer" and the "Atlantic Monthly," and prepared political articles for various journals. In 1841 he wrote a play entitled "The Vagabonds," which was produced at the Franklin Theater, in New York city, and the Arch Street Theater, in Philadelphia, and nearly half a century later he wrote "Cæsar and Cleopatra," an acting drama. Mr. Weidemeyer also published "Real and Ideal: A Collection of Metrical Compositions, by John W. Montclair" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Themes and Translations" (New York, 1867); "American Fish, and how to catch them" (1885); and "From Alpha to Omega" (1889).

Wentworth, William Pitt, architect, born in Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1839; died in Newton, Mass., April 12, 1896. He was educated in New York city, and removed to Boston about 1866. Among the buildings erected after his plans are churches in Norfolk, Va., in Jamestown, N. Y., and in several New England cities and towns, and hospitals in Newton, Lynn, and Boston. The great insane hospital now being erected by the State of Massachusetts at Medfield was planned by him.

Westervelt, Daniel D., shipbuilder, born in New York city, in 1828; died near Belmar, N. J., June 4, 1896. He was a son of Jacob A. Westervelt, shipbuilder and Mayor of New York city, and, on completing his education, entered his father's shipyard and served successively in each department. Many of the most famous California clippers, pilot boats, and steamers built before the civil war were designed by him and built under his supervision. He was the principal designer and one of the builders of the United States war ship "Brooklyn," and designed and built vessels for the Spanish navy, for which he received the decoration of the Order of Isabella Catolica. During the civil war he was a special agent of the Federal Government at New York to procure from private owners vessels suitable for war ships, and he selected several hundred vessels of various kinds. His efforts in this line won the commendation of President Lincoln and Secretary Welles.

Wheeler, Crosby Howard, missionary, born in Hampden, Penobscot County, Me., Sept. 8, 1823; died in Auburndale, Mass., Oct. 11, 1896. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1847, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1851; was ordained in Warren, Me., in 1852, and after serving as pastor there for four years, went with his wife to Smyrna, to work in the North Armenian mission. The couple reached Harpoot on July 31, 1857, and labored there for thirty-nine years. In 1878 Dr. Wheeler raised funds in the United States for the buildings and the partial endowment of Euphrates College, in Harpoot, and from the organization of the institution till 1873 he was its president. On May 11, 1896, his home and all his household goods were destroyed in the great massacre of Armenians at Harpoot, and Dr. Wheeler and his wife were compelled to leave the city. They returned by slow stages to Auburndale, where Dr. Wheeler survived the effects of the terrible ordeal through which he had passed only about three months.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight, geologist, born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819; died at Lake Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 18, 1896. He was the eldest son of Josiah D. Whitney, a merchant in Northampton. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, and entered the chemical laboratory of Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, and in 1840 became associated with Charles T. Jackson as assistant in a geological survey of New Hampshire. After two years of this work he went to Europe, where he studied under Elie de Beaumont, Rammelsberg, Liebig, and other masters. In 1847 he returned to the United States, and was employed in the Geological Survey of the Lake Superior region. For a time he worked with John W. Foster, under the direction of Charles T. Jackson, but later the work was intrusted to Foster and Whitney alone, and they published "Synopsis of the Explorations of the Geological Corps in the Lake Superior Land District in the Northern Peninsula" (Washington, 1849) and "Report on the Geology and Topography of a Portion of the Lake Superior Land District in the State of Michigan" (Part I, Copper Lands, 1850; Part II, The Iron Region, 1851). On the completion of this work, Mr. Whitney traveled for two years through the States east of the Mississippi,

collecting information concerning mining interests, and the results of his studies were published under title of "The Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other Countries" (Philadelphia, 1854). In 1855 he was appointed to the Geological Survey of Iowa, being also State chemist and a member of the faculty of the State University. The results of his work were published as "Reports on the Geological Survey of Iowa" (2 vols., Albany, 1858–'59). In 1858–'59 he was engaged in a geological survey of the lead region of the upper Missouri, in connection with the official surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois, publishing with James Hall a "Report on the Geological Survey of Wisconsin" (Albany, 1862). The most important work of his life was in connection with the State of California, where from 1860 to 1874, as State geologist, he conducted an elaborate topographical, geological, and natural-history survey of that State. This survey was one of the most valuable enterprises ever undertaken by a State, but, as often happens, its real value was not appreciated by the politicians, as the results were not immediately apparent, and the appropriation was discontinued in 1874. The fruits of his labors appeared in 6 volumes, which were published at Cambridge between 1864 and 1870. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Geology in Harvard University, with charge of its School of Mining and Practical Geology. This appointment he held until his death, when his name headed by seniority the long list of instructors in that institution. In company with William H. Brewer, an associate on the Geological Survey of California, and a number of students, he spent the summer of 1869 in Colorado, where he made the first accurate measurements of the chief peaks of the Rocky mountains, giving the names of Harvard and Yale to two of them. The highest peak in the United States, 14,900 feet, in Inyo County, California, is named Mount Whitney in his honor. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale, in 1870. He was one of the original members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition to contributing to periodicals and translating Berzelius's "Use of the Blowpipe" (Boston, 1845), he was the author of "The Yosemite Guidebook" (San Francisco, 1869); "Barometric Hypsometry" (Boston, 1874); "Contributions to American Geology" (Vol. I, 1880); and "Studies in Geographical and Topographical Nomenclature" (Cambridge, 1888).

Wiard, Norman, inventor, born in the present Normandale, Ontario, Canada, in 1826; died in Reading, Pa., Sept. 11, 1896. He showed a marked fondness for mechanics in early youth and became an apprentice in a foundry at Branford, Ontario. After working in the machine department for six months, he became foreman of the establishment, and began the experiments in ordnance that afterward gave him a world-wide distinction. During the civil war he was employed by the United States Government in the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles, and was frequently called in tion by President Lincoln and Secret After the war he applied his time pr inventions and experiments in his speci a few years ago he conducted a serie ments in gunnery near Boston, which a attention of artillery experts the worl patented a device for preventing the steam boilers, which the United States placed on each of its war vessels, and a same patent to the Japanese Govern spent two years in Japan in the emplo Government, especially in the navy and was for some time a military engi country. As a fabricator of iron, he high. Mr. Wiard was author of "The the Ordnance Problem," and at the death was superintending the manufac at the Scott foundry.

Wigglesworth, Edward, dermatolo Boston, Mass., in 1841; died there Jan. 2 was graduated at Harvard, in 1861, and cal school in 1865. In June, 1862, h medical assistant in the United Stat Commission before Richmond; on Sep ing he enlisted as a private in the 45t setts Volunteers, and was soon made h ard; in 1863 was mustered out of the in June, 1864, became a volunteer sur Army of the Potomac. After receiving degree he was engaged in the practice o sion and of his specialty till his death. for many years on the staff of the Bost pital; was instructor in dermatology Medical School; aided in founding library there; and was author of ma papers on his specialty. For many ye away annually in professional services the amount he received in fees.

Wilbour, Charles Edwin, Egypto in Little Compton, R. I., March 17, 18 Paris, France, Dec. 17, 1896. He to course in Brown University, where he for proficiency in Greek, became a rep "New York Tribune" in 1854, and was the bar in 1859. An absorbing inte study of Egyptian antiquities led him the profession of law and to make a tho of Egyptology. After visiting the pri ries of the United States and Canada, a izing himself with their treasures on thi went to Europe in 1874 and studied the ical collections in the British and the museums. Subsequently he became ass the late Heinrich Karl Brugsch and Maspero in their explorations in Egy sixteen years he had spent his winters He discovered and published the fam years'-famine *stile*," and made a large Egyptian antiquities and of books relati tology, which will ultimately be presen American college or museum. He pub lations of Leon Beauvallet's "Rachel World," of Renan's "Life of Christ," ar "Les Miserables."

Willey, Austin, clergyman, born i N. H., June 24, 1806; died in North March 28, 1896. He was graduated Theological Seminary in 1837, and soo became active in the antislavery mo 1839 the Maine abolitionists establishe the first pronounced antislavery orga vocate of Freedom," to the editorship o called Mr. Willey, and he continued in till 1858. Removing to Northfield, M came editorially connected with the St neer Press." He was author of a "Fa

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rial" (San Francisco, 1865) and "A History of the Antislavery Cause in State and Nation" (Portland, 1886), which is in use as a text-book in the public schools of Maine.

Wilson, Anne Read, philanthropist, born in Belvidere, N. J.; died in Newark, N. J., Nov. 4, 1896. In early life she married the Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson, and removed to New York city in 1850, when her husband left the presidency of Delaware College to become Professor of Systematic Theology in Union Seminary. She at once entered into all the charitable and philanthropic movements of the day, and during her three years' residence in the city her work was ably seconded by the late Charles L. Brace. One of the most enduring memorials of her beneficent work in New York is the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, an institution planned by her. In 1853 Dr. Wilson was called to the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., where he labored till his death, in 1889. During this long period Mrs. Wilson continued her benevolent activities, and the Newark Home for Aged Women, the Newark Branch of the McAll Mission, the Woman's Work for Women, the Woman's Exchange, and other institutions owe their foundation and success to her zeal. For twenty-five years she was president of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbytery of Newark.

Wilson, Theodore Delevan, naval constructor, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840; died in the navy yard, Boston, Mass., June 29, 1896. He served a full term of apprenticeship as a shipwright in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under Naval-constructor B. F. Delano, and in the National army as a noncommissioned officer of the 13th Regiment, New York State militia, during the first three months of the civil war. On Aug. 3, 1861, he entered the construction department of the navy with the rating of carpenter, and till May 17, 1866, served on the steamer "Cambridge," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and with Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintendent during the war of the construction of all vessels of war built outside of navy yards. On the last-named date he was commissioned an assistant naval constructor. He was promoted to the rank of naval constructor July 11, 1873; was appointed chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in 1882, 1886, and 1891; resigned because of failing health and was granted two years' leave of absence in 1893; and on reporting for duty was assigned to the Boston Navy Yard July 2, 1895. He was suddenly stricken while superintending the undocking of the monitor "Passaic," and died within a few minutes. Constructor Wilson was on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard in 1866–'67 and at Philadelphia in 1867–'69, and during 1869–'73 was instructor in naval architecture and shipbuilding at the United States Naval Academy. During his tenure of the office of chief of construction he designed the second-class battle ship "Maine," the partially protected cruisers

"Chicago," "Boston," and "Atlanta," the protected cruisers "Newark" and "San Francisco," and the gunboats "Bennington," "Concord," "Yorktown," and "Petrel," and patented a bolt extractor, which is now in general use. He was the first American member of the Institute of Naval Architects of England, and was author of "Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical" (New York, 1873).

Winlock, William Crawford, scientist, born in Cambridge, Mass., March 27, 1859; died in Bay Head, N. J., Sept. 20, 1896. He was a son of Prof. Joseph Winlock, the astronomer, and was graduated at Harvard in 1879. Soon after graduation he was appointed to the scientific staff of the United States Naval Observatory, and later he became assistant in charge of the office, which gave him control of the vast correspondence of the institution. Subsequently he was also appointed curator of physical apparatus in the United States National Museum. While discharging these duties he continued his interest in astronomy, and prepared the annual reports on "Progress of Astronomy" from 1885 till 1892, contributed popular articles on astronomy to other periodicals, and wrote the astronomical article in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1889. He also several times represented the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at important scientific gatherings, and with him inspected the London, Leipsic, Paris, and other European exchange agencies of the institution in 1896.

Winser, Henry Jacob, journalist, born on the island of Bermuda, Nov. 23, 1833; died in Newark, N. J., Aug. 23, 1896. He removed to New York city in 1851; became a proof reader in a printing house; and for some time prior to the civil war was a reporter on "The New York Times." At the beginning of the war he went to the front as military secretary of Col. Ephraim E. Ellsworth, and was with that officer when he was killed. He then became a war correspondent of the "Times," and accompanied the Army of the Potomac. After the war he served as city editor, night editor, and day manager of the editorial department of the "Times," which he represented at the Paris Exposition in 1867. In 1869 President Grant appointed him consul at Sonneberg, Germany, where he remained twelve years, and on his return he became chief of the bureau of information of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Subsequently he was assistant editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" and managing editor of the Newark "Advertiser." His last literary work was a *brochure* on "Newark: The Seat of a Thousand Industries" (1896), and a sketch of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark.

Woodson, Silas, jurist, born in Knox County, Kentucky, May 18, 1819; died in St. Joseph, Mo. Oct. 9, 1896. He was brought up on a farm, and became a clerk in a country store. While clerking he studied law, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. In 1842 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1843–'48 was circuit attorney; and in 1849 was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1853, but removed to St. Joseph, Mo., in the following year. In 1860 he was elected judge of the circuit court of the 12th Judicial District. On the expiration of his term he engaged in private practice till 1872, when he was the successful Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. In 1882 he was appointed to the circuit-court bench to fill a vacancy, and from 1885 till 1895 was judge of the criminal court of Buchanan County.

Woodward, John B., banker, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1835; died there Feb. 6, 1896. He received a public-school education; became a clerk in a leather house in New York; and afterward was engaged till his death in the importation of hides and wool. For several years he was President of the Third National Bank in New York. Gen. Woodward began his military career in 1854, and rose to the command of the 13th Regiment of the

old State Militia. He served with his regiment in the civil war; was appointed major general of the 2nd Division N. G. S. N. Y., in 1868; inspector general in 1875; adjutant general in 1879; and retired from the service in 1880. In 1875 he became President of the Brooklyn Board of City Works; in 1888, President of the Board of Park Commissioners; in 1889 was legislated out of office; and shortly afterward was reappointed a park commissioner. He was defeated as candidate of the Independent Democrats and Republicans for mayor of Brooklyn in 1885. For several years prior to the autumn of 1895 Gen. Woodward was President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was largely instrumental in changing the old Brooklyn Institute into the new institution, and in securing in 1895 the appropriation of $300,000, with which work on the new museum on Prospect Hill was begun.

Wright, George Groves, jurist, born in Bloomington, Ind., March 24, 1820; died in Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1896. He was graduated at the State University in 1839; was admitted to the bar, and removed to Keosaqua, Iowa, to practice the following year; served as prosecuting attorney in 1847–'48; and was a State Senator in 1849–'54. In 1855 he was elected Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court by the Legislature, and in 1860 and 1865 was returned to that court by popular vote, under a change in the State Constitution. During his last term he was also a professor in the law department of the State University. In 1868 he was elected United States Senator as a Republican. He served in the Senate on the Committees on Finance, Claims, and the Judiciary. Judge Wright was the founder of the first law school west of the Mississippi.

Yerkes, Stephen, theologian, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1827; died in Danville, Ky., March 28, 1896. He was graduated at Yale in 1837; studied theology in Baltimore, Md., where he also taught for nearly fifteen years; and held Presbyterian pastorates at Long Green and Bethel, Md. In 1852 he became Professor of Ancient Languages in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and pastor of a local church, and in May, 1857, was elected by the Old School General Assembly of the Church, Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature in Danville Theological Seminary. He resigned this chair in May, 1866, and was acting Professor of Greek in Center College, Danville, during the next three years, though resuming his former chair in the seminary in May, 1867. Dr. Yerkes was also president of the faculty.

Young, Pierce Manning Butler, military officer, born in Spartansburg, S. C., Nov. 15, 1839; died in New York city, July 6, 1896. When he was a year old the family removed to Georgia, where he was educated at the State Military Institute, and began studying law. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1857, but resigned before graduation to enter the Confederate army. At the bombardment of Fort Sumter he was a 2d lieutenant of artillery at Charleston, S. C. His next service was in Florida as aid to Gen. Wheeler. He obtained the post of adjutant of Cobb's Legion, then being organized from the Georgia troops, and of this body he subsequently became colonel. He took part in the invasion of Maryland and was wounded in the battle of Boonesborough; conducted many raids; and in 1864 captured Gen. Grant's corral of 2,500 head of cattle that had been brought together on the Chickahominy. He was promoted brigadier general in November, 1863, and major general, Dec. 12, 1864; and was the youngest officer of that rank in the Confederate service. After the war he settled in Cartersville, Ga. On July 25, 1868, he took his seat in Congress as the first Democrat elected after the restoration of representation to the Southern States. He served through the three ensuing terms, and was appointed one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition in 1877, consul general at St. Petersburg in 1885, and minister to Guatemala and Honduras in 1893.

Young, William Crittenden, educator, born in Danville, Ky., April 23, 1842; died there Sept. 16, 1896. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. John C. Young, for many years President of Center College in Danville, and his mother was a daughter of John J. Crittenden. He was graduated at Center College in 1859, and at Danville Theological Seminary in 1866; was licensed to preach, and held pastorates at Covington, Ky., Madison, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and Louisville, Ky. He was elected President of Center College in 1888, and retained the office till his death. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1892, and was also chairman of the committee having special charge of the relations between the seminaries and the Assembly.

OBITUARIES, FOREIGN. Aitchison, Sir Charles, a British Indian administrator, born in Edinburgh in 1832; died in Oxford, Feb. 18, 1896. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and returned from his studies in Germany to take advantage of the competitive examination for the Indian civil service introduced in 1855 through the efforts of Macaulay. After acquiring Hindi, Hindustani, and Persian, and studying Indian law and history at Calcutta, he went to his post as assistant magistrate in a desert district of the northwest that was afterward incorporated in the Punjab. During the mutiny he served under John Lawrence at Lahore as an assistant judicial commissioner, and there prepared a "Manual of the Criminal Law of the Punjab" and contributed articles to the "Calcutta Review." As the ablest of the competition *wallahs*, he was called to Calcutta by Lord Canning in November, 1859, to take the coveted post of foreign under secretary. He was permitted to reorganize the Foreign Office on the system still maintained, and accompanied the Viceroy on his progresses through northern, western, and central India, and was the judge of the application in each case of the *sanad* of adoption and of the rewards and rebukes to be administered to the feudatory sovereigns for their actions during the mutiny. The status of the vassal states was exactly defined in his "Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to Indian and the Neighboring States." He was Commissioner of Lahore and secretary to the Punjab Government after Lord Canning left till Sir John Lawrence called him back to Calcutta to be his foreign secretary, in which office he was retained by Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook to aid them in carrying out Lord Lawrence's policy toward the native states and especially toward Afghanistan while Shere Ali was Ameer. When Lord Lytton began to reverse that policy Aitchison was on furlough. In March, 1878, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Subsequently he served as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, where his knowledge of the people and their natural rulers and his sympathetic regard for native rights rendered his administration one of the most beneficent in the annals of British rule in India. He founded the Punjab University to win the Brahman, Pundit, and Maulvi to loyalty and respect for the English rule through a knowledge of Western science, literature, and institutions communicated through the Oriental languages. He worked out with skill the principle of local self-government for the Punjab according to the reform policy of Lord Ripon. He left as memorials

of his solicitude for the Indian peoples and their welfare the Aitchison College for the sons of chiefs and the Lady Aitchison Hospital for women. After resigning from the civil service he went back to India at the solicitation of Lord Dufferin to serve as a member of the Viceroy's Council till 1888, when he retired to live in Oxford. He published in 1892 "Lord Lawrence," a biography, forming one of the series of "Rulers of India."

Aurène, Paul, a French journalist, novelist, and dramatist, born in Sisteron, Basses Alpes, June 26, 1843; died in Antibes, Dec. 16, 1896. While still a student at the Lyceum of Vanves, he wrote a play in verse, called "Pierrot Héritier," that achieved a success at the Odéon in 1865. He gave lessons for a living and contributed to literary reviews till his novel "Jean des Figues" established his literary reputation in 1870. He collaborated with Valéry Vernier in the successful drama "Commédiens Errants," wrote the successful "Duel aux Lanternes," and produced in collaboration with Charles Monselet "L'Ilote" in 1875. With his friend Alphonse Daudet he collaborated in the earlier "Lettres de mon Moulin" and wrote the libretto of the opera "Char," produced in 1878. He published in that year "La Prologue sans le Savior," a one-act drama," in 1879 "La vraie Tentation de St. Antoine," "Paris ingénu" in 1882, and "Vingt ans en Tunisie" in 1884. He was a constant writer of graceful literary and critical articles for the newspapers, being connected at various times with the "Éclar," "Figaro," "Évenement," and other Paris journals, latterly with the "Tribune" and "Gil Blas." He was also a prominent member of the Provençal School and author of two volumes of sketches and tales in the Provençal tongue, one of them, "Au bon Soleil," a famous work, published in 1881.

Bamberger, Isaac, a German rabbi, born in Angerod, Hesse, Nov. 5, 1834; died at Königsberg, Oct. 30, 1896. He was appointed rabbi of Königsberg in 1865, and was active in educational, religious, and benevolent movements. He originated the frontiers committees when the first Russian exodus occurred in the early eighties, which saved thousands from suffering and death.

Barnby, Sir **Joseph**, an English musician, born in York, Aug. 12, 1838; died Jan. 28, 1896. He became chorister in York Cathedral in 1846, continuing there until 1852. He was a student at the Royal Academy of Music from 1854 to 1857, and was successively organist of St. Andrew's, Well Street, 1863–'71, and of St. Anne's, Soho, 1871–'86. In 1865 he began conducting the oratorio concerts at St. James's and Exeter Halls, and in 1872 succeeded Gounod as conductor of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. From 1875 to 1892 he was precentor and musical director at Eton College, becoming principal of the Guildhall School of Music in the latter year, in which year also he was knighted. Besides hundreds of services, anthems, chants, part songs, and other music, his compositions include the motet "King all Glorious" (1868); the cantata "Rebekah" (1870); "The Lord is King," a setting of the Ninety-seventh Psalm (1888). The last-named composition is a brilliant piece of work, but has not often been heard in the United States. His hymns are very widely known, and the service he rendered to Church music in freeing the hymn tune from conservatism has been generally recognized. In these compositions Barnby substituted modern for ancient notation, and discarded intermediate double bars. As a conductor he stood in the first rank, and not the least of his services to music was his enterprise in bringing forth at the Royal Albert Hall works new or unknown to the English public, becoming thus a powerful influence in the education of the national taste.

Battenberg, Prince **Henry Maurice** of, born Oct. 5, 1858; died at sea, Jan. 20, 1896. He was a son of Alexander of Battenberg, Prince of Hesse and the Rhine, and of Princess Julia, born Countess von Hauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the princely dignity after her morganatic marriage with Prince Alexander. Prince Henry, whose brother Alexander was elected and reigned as Prince of Bulgaria, married, on July 23, 1885, Queen Victoria's ninth and youngest child, Beatrice, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and had since lived in England, receiving the rank of royal highness and the appointment of Governor of the Isle of Wight. In November, 1895, he joined the Ashanti expedition as military secretary to Sir Francis Scott, the commander in chief, and at Myisa was attacked with swamp fever, of which he died while being brought back to Sierra Leone.

Barre, Jean Auguste, a French sculptor, born in Paris, Sept. 25, 1811; died Feb. 6, 1896. He was descended from a family famous for the fine engraving of coins and seals, his father being chief engraver for the French mint from 1842 till 1855, and his brother Désire from the father's death till 1878. His own work as a medalist was admirable, but his greatest achievements were in sculpture. It was he who designed the portrait bust of Louis Napoleon that was used on all the coins of the second empire. His first artistic success was an allegorical group representing "Liberty Triumphant," which he exhibited at the Salon in 1831. "Ulysses recognized by his Dog," in marble, and "David preparing to fight Goliath" followed, and next "The Angel and the Child." After obtaining a medal in 1840 for a statue of Francis of Lorraine, Duc de Guise, he was commissioned by the Government to execute a statue of Achille de Harlay for the Luxembourg in 1843, and one of Mathiu Molé in 1845; also a marble statue of the Duchess of Penthièvre. He designed a statue of Laplace in 1847 for the town of Caen, one of Mgr. Affre for the town of Rodez in 1864, and one of Admiral Protet for Shanghai in 1869. A marble bas-relief of "Liberty" was executed in 1850 at the order of the Ministry of the Interior, and a marble statue of "Bacchia, daughter of Bacchus" was ordered by the Government in 1855. He was very successful in portrait busts, which he made of Leopold, King of the Belgians, in 1836, Alexandre Duval in 1845, Pius IX and Mlle. Mars in 1848, Napoleon III in 1853, Prince Napoleon in 1855, and the Empress Eugénie, Princess Clotilde, and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire in 1861. He executed a statue of Mlle. Rachel in ivory, one of the Empress Eugénie in marble, and a bronze medallion of Mme. Jane Hading.

Benson, Edward White, Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Birmingham, July 14, 1829; died in Hawarden, Wales, Oct. 10, 1896 His father was the manager of lead works at Birmingham, where the son attended the grammar school of King Edward VI, whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar and subsequently a fellow, taking his degree with honors in mathematics and classics in 1852. From 1853 till 1859 he was assistant master at Rugby, then head master of Wellington College till 1872, when Bishop Wordsworth, to whom he was examining chaplain, made him a residentiary canon and chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. In 1877, on the nomination of the Earl of Beaconsfield, he became bishop of the newly created see of Truro, and on the death of Archbishop Tait, in December, 1882, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to succeed to the primacy of England as Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Benson's first reputation was gained as master of Wellington College, which was

originally intended as a semi-military charitable school for the sons of poor officers, but which he built up into a fully equipped public school of high standard. While chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral he established a training college for the clergy with the idea of giving them the theological and professional education that the universities no longer supplied. As bishop of the revived Cornish see of Truro, he built the first new cathedral, save St. Paul's, that has been erected in England since the Reformation. His genius for organization was directed there to the revival of Christian activity in many directions. He became Primate of All England when the Church was torn asunder and not a little debased by the dissensions between the Ritualists and the preponderant Low Church party. He was acceptable to all parties, sympathizing with the historical and ecclesiastical High-Church attitude, imbued at the same time with the evangelical spirit of personal piety, and liberal enough in his theology to suit the Broad Church. Hence he was more successful as a peacemaker than Archbishop Tait had been. The controversy, after a brief truce, broke out again when Dr. King, the newly appointed Bishop of Lincoln, showed himself an extreme Ritualist. Moved by urgent petitions, the archbishop, having been assured of his jurisdiction in the case, cited the Bishop of Lincoln to answer allegations of offenses against the ecclesiastical law. The trial took place in 1890, and the conclusions reached by Dr. Benson, in which on almost every point the whole bench of assessors concurred, settled definitely the main questions of the Ritualistic controversy. The effect of the judgment was to legalize several practices that had been held to be unlawful, such as the mixed chalice, if the mixing of the wine was not made a part of the service, the cleansing of the sacramental vessels in a reverent way, and the singing of the "Agnus Dei" in the communion office. The court did not find ground for pronouncing it to be unlawful to place two lighted candles upon the table during service, but held that there was no justification for making the sign of the cross in giving the final benediction. Archbishop Benson resisted with energy every movement for curtailing the rights and powers of the Established Church, especially the proposition to disestablish the Church in Wales, and was a constant attendant in the House of Lords. He inaugurated a mission to the Assyrian Christians, and contended earnestly against the propagandism of Roman Catholicism in England—the "Italian mission," as he termed it. Archbishop Benson died suddenly while visiting Mr. Gladstone. His published works include: "Boy Life" (1874); "Singleheart" (1877); "Living Theology" (1878): "The Cathedral: Its Necessary Place in the Work and Life of the Church" (1879); "The Seven Gifts" (1885); "Christ and his Time" (1889); and "Fishers of Men" (1893). (See portrait in the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1883, page 58.)

Blackburn, Colin, Lord, a British jurist, born in Killearn, Stirling, Scotland, in 1813; died in Alloway, Ayrshire, Jan. 8, 1896. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1838. He made a reputation for legal learning by the publication in 1845 of a book on "Sales," and was engaged in reporting cases till he was appointed a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench in 1859 by Lord Campbell, whose act in selecting a fellow-countryman little known at the bar was the subject of severe criticisms. But his judgment was borne out by the judicial career of Judge Blackburn, who was made one of the judges of appeals when the appellate division was established in 1876. He presided at the Queen's Bench over several important criminal trials, the most famous of which was that of Allen, Larkin, Gould, Maguire, and Shore, known afterward among the Irish as "the Manchester martyrs," whom he sentenced to death on the charge of murdering Sergeant James Brett in an attempt to rescue Col. Kelly and Capt. Deasy on Sept. 18, 1867. In 1868 he decided that an indictment would lie against Gov. Eyre for his acts of cruelty and oppression in Jamaica, especially the execution of rioters after summary military trials, but by his extenuating charge to the grand jury prevented an indictment. In the libel suit of Rigby Wason, a member of Parliament, against the "Times," and his action against Lord Russell and other political magnates for conspiracy, Justice Blackburn ruled that newspapers are privileged to comment in good faith on matters of public concern, and that members of Parliament are not liable civilly or criminally for any statements made in Parliament. In the case of Dawkins against Lord Rokeby, he decided that statements made before a military court of inquiry are privileged equally with those made before an ordinary tribunal. He became a life peer when created a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary under the act of 1876, and in his new capacity he took part in many important cases, both in the House of Lords and in the Privy Council. He retired in 1886.

Blind, Mathilde, an English poet, born in Mannheim, Germany, March 21, 1847; died in London, Nov. 26, 1896. Her stepfather, Karl Blind, having been involved in the Baden revolt of 1849, she went with her parents to England, and as a girl was much influenced by Mazzini, whom she knew well, and whose enthusiasm she shared. Her earliest writing of note was a critical article on Shelley in the "Westminster Review" in 1870, though she had published a volume of "Poems" in 1867, under the pseudonym of "Claude Lake." Her subsequent works include a notably good translation of Strauss's "The Old Faith and the New," with a life of the author (London, 1873); "The Prophecy of St. Oran and Other Poems" (1881); "Life of George Eliot" (1883); "Tarentella," a brilliant romance (1884); "Madame Roland" (1886); "The Heather on Fire: A Tale of the Highland Clearances" (1886); "The Ascent of Man," verse (1889); "Dramas in Miniature" (1892); and "Songs and Sonnets," a selection from her lyrics (1893).

Boyer, Jean Pierre, a French prelate, born in Paray-le-Monial, July 27, 1829; died in Bourges Dec. 16, 1896. He became in 1878 Coadjutor Bishop of Clermont, was made Archbishop of Bourges in 1893, and on Nov. 29, 1895, was created a cardinal.

Broome, Sir Frederick Napier, a British administrator, born in Canada, Nov. 18, 1842; died in London, Nov. 26, 1896. He was the son of an English clergyman, and was educated in England till 1857, when he went to New Zealand. There he became a pastoralist, and took in 1865 to his station in the Southern island as his wife the widow of Sir George Barker, known as an author already, and afterward as a writer on New Zealand life. He also published "Poems from New Zealand" and "Stranger of Seriphos," and in 1869 he went to London to embark in literary and journalistic occupations. He served also on several public commissions as secretary, and contributed largely to the "Times," which sent him out on several important occasions as special correspondent. In 1875 he entered the public service as Colonial Secretary to Natal, was transferred to Mauritius, and in 1880 was made Lieutenant Governor of that colony. In 1882 he was appointed Governor of Western Australia. He promoted railroads, telegraphs, and other public undertakings, and became an ardent champion of the claims of the colony for self-government. He received the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1884. Through his exertions the restrictions as to the dis-

posal of Crown lands were removed from the draft bill, and the coveted Constitution was conferred on Western Australia in 1890. Subsequently he was acting Governor of Barbadoes and Governor of Trinidad.

Bruckner, Anton, an Austrian musical composer, born in Ausfelden, upper Austria, Sept. 4, 1824; died in Vienna, Oct. 14, 1896. His father, a teacher, gave him lessons in music, and he pursued his musical studies when he became himself a village schoolmaster and violinist for country *fêtes*, till in 1851 he became organist at Kalksburg. He published a symphony in 1864, and in 1867 was appointed Professor of the Organ, Harmony, and Counterpoint in the Vienna Conservatorium. In the following year he succeeded Sechter as court organist. He gave organ recitals in France in 1869, and took part in the musical ceremonies of the London International Exhibition in 1871. He was appointed chief instructor in musical theory in the University of Vienna in 1875. He wrote a mass in F minor, some chamber music, and eight symphonies. His most remarkable work is the "Eighth Symphony" in C minor, and it is one of the longest ever written, requiring a whole evening for its performance.

Buckley, Sir Patrick Alphonsus, a New Zealand jurist, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1841; died May 18, 1896. He studied in the Universities of Paris and Louvain, emigrated to Queensland, was admitted to the bar, settled subsequently in Wellington, New Zealand, entered the Provincial Council and was Provincial Solicitor, became a member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand in 1878, and in 1884 was appointed Colonial Secretary in the Stout-Vogel Cabinet, with which he retired in 1887. In 1891 he entered the Cabinet of Mr. Ballance as Attorney-General, and resumed the leadership of the Legislative Council. He was Colonial Secretary in 1892, and held both offices in the Seddon ministry, resigning in December, 1895, to accept a judgeship in the Supreme Court.

Camphausen, Otto von, a Prussian statesman, born Oct. 21, 1812; died in Berlin, May 17, 1896. He studied law and political economy at Bonn, Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin, was appointed assessor in 1837, and in 1845 became a counselor in the Ministry of Finance at Berlin. In 1849 he entered the Prussian Diet as a Moderate Liberal, and was recognized as an authority on financial questions. In 1869 he became Prussian Minister of Finance, and this post he held nine years. He was confronted with a deficit on taking office, but this he wiped out, and afterward by means of the French war indemnity he was enabled to redeem a large part of the public debt of Prussia, and to remit some of the more burdensome taxes. His free-trade policy aroused later the opposition of both the agricultural and the manufacturing classes, which acquired influence over Prince Bismarck and the governing authorities, and dictated a new economic policy. Camphausen's opposition to the new Protectionist tendency, and especially to the Government monopoly of tobacco, led to his retirement in 1878. For a time he continued in the Prussian upper house to defend Liberal ideas and criticise the Chancellor's financial policy. The invective of Bismarck finally drove him to renounce all part in public affairs, and for over fifteen years he has lived in retirement.

Cernuschi, Henri, a French financier and political economist, born in Milan, Italy, in 1821; died in Mentone, May 12, 1896. His father was a man of wealth, who sent his son to the University of Pavia to study law, in which he was graduated in 1842. As an ardent Italian patriot, he took part in the rising in Milan in 1848, and in February, 1849, he was elected at Rome a member of the Constituent Assembly that proclaimed a republic. After the capitulation of Rome to the French he was tried by a French court-martial, which acquitted him. Settling in Paris, he began business as a banker, and soon acquired a large fortune. He was a large stockholder in the "Siècle," the chief anti-Bonapartist newspaper, to which he was a frequent contributor. In 1870 he was expelled from France for giving 100,000 francs to distribute negative ballots in the *plébiscite*. After the fall of the empire he returned and endeavored to mediate between the Commune and Thiers. When the republic was established he became a naturalized French citizen. He was an active advocate and organizer of the bimetallic agitation and a strong polemical writer in favor of international bimetallism. Among his numerous financial treatises are "Bimetallic Money," "M. Michel Chevallier et le Bimétallisme," "Silver Vindicated," "Nomisma: or, Legal Tender," "The Bland Bill," "Monetary Diplomacy," "Bimetallism in England and Abroad," "Bimetallism at 15½ a Necessity," and "The Monetary Conference." His work entitled "The Great Metallic Powers" was addressed to the Congress and people of the United States. Cernuschi was a stanch Opportunist under the republic, the friend of Ferry and Gambetta, and he might have had a life senatorship, but the currency interested him more than politics. He testified before the United States Monetary Commission in 1877, and in 1878 began the publication of his lively pamphlets in support of the bimetallic theory. He had the finest existing collection of Japanese bronzes, acquired in Japan after the revolution in that country, and this he bequeathed, with the house that he built to receive them, to the municipality of Paris.

Challemel-Lacour, Paul Armand, a French statesman, born in Avranches, May 19, 1827; died in Paris, Oct. 26, 1896. He passed from the lyceum of St. Louis into the École Normale in 1846, was graduated first in philosophy in 1849, and was professor in the lyceums of Pau and Limoges. He was an ardent Republican before the revolution of 1848, and after the *coup d'état* he took up arms against Napoleon, and for this was arrested and thrown into prison, to be banished later. He lived first in Belgium and later in Switzerland, where he became Professor of French Literature in the Pantechnicon of Zurich, until he was allowed to return to France in 1859. His writings on literature, art, and philosophy, published in the "Revue Nationale," the "Revue des deux Mondes," and the "Temps" newspaper and other journals, attracted much attention. As a sufferer from imperial proscription and a champion of republicanism he was marked out for political leadership and responsibility when the second empire fell. Under the Provisional Government he was prefect of the Rhône, but resigned because he was unable to cope successfully with disturbances at Lyons. He entered the Chamber, and by reason of his knowledge and eloquence and his earnest republicanism, based on a profound acquaintance with ancient and modern history, he became the guide and leader of the Radicals, who most aggressively opposed the monarchical, aristocratic, and clerical reaction. He was elected a Senator in 1876, and in 1879, on the demand of Gambetta, M. Waddington made him minister to Bern. In the following year he succeeded Léon Say as ambassador in London. His unbending attitude in defense of French views and interests caused considerable friction between the two governments. In 1883 he resigned in order to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Jules Ferry, and in this position showed the same uncompromising and defiant temper. On quitting office and returning to the free discussion of general poli-

tics he took a stand in the Senate against the socialistic and democratic principles of the new radicalism that caused his former associates to denounce him as a turncoat and his old Conservative opponents to welcome him as an ally. On questions of foreign policy he exercised great influence. As an advocate of moderate liberal ideas and political tolerance he was elected to succeed Jules Ferry as president of the Senate. In that capacity he displayed great firmness in resisting the assaults of the Radicals of the Chamber on the rights and privileges of the upper house. Challemel-Lacour was one of the most powerful and polished of French orators and the profoundest scholar and philosopher in public life. He was without wife or family, and lived like an ascetic recluse among his books, which included the whole classic literature of Greece, for he was one of the most learned of French Hellenists. He was elected, while president of the Senate, a member of the French Academy.

Childers, Hugh Culling Eardley, an English statesman, born in York in 1827; died in London, Jan. 29, 1896. He was the son of a clergyman, and after being graduated with mathematical honors at Cambridge in 1850, he went with his newly wedded wife to Australia, where he entered at once upon a political career. He was elected member for Portland of the first Legislative Assembly of Victoria, and was appointed Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the Government. In 1857 he resigned this office to return to England as agent general of the colony. Two years later he offered himself as candidate for Parliament for the borough of Pontefract, and in 1860 the seat was awarded to him, his opponent who took it first having been disqualified by corrupt practices. He represented Pontefract in the Liberal interest till 1885, when he met with defeat. In 1864 he was appointed a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and in the year following became Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequently he filled the posts of First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for a short period was Home Secretary. He was also chairman of the select committee on transportation in 1861, a member of the commission on penal servitude in 1863, a commissioner to examine into the constitution of the law courts in 1867, and at the time of his death was chairman of a commission to inquire into the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain. His practical ability and sterling qualities led Mr. Gladstone to bestow upon him an important place when forming his first Cabinet in 1868, and in this administration Mr. Childers was included during its long life of five years. He reduced the naval estimates in 1869, and effected important changes both in the economy and the efficiency of the naval administration. Some of the innovations that he introduced in the Admiralty were discarded by his successors. After an illness of two years, he returned to the Government in 1872 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retiring in 1873 when the Cabinet was remodeled. When Mr. Gladstone assumed the premiership in 1880 Mr. Childers took the office of Secretary of State for War, and during his brief term he not only had direction of the arrangements for the Egyptian campaign of 1882, but put into practice the scheme for reorganizing the British army on a territorial basis. At the end of 1882 he succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. A large surplus in 1883 enabled him to give cheap telegrams and reduce the income tax to 5*d*. Two years later the Government fell when he was obliged to cover a vote of credit of £11,000,000 and an ordinary deficit of £3,692,000 by raising the income tax to 8*d*., increasing the beer and spirit duties, altering the death duties, and suspending the sinking fund. His attempt to convert the 3-per-cent. consols into 2¾ per cents. proved a failure, but it paved the way for Mr. Goschen's conversion of the debt in 1888. During Mr. Gladstone's short-lived ministry of 1886 Mr. Childers was Secretary of State for Home Affairs. His parliamentary career ended in 1892.

Crowe, Sir Joseph Archer, an English diplomatist and art writer, born in London, Oct. 20, 1825; died in Würzburg, Bavaria, Sept. 7, 1896. He began his career as a reporter for the "Morning Chronicle," and was subsequently foreign editor of the "Daily News" in Paris. During the Crimean War he was the war correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," and he acted in the same capacity for the "Times" during the Indian Mutiny, and again during the Franco-Austrian War. While in India he was a director of the Bombay School of Art, 1857–'59. In 1860 he was appointed British consul general at Leipsic and consul general at Düsseldorf in 1878, going thence to Vienna as commercial *attaché* to the embassies at Berlin and Vienna. In 1882 he was made commercial *attaché* for Europe with residence at Paris, his abilities as a diplomatist of the first rank being frequently recognized by successive appointments as delegate to various diplomatic commissions. In conjunction with Giovanni Battista Cavalcaselle he wrote several works on the history of art which take rank among the best of their kind, their accuracy being unquestioned and their criticism enlightened and discriminating. They include: "The Early Flemish Painters" (London, 1857); "A New History of Painting in Italy" (1864–'66); "A History of Painting in North Italy" (1871); "Titian: His Life and Times" (1877); "Raphael: His Life and Works" (1883–'85). Sir Joseph was also the editor and reviser of Burckhardt's "Cicerone" (1873–'79) and of Kugler's "Handbook of Painting" (1874).

Deus, João de, a Portuguese poet, born in 1830; died in Lisbon, Jan. 12, 1896. He studied law at the University of Coimbra, and while there attracted notice by his poetry. He edited a newspaper in 1862, and was afterward elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. His poems, each one a short ode remarkable for finish and delicacy of expression and elevation and purity of style, are contained in a few small volumes. He invented an ingenious method of teaching the illiterate, which is embodied in two books entitled "Cartilha Maternal" and "Cartilh Maternal e o Apostolado."

Drobisch, M. W., a German logician, born in 1802; died in Leipsic, Oct. 10, 1896. He became Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy and Ordinary Professor of Mathematics in Leipsic University at the age of twenty-four, and at forty became also Ordinary Professor of Philosophy. As a technical logician and profound mathematician he enjoyed a very high reputation. His principal work was "Neue Darstellung der Logik," which went through five editions.

Floquet, Charles Thomas, a French statesman, born in St. Jean de Luz in 1828; died in Paris, Jan. 18, 1896. He began life as a lawyer in Paris, where in the days of the empire he defended Republican journalists who were prosecuted for their writings. His cry of "Vive la Pologne, monsieur," addressed to the Czar Alexander II in the Palace of Justice in 1867, made him a political celebrity. On the fall of the empire he was appointed one of the deputy mayors of Paris, but was forced to resign on account of his complaisance toward the Red Republicans. He was arrested later at Biarritz for complicity in the acts of the Commune, and was held several months and then discharged. He was elected to the Paris Municipal Council in 1872, and in 1876 became one of the Deputies for Paris. He

sat in the Chamber, first as a Gambettist and then as one of the seceding Extreme Left, until in January, 1882, Gambetta silenced his opposition by appointing him Prefect of the Seine, in which capacity he took the side of the municipality in the struggle for autonomous government. Resigning in the fall of 1882, he re-entered the Chamber, was the earliest one to propose the banishment of pretenders to the throne, and was one of the sharpest assailants of Jules Ferry, though related to him by marriage. In 1885 he was elected president of the Chamber, which post he resigned in April, 1888, to become Prime Minister. It was the remonstrance of the Russian ambassador that impelled M. Grévy to recall the commission he had given to M. Floquet to form a ministry once before, but he was now eligible, having with the aid of the Russian ambassador, Baron Mohrenheim, persuaded the Russian Government to waive its objections to the man who had insulted the Czar. Floquet goaded Gen. Boulanger, who was aiming at a dictatorship, into such a passion by his sarcastic taunts that the popular hero challenged him to a duel. To the amusement of France, the man of arms was wounded by the civilian. In 1889 Floquet was elected president of the Chamber again. He made an excellent presiding officer, and aspired to the presidency of the republic, for which he was the Radical candidate in 1887. But his career was suddenly cut short by the Panama disclosures. He admitted having exerted influence over the newspaper subsidies of the canal company, and was charged with accepting money from the company for political purposes. The result was that he lost his seat in the elections of 1893. In the following January M. Goblet left the Senate, to accept a mandate for the lower house, and M. Floquet was elected a Senator from Paris. As a member of the Radical minority in that body and with the pall still unlifted from his private reputation, he cut no great figure there. Though one of the most active and combative of the Radical Republicans, a keen and ready debater, with gifts of wit and eloquence, and delightful and affable in social intercourse, Floquet left no lasting impress or marked achievement in French politics.

Fournier, Telesphore, a Canadian jurist, born in 1824; died May 10, 1896. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1846, attained the dignity of Queen's counsel in 1863, sat in the House of Commons and in the Quebec Assembly for many years, was made a member of the Privy Council in 1873, and during that year and till July 8, 1874, was Minister of Inland Revenue, in the Mackenzie Cabinet, then Minister of Justice till May 19, 1875, and after that Postmaster-General till October of the same year, when he was appointed a puisne judge in the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which was created by the act he had carried as Minister of Justice, as also the insolvency act of 1875.

Frère-Orban, M., a Belgian statesman, born in Liége in 1812; died in Brussels, Jan. 2, 1896. He was educated in his native town and studied in Paris, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Liége, where he took a prominent part in the controversy against the Catholic ministry, which led to his being elected by the Liberals to the Second Chamber in 1847, and to his being appointed Minister of Public Works. In the following year he became Minister of Finance, which post he resigned in 1852 on account of a difference with his colleagues. His controversial work "La Mainmorte et la Charité" was the signal for a contest with the Catholic Church for the secularization of public charities, which was made the issue of a political conflict in 1857 that resulted in the return of the Liberals to power. Frère-Orban again took the Finance portfolio, and he gained a high reputation by bringing about a balance between revenue and expenditure, and organizing the finances on a sound basis notwithstanding the reduction made in the tariff and the increase in expenditure. He was also able to carry out important public works and to build fortifications at Antwerp. When the French Government in 1869 attempted through a private company to gain control of the Luxemburg railroads, Frère-Orban took a firm stand and displayed great diplomatic talent in safeguarding the interests of his country. He was the leading spirit in the Liberal Cabinet and in the nation till the election of 1870 brought back the Ultramontanes to power. When the Liberals had their turn again in 1878, he became Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The secularization of the national schools was carried out with a firm and resolute spirit, and all difficulties thrown in the way were overcome by his skill and energy. When the conflict with the hierarchy over the school laws was at its height in 1879 he broke off diplomatic relations with the Vatican because the Pope declined to rebuke the recalcitrant and seditious attitude of the bishops. The Roman Catholics triumphed and the Liberal *régime* identified with Frère-Orban came to an end in 1884. He led the Opposition until he lost his seat in the elections of October, 1894. Among the achievements of his various administrations were the repeal of the salt tax, the abolition of *octrois*, many laws for the regulation of labor and the promoting of the welfare of workingmen, the creation of the National Bank and the Caisse d'Épargne, and the military defenses and armament of Belgium.

Galimberti, Luigi, an Italian prelate, born in Rome, April 25, 1836; died at Suchstein, near Düsseldorf, May 7, 1896. He was for many years Professor of Ecclesiastical History and of Theology in the College of the Propaganda and the Roman university. He founded and edited the "Moniteur de Rome" as the political organ of the Vatican. Pope Leo XIII appointed him Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. When Prince Bismarck submitted the dispute with Spain over the possession of the Caroline Islands to the arbitration of the Pope Mgr. Galimberti drafted the award in favor of Spain. He afterward played an important part in the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican for the termination of the Culturkampf. As nuncio in Vienna he displayed the same genius for conciliation, and labored to promote good relations with Germany as well as with the Austrian court. The appointment of Cardinal Stablewsky, a Polish prelate, to the see of Posen in 1891 was attributed to his exertions. He was created a cardinal on Jan. 16, 1893, and was one of the most influential in the college, and a prominent candidate for the succession to the papacy, the one on whom were chiefly centered the hopes for a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Geffcken, Friedrich H., a German diplomatist and jurist, born in Hamburg, Dec. 9, 1830; died in Munich, April 30, 1896. He studied law and history at Bonn and Göttingen, and in 1854 was appointed secretary to the legation of the Free Towns in Paris. In 1856 he was *chargé d'affaires* for Hamburg at Berlin, and in 1859 was raised to the rank of minister. He was Hanseatic minister in London after the formation of the North German Confederation. Returning to Hamburg in 1868, he was elected a member of the Senate. In 1872 he accepted the professorship of International Law and Political Economy at Strasburg. He retired and returned to Hamburg in 1881, and in 1889 removed to Munich. This migration was the result of a conflict with Prince Bismarck, who caused Prof. Geffcken to be arrested on the charge of treason for having

published in the "Deutsche Rundschau" extracts from the diary of the Crown-Prince Friedrich written during the Franco-Prussian War. The object was to prove that the Emperor Friedrich was the real author and founder of German unity, but that Bismarck had thwarted his aims to make the empire liberal and democratic, while utilizing his ideas and labors. Prof. Geffcken was intimate with Friedrich before he succeeded to the throne, and is believed to have drawn up the rescripts to the nation and to Prince Bismarck that were published in 1888. He was a frequent writer on controversial political subjects, and a bitter opponent of Bismarck's ideas and policy. His latest work was "France, Russia, and the Triple Alliance" (1893).

Goncourt, Edmond Huot de, a French author, born in Nancy, May 28, 1822; died in Paris, July 16, 1896. The brothers Jules and Edmond de Goncourt, grandsons of a member of the National Assembly of 1789, devoted themselves to literary pursuits and made a special study of the life and society of the eighteenth century. Their first essay was a *vaudeville* play, which was refused by the director of the Palais Royal, who stole the plot and had it more skillfully worked out by a practiced dramatist. Their first book, "In 18—," published in 1851, was a failure. They joined the staff of "L'Éclair," started by a cousin, and when it expired they all went over to the new literary review "Paris." The two brothers were arrested for reprinting a shocking poem by an old French poet, and this adventure first brought them into public notice. Their first literary success they won in 1860 with "Les Hommes des Lettres," republished in 1869 under the title of "Charles Demailly." It was the first of their novels of observation, the prototypes of the realistic school, and was followed in 1861 by "Sœur Philomène," a lugubrious picture of hospital life. In "Renée Mauperin" (1862) they gave a description of the young *bourgeoisie*, and in "Germinie Lacerteux" (1865) they recount the sad life story of a servant who was dear to them. In 1865 they published a book about artists entitled "Manette Salomon." Their "Henriette Maréchal" was in that year hissed at the Comédie Française for the reason that the Princess Mathilde had used her influence to have it accepted. The story told in "Madame Gervaisais" (1869) of a free-thinking woman who was converted into a religious bigot through the influence of her environment, was conceived during a trip that the brothers took to Rome. "Le Pays en Danger" was rejected at the Comédie Française in 1869. After the death of Jules in 1870 Edmond worked out the notes accumulated from the studies and observations of the brothers with the same finished style and artistic expression that distinguishes the joint work of the two. He published "La Fille Elisa" (1878); "Les Frères Zemganno" (1882); "La Faustin" (1882); "Chérie" (1884); "Gavarni"; and "Pages Retrouvées." From the romances previously written by him and his brother he made three plays, entitled "Renée Mauperin," in which he had the assistance of Henri Céard; "Germinie Lacerteux," an undramatic series of tableaux; and "Manette Salomon." The brothers noted down their judgments and observations and often the confidences of fellow-writers and others, and these memoranda Edmond published under the title of the "Journal Goncourt." The brothers aspired to be artists and made sketches in Algeria before they settled in Paris. Their water colors, made in Algeria, Italy, and Flanders, possess individual artistic qualities, and still more so their etchings. Their work on Watteau was illustrated by engravings in the style of that master. They published numerous studies on the minor French painters of the eighteenth century, some of whom they first brought again into notice. Their writings on the society and court life of that period are voluminous. In the house that they built at Auteuil they gathered a great store of artistic curiosities, especially of the eighteenth century. To this Edmond added a precious collection of Japanese objects of art. He left the bulk of his fortune, estimated at 2,000,000 francs, to found an Académie des Goncourt, consisting of 10 persons, who shall award each year a prize of 5,000 francs for the best prose work, and each of them receive a pension of 6,000 francs. Eight of them he named in the will, with directions that they elect the other two. When one of them dies, the survivors are to choose a successor.

Grove, Sir William Robert, a British physicist, born in Swansea, Wales, July 11, 1811; died in London, Aug. 2, 1896. He gave his attention early to the study of electricity and experimental physics, and in 1839 invented the powerful voltaic battery that bears his name. He devised also the gas battery. From 1840 to 1847 he was Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the London Institution. As a member of the Council of the Royal Society, he had a large share in its reorganization. Devoting himself later to the profession of the law, he became Queen's counsel in 1853. He was a member of the Metropolitan Commission on Sewers and of the royal commissions on patent law and on Oxford University. He was elevated to the bench as a justice of common pleas in November, 1871, was knighted Feb. 21, 1872, and in November, 1875, through the operation of the judicature act, became a judge of the High Court of Justice. On his retirement from the bench, in 1887, he was made a member of the Privy Council. Sir William Grove made several important discoveries in electricity and optics. In a lecture before the London Institution in 1842 he first advanced the theory of the interconvertibility of the forces of heat, light, electricity, and mechanical energy, calling all of them modes of motion or forms of persistent force. This doctrine he developed in the essay on "The Correlation of Physical Forces." He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847 for lectures on "Voltaic Ignition" and "Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat." He contributed many papers to "Transactions of the Royal Society" and to the "Philosophical Magazine."

Hamid bin Thwain bin Said, Seyyid, Sultan of Zanzibar, born in 1856; died Aug. 25, 1896. He was a nephew of the Sultan Ali Bin Said, and before he came to the throne was dependent on the produce of a small clove plantation and was always in debt. The English recognized him as the heir to the throne, and defended his rights against his cousin Said Khalid, the representative of the patriotic Arab element, when his uncle died, on March 6, 1893. Although Hamid was the subservient creature of the British rulers, he was a devout Mussulman, learned in the Koran and strict in ceremonial observances.

Harris, Sir Augustus, an English theatrical manager, born in Paris in 1852; died in Folkestone, Jan. 22, 1896. His father was a manager of London theaters, but he was trained for commercial business till he went upon the stage in 1873 and played light comedy parts till Mapleson made him assistant stage manager of the Italian Opera Company and afterward left the management entirely in his hands. He went to Paris in 1876 and brought over the Odéon Company to play "Les Danischeff" at St. James's Theater. He next composed a pantomime for the Crystal Palace, introducing novel stage effects. In 1879 he undertook the management of Drury Lane Theater, in which previous lessees had sunk fortunes. By studying the popu-

lar taste and catering to the demands of the multitudes, and by his thorough business methods, he made it successful. He was the originator of the magnificent modern staging of melodramas and pantomimes. In 1888 he acquired, in addition, Covent Garden, where he conducted opera with great success, anticipating and meeting the fashionable demand now for Wagner, now for a revival of Italian opera, now for the latest productions of Mascagni, Leoncavallo, and Massenet. He was the author of the "Sporting Duchess" and other spectacular plays, and of the most striking pantomimes. In 1891 he was a sheriff of London and was knighted.

Heine, Cécile Charlotte Furtado, a French philanthropist, born in Paris in 1821; died there Dec. 10, 1896. She was of distinguished Hebrew extraction. She married Charles Heine, nephew of Heinrich Heine and son of the Hamburg banker Solomon Heine. When she was left a widow without children, she followed the footsteps of her husband and her father by devoting her wealth to charitable objects. She founded at Croisic a hospital for children suffering from rickets and a children's dispensary in Paris, and was a constant and liberal donor to established charities. Her ambulance work and liberality to French prisoners in Germany during during the war of 1870 secured her the cross of the Legion of Honor. During the Madagascar expedition she gave her villa at Nice and 60,000 francs a year for the benefit of invalid officers, and afterward she increased this sum. She made a large donation to the fund of the Pasteur Institute. She also founded charitable institutions at Bayonne, and recently she established a *crèche* in a poor quarter of Paris.

Hippolyte, Louis Mondestin Florvil, President of Hayti, born in Cape Haytien in 1827; died in Port au Prince, March 24, 1896. He was the son of one of the ministers of the Emperor Faustin I of Hayti. Although his mother was a Frenchwoman, his complexion was quite black. His father, who was an extensive traveler and master of many languages, educated his son in France for a military career. After he returned to Hayti he joined the army and proved himself a valiant soldier and a man of force and resolution. He distinguished himself especially in the defense of the fortress of Bellair in 1865. In 1889 he headed the insurrection that overthrew President Légitime, and in October of that year assumed the chief power. He was elected Constitutional President and entered upon the regular term of seven years in May, 1890.

Hirsch de Gereuth, Baron Maurice de, an Austrian financier, born in Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 9, 1831; died near Pressburg, Hungary, April 20, 1896. His father was a cattle dealer, who became court banker at Munich, was ennobled in 1869, and at his death left his son a large fortune. Maurice de Gereuth at the age of eighteen entered the banking house of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, in Brussels, rose to a confidential place, and married a daughter of the senior partner, who was a Belgian Senator. On the failure, in 1866, of the firm of Langrand Dumonceau, Hirsch acquired the assets, which included a concession from the Turkish Government for building railroads. He entered on the work of building railroads with the thoroughness and attention to details and with the single purpose of turning every accident to his pecuniary advantage that characterized all his business dealings and explained his success in gaining wealth. He drew lots with two others for the three sections that were to be built, and, though the most difficult one fell to him, by employing the best German engineering talent, by exercising a strict control over every minute expenditure, by fighting the Turkish officials pertinaciously or buying their favor when expedient, and seizing every legal advantage, he made $4,000,000 out of this contract, while his colleagues lost money on the other sections. His subsequent dealings with the Turkish Government and his other undertakings were not less profitable, and his father's fortune and his wife's dowry of $20,000,000 augmented his capital and means of money-making. When he had acquired a fortune estimated at $200,000,000, and had an income of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 a year, he arranged his affairs so that he could devote his whole mind to the expenditure of this income for the benefit of his fellowmen, for he believed that such was the only honorable way of spending money on a large scale. He had sought social distinction, but was shunned by the Austrian and French aristocrats, though he counted among his friends the Prince of Wales, to whom he was reputed to have loaned large sums, and other royal personages who had to thank him for similar favors. He was successful on the English turf, and gave his winnings to the London hospitals. He was fond of shooting also, and maintained some of the choicest preserves in Europe. The death of his only son, in 1888, impelled him to devote himself more and more to charitable projects. His greatest scheme was the Jewish Colonization Society, to which he gave $10,000,000. Its object is to transplant Jews who formed indigent communities in Europe and Asia, especially those who suffered under political or social disabilities, as in Russia, Roumania, and Austria, to some new country where they can develop into independent farmers. The colonies established with this fund in the Argentine Republic and the United States have not fulfilled his expectations. He gave vast sums also to establish mechanical training schools for young Hebrews in all the great cities of Europe and in the United States, Turkey in Asia, and Egypt. He gave $2,500,000 to form a fund in New York for educating and Americanizing Russian and Roumanian Jews. He gave $3,000,000 to the Jews of Galicia for educational purposes. When the Russian Government declined to accept $10,000,000 for popular education on condition that Jews should not be shut out from the advantages, he sent $200,000 to be distributed in charity by the Emperor. His gifts aggregated $50,000,000, and those of his wife, who devoted her life to charitable works before he began his benefactions, were as great in proportion. Since his death, his wife has continued his benefactions.

Hitrovo, M., a Russian diplomatist, born about 1835; died in St. Petersburg, July 13, 1896. He began his career in the consular service, and was too indolent, careless, and pleasure loving to gain promotion till he manifested diplomatic talent when connected with the army staff at San Stefano during the negotiation of the treaty of peace with Turkey in 1878. He watched the subsequent development of events in the Balkans as consul general at Salonica, and became an actor in them as

soon as he was appointed consul general and diplomatic agent at Sofia. He supported Alexander of Battenberg, under instructions from his Government, and when the *coup d'état* that resulted in the temporary suspension of the Constitution of the principality had been made successful through Russian influence he exacted the submission of Prince Alexander to Russian policy to such a degree that friction and estrangement followed. Though M. Hitrovo had been transferred to Bucharest when Alexander was kidnaped and afterward forced to abdicate, he was credited with directing and controlling all the agitations and intrigues that disturbed the tranquillity of Bulgaria. When the Russian Government changed its attitude toward Bulgaria he was transferred to Lisbon, and subsequently he was Russian minister to Japan.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince **Gustaf Adolf,** a German prelate, born in Rotenburg, Feb. 26, 1823; died in Rome, Oct. 30, 1896. His ancestors were counts and later princes till 1806 of Hohenlohe, now incorporated partly in Bavaria and partly in Würtemberg. He attended the gymnasia of Ansbach and Erfurt, studied law at Bonn and theology at Breslau and Munich, went to Rome in 1846 to complete his studies in the Academia Ecclesiastica, took refuge with the papal court at Gaeta during the revolution of 1849, and was there ordained priest by Pius IX, who, after his return to Rome, appointed him chamberlain and subsequently almoner and Bishop of Edessa *in partibus.* He was created a cardinal on June 22, 1866, but encountered the hostility of the Jesuits, and, after the Vatican Council, although he did not openly oppose its decrees, he retired to Germany. He returned to Rome in 1876, and was made Bishop of Albano in 1879, but resigned in 1884, and contented himself with the post of archpriest of Santa Maria Maggiore.

Houssaye, Arsène, a French author, born in Bruyères, March 28, 1815; died in Paris, Feb. 26, 1896. He enlisted at the age of sixteen and fought in the Antwerp campaign, ran away from home with a troupe of singers to seek his fortune in Paris, and made his living at first by writing street ballads. Falling in with Théophile Gautier and Gérard de Nerval, he acquired his literary style from association with them and their companions. He wrote with great ease and rapidity in a florid manner and sentimental vein a great number of novels and historical biographies. His history of Flemish and Dutch painting won for him the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. In 1843 he purchased a magazine, "L'Artiste," and had Gautier, Murger, and Champfleury for contributors. He was an active Republican in the revolution of 1848, and after the *coup d'état* composed a famous song, "L'Empire c'est la Paix." As administrator of the Comédie Française from 1849 till 1856 he did good service by bringing out Hugo's plays. He made much money by speculation, entertained lavishly, and held the sinecure office of inspector of provincial museums, writing copiously at the same time for the reviews and producing new novels in rapid succession. He founded the "Gazette de Paris" in 1871, but it was unsuccessful. In 1875 he accepted the directorship of the Théâtre National Lyrique, which he soon resigned on account of the difficulties that he encountered. He was himself an unsuccessful applicant for election to the Academy in 1876, and subsequently his son was elected to a chair. His most valuable contribution to literature is his "Confessions," containing his recollections of the period from 1830 to 1880. In his "Fauteuil de l'Academie Française (1855) he satirized the Academie for excluding the most eminent Frenchmen from membership. Among his multitudinous works are "Philosophes et Comédiennes," "Les Filles d'Eve," "Sous la Régence et sous la Terreur," "Blanche et Marguérite," "Nos Grandes Dames," "Le Roi Voltaire," and "Histoire de l'Art Française."

Hughes, Thomas, an English lawyer and author, born in Uffington, Berkshire, England, Oct. 23, 1823; died in Brighton, England, March 22, 1896. His grandfather, Thomas Wilkinson, had been vicar of the parish in which he was born. At the age of seven he was sent to Rugby, where he studied under Dr. Arnold. In 1841 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1845 took his degree of A. B. there. Two years after leaving college he married Miss Anne Francis Ford, daughter of James Ford, prebendary of Exeter. One year later, in 1848, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and he was made a member of the bar of Chancery. He was a member of Parliament for Lambeth from 1865 to 1868. In 1868 he was sent as representative from the borough of Frome, and he continued to hold the office for six years. He was nominated a candidate for Marylebone, and 294 votes were cast for him, but he had withdrawn on the day previous to the election. In 1869 Mr. Hughes was appointed a Queen's counsel, and in 1870 he traveled through the United States and assisted in founding a colony in Tennessee. In 1882 he was made judge of the county court circuit. Mr. Hughes took a special interest in the combinations of trades unions and legislation in regard to master and servant, and was prominent during his political life in debates upon these subjects. Even in his college days he was much absorbed with political problems, and held very advanced liberal views. He was associated with Kingsley and Maurice in their work among the poor of London, and, though zealous for the good of the workingman, he strongly censured the extreme views and measures of certain among the trades-union members. His writings are: "Tom Brown's School Days, by an Old Boy" (1857); "The Scouring of the White House" (1858); "Tom Brown at Oxford" and "Religio Laici" (1861); "The Cause of Freedom: Which is its Champion in America, the North or the South?" (1863); "Alfred the Great" (1869); "Memoir of a Brother" (1873); "Prefatory Memoir to Charles Kingsley's 'Alton Locke'" (1876); "The Old Church: What shall we do with it?" (1878); and "A Memoir of Daniel Macmillan" (1882). He edited James Russell Lowell's "Biglow Papers" in 1859; "The Trade Unions of England," by the Comte de Paris, in 1869; and F. D. Maurice's treatise on "The Friendship of Books" in 1874. His remaining books are: "Rugby, Tennessee" (1881); "Gone to Texas: Letters from Our Boys" (1885); "Life of Bishop Fraser" (1887); and "Livingstone" (1889). He wrote also a preface for "Whitmore's Poems." Mr. Hughes's first book has had several editions, and M. Levoisin translated it into French, and it was published in Paris in 1875. "Religio Laici" first appeared as one of a series called "Tracts for Priests and People," and was issued later under the title "A Layman's Faith." In his volume upon the Church he opposes its disestablishment.

Hulst, Maurice d', a French prelate and politician, born in Paris in 1841; died Nov. 6, 1896. His father, Comte d'Hautcroche, afterward styled Comte d'Hulst, was Deputy for Hérault from 1820 till 1827. Maurice d'Hulst was a playmate in his childhood of the Comte de Paris. He was ordained in 1865, was a parish priest in Paris till the Franco-German War, when he served as chaplain to the press ambulance, escaped from Sedan, and was in Paris during the siege. He was appointed vicar general of the diocese of Paris in 1875 and rector of the Catholic Institute when it was established in 1876. In 1890 he became special preacher at Notre Dame, and in 1892 he succeeded to Bishop Freppel's seat in the French Chamber. He defended Catholic principles with as much ardor and cultivated eloquence as his predecessor, and rather more emphatically and dogmatically. Mgr. d'Hulst was the author of numerous religious works.

Hunt, Alfred William, an English artist, born in Liverpool in 1830; died in London, May 3, 1896. He was the son of Andrew Hunt, a Liverpool artist, and was educated at Liverpool Collegiate School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, taking his degree in 1852. He had been a pupil in drawing and painting of his father, and in 1854 he sent his first picture to the Royal Academy, "Styehead Pass, Cumberland." "Llyn Idwal," exhibited at the same place in 1856, was much admired by Mr. Ruskin, as were also his next year's pictures. About this time he became a member of the Hogarth Club, a preraphaelite association. In 1860 he exhibited "Just before Sunset," "Mist rising after Heavy Rain," and the well-known "Track of an Old World Glacier," works which made much impression and influenced his election in 1862 as an associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colors and a full member two years later. For some seven years he worked only in water colors, but in 1870 he again exhibited at the Academy, and after that date worked both in oil and water colors. He was never elected a member of the Academy, a neglect which was deeply felt by the artist, whose abilities richly deserved such acknowledgment. That he was generally looked upon as a water colorist simply, although he sent some 40 oils to the Academy, only partially explains the action of the academicians. Among his best-known pictures are: "Whitby Churchyard," "Whitby: Morning and Evening," "Goring Lock," and "Summer Days for me." In 1884 a large collection of his work in oils and water colors was shown at the Fine Art Society's rooms. Hunt was one of the most distinguished followers of Turner, but was not a mere copyist of the style of his great model. A recent critic has said of him: "No painter of our epoch had a truer sense of the gradations of light as it penetrates more or less transparent veils of vapor, taking, or as the case may be, creating lovely hues in its passage through them; no man measured the distance with greater art, immortalized more faithfully the fleeting beauty of English landscape, nor translated with more conspicuous skill into permanent forms the poetry of Nature."

Karl, Ludwig, Archduke, heir presumptive of the Austrian throne, born in Schönbrunn, July 30, 1833; died in Vienna, May 19, 1896. At the age of twenty he went to Galicia to be initiated into the administration of a province, and two years later he was made Governor of the Tyrol. He resigned when the Constitution of 1861 was granted, and after that took no interest in political affairs, but was an earnest and indefatigable promoter of works of philanthropy and public utility, interested especially in the development of technical education, a generous patron of struggling artists, and a dispenser of magnificent hospitalities. His first wife, the Princess Margarethe, daughter of King Johann of Saxony, died within two years. In 1862 he married Princess Annonciade of Bourbon-Sicily, by whom he had four children, the Archdukes Franz Ferdinand of Este, Otto, and Ferdinand Karl, and the Archduchess Margarethe, married to the Duke of Würtemberg. In 1871 he lost his second wife, and two years later he espoused the young Princess Maria Theresa of Braganza. After the tragic death of the Archduke Rudolph, the succession passed to him and his male heirs. He resigned it in favor of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Este, who is not likely to survive him long, and is unmarried. The Archduke Otto is next in succession.

Kekule, Friedrich August, a German chemist, born in 1829; died in Bonn, July 14, 1896. He devoted his life entirely to chemical investigations, was professor at Ghent from 1858 to 1865, and had since held a chair in the University of Bonn. Organic chemistry especially has been greatly advanced by his indefatigable experiments and discoveries, the most important of which was his demonstration of the quadruple character of the atoms of carbon.

Knight-Bruce, George Wyndham, an English missionary, born in 1853; died in Newton Abbot, Dec. 16, 1896. He was a grandson of Justice Knight-Bruce, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, took his bachelor's degree in 1876, and went into holy orders. He served as a missionary curate in Liverpool and the East End of London till 1886, when he was appointed Bishop of Bloemfontein. In South Africa Dr. Knight-Bruce, like all the earnest and energetic Christian missionaries, came into conflict continually with the secular pioneers of British civilization. He penetrated into Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and obtained permission from Lobengula for the establishment of missions before the charter of the South African Company was granted. In 1891 he became the first Bishop of Mashonaland, and succeeded in a remarkable degree in establishing the influence of the English Church among the natives. He condemned the Matabele war, as he did most of the operations of Cecil Rhodes, but when the war began he joined the expedition, refusing, however, to take the post and pay of chaplain, because he held that the Matabele no less than the company's troops were members of his diocese. Broken in health from constant trial and exposure, he resigned the bishopric in 1894, and returned to England, where he was nominated to a Crown living in Devon, and was afterward made Assistant Bishop of Exeter.

Kolpakovsky, Gen., a Russian soldier, born in Kherson in 1819; died in St. Petersburg, May 5, 1896. He was the son of an inferior officer, and joined the army as a private at the age of sixteen, winning a commission after six years by his gallantry in the Caucasus, and afterward taking part in the operations in Transylvania, when Russia interfered in the Hungarian civil war. After commanding the penal settlement of Berezof, in Siberia, he was appointed in 1858 commandant of the fort of Uzun Agatch, near Lake Issik Kul, which the Khan of Khokand attacked with 30,000 followers. Collecting his force in haste, he pursued and routed the Khan's army, for which he was rewarded with the post of Governor General of Semiretchia. When he befriended the Chinese of the Solon tribe, who were driven out of Kuldja by the Mohammedan rebels, he was made a mandarin of the first class by the Emperor of China. In 1871 he received permission to carry out his suggestion of a temporary occupation of Kuldja province in trust for China. After serving as Governor General of Turkestan and of Western Siberia he was called to St. Petersburg in 1889, and appointed a member of the Council of War.

Larsson, Olaf, a Swedish politician, born in 1838; died in Falum, Sept. 12, 1896. He was for many years the leader of the great Agrarian party, and at the time of his death was a member of the First Chamber of the Riksdag.

Laugée, Désirée, a French painter, born in 1823; died in Paris, Feb. 3, 1896. He was a pupil of Picot, and first exhibited in 1845. Some of his historical paintings are: "Mort de Guillaume la Conquérant," "Mort de Zurbaran," "Les Maraudeurs," and "Louis IX et ses Intimes." His "La Cierge à la Madonne," painted in 1877, is in the Luxembourg. He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Leighton, Frederick, Lord, an English painter, born in Scarborough, in December, 1830; died in London, Jan. 25, 1896. He was a grandson of Sir James B. Leighton, who was chief of the medical department of the Russian navy and physician to the Empress of Russia. His father also was a physician, but abandoned practice and traveled on the Continent on account of his wife's health. Frederick Leighton showed early his talent for drawing, which was developed by art lessons from George Lance in Paris in 1839, Filippo Meli in Rome, and other instructors in Dresden and Berlin, and in Frankfort, where he attended school. At his son's solicitation and by the advice of Hiram Powers, the father gave his consent, when in Florence in 1846, to his son's embracing the profession of art. After further and thorough training in Paris and Brussels, he attempted a serious picture, taking for his subject "Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the Fields." He spent several years at Frankfort under the tuition of E. Steimle, producing several paintings, one of which is "The Death of Brunellesco." Next he painted during three winters at Rome, and there produced his first great work, "Cimabue and his Friends and Scholars at Florence accompanying his Picture of the Madonna to the Church of Santa Maria Novella," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855, and was purchased by the Queen. He exhibited at the Academy from that time forward, and had an unbroken series of successes. In the course of the next four years, spent mostly at Paris, he painted "The Triumph of Music," "The Fisherman and the Siren," "Romeo and Juliet," and other works. When visiting Capri in 1859 he painted his "Capri—Sunrise." "Paoli and Francesca" and "The Star of Bethlehem" were painted before 1864, when he was elected an associate member of the Academy. He made a long tour in Spain, and then settled permanently in London. His versatile talents soon made him known, and the special gift that he had cultivated of treating classical subjects with the selective regard for line and form, the classic purity and vigor of a Greek artist, brought distinction upon British art as well upon the first artist who had attained so noble a style. "Venus Unrobing," "Dædalus and Icarus," "Electra," and "Clytemnestra" are some of his earlier classical paintings. The most forceful and statuesque is his "Eastern Slinger." He was made a full academician in 1868. "Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis" was one of the pictures of the year in 1871. The completest and grandest example of his style is the large canvas of "Daphnephora," showing a long and admirably grouped procession of youths and maidens before the temple of Apollo in Thebes, painted in 1876. His Biblical paintings of "Elisha raising the Son of the Shunamite" and "Elijah in the Wilderness" were drawn on a large scale. In subsequent years he painted "The Light of the Harem," "Phryne at Eleusis," "Antigone," "Cymon and Iphigenia," "The Last Watch of Hero," "The Captive Andromache," "Greek Girls playing at Ball," "The Vestal," "Whispers," "The Music Lesson," "The Bath of Psyche," "The Return of Persephone," "Perseus and Andromeda," "Hit," "Rizpah," and "The Spirit of the Summit." "And the Sea gave up its Dead" is an important work, painted in 1892. In 1895 he exhibited "Lachrymæ" and "Flaming June" at the Academy. In the Grosvenor Gallery he exhibited some of his smaller pictures, sketches of Damascus taken during an Eastern tour, and some of his portraits. The portraits that he painted were not numerous. A full-face of himself was made for the collection in the Uffizzi Gallery. He painted one of Capt. Richard F. Burton in 1876, and other fine ones of Prof. Costa, Sir E. Ryan, the Countess Brownlow, and Lady Sybil Primrose. He was elected President of the Academy in 1879, to succeed Sir Francis Grant, the portrait painter, was knighted in consequence, received a baronetcy in 1886, and on Jan. 1, 1896, was raised to the peerage. Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh made him D. C. L., in France he was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and in 1878 he was President of the International Jury of Painting at the Paris Exposition. He gave his attention to fresco painting, sculpture, and other departments of art outside of his proper field. "Romola" was the only book that he ever illustrated. His best-known frescoes are two large lunettes in the Kensington Museum, representing the "Arts of War" and "Arts of Peace." His "Wise and Foolish Virgins," in Lyndhurst church, was painted in a single day. His "Athlete struggling with a Python" (1876) and "Sluggard" (1886) are sculptures of a superior order. He took a keen interest in politics and social life, was a ready writer, an effective public speaker, and, though Italian and Greek in his art conceptions and sensibilities, was so thorough an Englishman that he gave some of his time and energy to promoting the volunteer movement, and was colonel of a rifle corps of artists.

Lobanoff-Rostofski, Prince **Alexis Borisovich**, a Russian statesman, born Dec. 30, 1824; died near Kieff, Aug. 30, 1896. After passing through the Alexandrofski lyceum, he entered the public service in 1843 in the economic department of the Foreign Office. Attracting the attention of his superiors by his readiness and ability, he was made second secretary in a few months, and in 1847 first secretary to Count Nesselrode. In 1850 he was attached to the Berlin embassy, where he remained during the Crimean War, at the close of which he was appointed counsel to the legation at Constantinople.

Three years later he was promoted to be minister plenipotentiary at the Porte. In 1863 his promising diplomatic career was checked suddenly by a misdeed that he committed. After three years of retirement he was permitted to re-enter the public service in the Department of the Interior, and served for ten years as *adlatus* to the minister after some months of preliminary experience as Governor of Orel. At the conclusion of the Turkish War his knowledge of the Eastern question and his training in the deliberate and cautious, but pertinacious and effective methods of Nesselrode were called into requisition. Hence he was accredited in 1878 as ambassador to the Sultan, succeeding the Count Ignatief. Lobanoff defended as tenaciously as his brilliant and enterprising predecessor the interests of his country, but he contrived to remain in cordial relations with the Turkish officials and with his European colleagues. Toward the end of 1879 he was appointed ambassador to London. When the relations with Austria grew strained and required firm yet conciliatory handling, he was transferred to Vienna, where he was ambassador from 1882 till 1895. He expected to direct the foreign policy of Russia after M. de Giers died, but the Czar chose to make M. de Staal Foreign Minister and transferred Prince Lobanoff to Berlin. M. de Staal was, however, unwilling to accept the responsibilities of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it was consequently offered to Prince Lobanoff and gratefully accepted. From the moment that he assumed office he displayed an amount of activity that surprised his friends, and with definite ideas of Russia's position and interests and of the entire critical and changing situation of international politics he accomplished results that surprised the world. Servia, Montenegro, and finally Bulgaria he drew again into the orbit of Russian influence. He isolated Japan, attracted Germany to co-operate with Russia and France, protected the integrity of the Chinese Empire, made Russian influence predominant at Pekin and paramount at Seoul, effected a reconciliation with the Prince and people of Bulgaria on his own terms, strengthened the friendship with France, and secured full freedom of action and preponderant influence at Constantinople. Prince Lobanoff had a very high conception of the power and dignity of Russia, and he considered that his predecessor had often humiliated his country by his conciliatory and sometimes apologetic attitude toward England and the members of the triple alliance. He asserted the position and historical mission in a way to satisfy the most ardent Russian patriots without ruffling more than was necessary the sensibilities of Russia's rivals. This consummate diplomatist, even when filling the most responsible positions and dealing with the weightiest transactions, gave more of his time to historical research than to his official duties.

Maceo, Antonio, a Cuban patriot, born in Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1848; died near Mariel, Dec. 2, 1896. His parents were highly respected mulattoes, all of whose sons fought bravely in the earlier Cuban war for independence, in which Antonio reached the rank of general and José that of colonel. Antonio was wounded 23 times by the Spanish troops, and his chest was pierced through. He was a farm hand when the war broke out, and joined the ranks as a private soldier, but his intrepid daring, his natural leadership among the colored people, and his strategic ability brought him to the front. After Gomez he was the most important leader in the ten years' war. At Demajagua and at La Galleta he defeated Gen. Martinez Campos. His campaign at Baracoa was brilliant, and in 1878, at San Ulpiano, he routed the column of San Quintin, commanded by Fidel Santocildes, who met Maceo again in 1895 and was killed at Paralejo. When the peace of Zanjon was arranged in 1878, Maceo was the only general that refused to lay down his arms. He issued a protest and continued fighting two months, but finally desisted when he found he could not rekindle the revolutionary spirit among his disheartened countrymen. He did not sign the peace, but went to Jamaica, then to the United States, where he lived some time, and afterward to South America, and finally to Costa Rica, always preaching the cause of Cuban independence and conspiring against Spain. In 1890 he tried in vain to start a fresh revolution in Cuba. In 1894, as he was leaving a theater in Costa Rica, he was set upon by a party of Spaniards, one of whom he killed after receiving a severe wound himself. He was active in preparing the rebellion of 1895, and in March of that year he landed again in Cuba, followed some days after by Marti and Gomez. The blacks of Santiago, many of whom had fought under his lead in the former war, now flocked to his standard. His two invasions of Pinar del Rio, his campaigns in that province against picked troops led by the ablest of the Spanish generals, and his actions at Paralejo, Jobito, Mal Tiempo, Sao del Indio, and Candelaria are the most brilliant feats of arms in the Cuban war. He crossed the trocha between Mariel and Majana once again to join Gomez and pilot him in a new invasion of the western provinces. Having only his staff with him, he was surprised and surrounded by a large Spanish force and fell fighting, betrayed to his death, many believed, through the venal treachery of Dr. Zertucha, his chief medical officer. Gen. Weyler returned to Havana to celebrate with public rejoicing the death of the most brilliant and magnetic Cuban general.

Maceo, José, a Cuban patriot, born in Santiago de Cuba in 1846; died at La Lama del Gato, July 5, 1896. His father came from Central America when its independence of the Spanish Crown was declared, and when the Cuban insurrection of 1868 broke out he advised his sons to remain neutral; but the murder of one of them by a Spanish officer so exasperated him that he burned the buildings on his plantation and went over to the patriot ranks with his family. Antonio and José soon rendered themselves conspicuous. They fought through the war, and José signed his brother's protest of Baragua, in which they refused to join in the surrender of the patriot force. He planned to surprise and capture Gen. Martinez Campos, but gave up the project when he heard that Antonio had opened negotiations with the captain general. José did not follow his brother into exile, but remained in Santiago de Cuba, and was one of the leading spirits of the new insurrection of 1879. He was taken prisoner and deported to Spain, attempted to escape to Gibraltar, was recaptured by the police and sent to the fortress of La Mola, at Mahon, in the Balearic Isles, and finally made his escape from there on a passing schooner, which took him to Algiers. In 1885 he went to Costa Rica, where he lived till the rebellion broke out in Cuba. He immediately set out for Cuba, arriving on March 31, 1895. In a very short time he raised a large force, with which he defeated the Spaniards at Jobito in May, and in September won a signal victory over Col. Canellas at Sao del Indio. He was killed in a fierce engagement in which the Spaniards were finally compelled to retreat.

Macmillan, Alexander, an English publisher, born in Irvine, Ayrshire, Oct. 3, 1818; died in London, Jan. 25, 1896. He was the son of a poor farmer, and was brought up to be a schoolmaster. Through his brother Daniel he got employment in 1839 in the bookselling house of Seeley in London.

In 1843 the two established a business of their own, and soon afterward they acquired another in Cambridge and removed thither. After his brother's death, in 1857, Alexander returned with the growing business of Macmillan & Co. to London. His publications grew from 44 in 1858 to 102 in 1863, and after that in an increasing ratio, both in the direction of general literature and in that of educational works. An important branch was opened in New York, which was reorganized on an independent basis in 1890 under George Platt Brett as American partner. Alexander Macmillan's strong intellectual interest in literature, especially in philosophy and poetry, created an unwonted bond between the publisher and his particular group of authors, which included Archdeacon Hare, Thomas Hughes, Kingsley, Maurice, and later John Richard Green.

Macpherson, Sir **David Lewis**, a Canadian statesman, born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1818; died Aug. 16, 1896. He was educated at Inverness Academy, emigrated to Canada in 1835, engaged in railroad contracting, and became a director in the bank of John Molson, his father-in-law. He became President of the Interoceanic Railroad Company that undertook to build a railroad through to British Columbia. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Canada from 1864 till 1867, when he was called into the Dominion Senate. He was Speaker of this body and a member of the Cabinet without portfolio from February, 1880, till October, 1883, when he resigned the speakership to accept the appointment of Minister of the Interior. He was knighted in 1884. When the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald was reorganized in 1887 Sir David Macpherson retired. He remained a member of the Senate till his death.

Meignan, Guillaume René, a French prelate, born in Denaze, April 11, 1817; died in Tours, Jan. 20, 1896. He was for a considerable period Archbishop of Tours, and was created a cardinal on Jan. 16, 1893.

Monaco la Valetta, Raffaele, an Italian prelate, born in Aquila, Feb. 23, 1827; died in Gerola, near Naples, July 14, 1896. He was the dean of the Sacred College, having been made a cardinal by Pius IX on March 13, 1868, and was at one time cardinal vicar. Becoming in later years incapacitated for strenuous labors by failing health, he was appointed Bishop of Ostia and Velletri in 1889. He was also prefect of the Congregation of Ceremonial, Grand Penitentiary, prior in Rome of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and archpriest of the Lateran basilica.

Mores, Antoine Manca de Vallombrosa, Marquis **de**, a French explorer, born in Paris, June 14, 1858; died in Tripoli, June 8, 1896. He was a son of the Duc de Vallombrosa. He was graduated at St. Cyr in 1878 and commissioned a lieutenant of cuirassiers. In 1881 he married Miss Hoffmann, daughter of a New York banker, and, resigning from the army, purchased a tract of 15,000 acres in the Bad Lands of Dakota, on which he settled. The land proved valuable for stock raising, and he undertook to establish a slaughtering business in connection with it and agencies for distributing the meat at low prices directly to consumers in the principal cities. He was greatly annoyed by cattle thieves in Dakota, who made many attempts to assassinate him, one of which resulted in his killing one of his assailants, for which he was arrested, but was promptly acquitted. He abandoned in 1886 his ranch and the town that he planted there and named Medorah after his wife, his combination of business with philanthropy having resulted in losses. After visiting Tonquin, which he proposed to connect with China by a railroad, he returned in 1888 to France and threw himself into the Boulangist movement. Later he became a rabid anti-Semite, and in 1891 he underwent three months of imprisonment for articles and pamphlets attacking the Jews. This campaign involved him in four duels, in one of which he killed his adversary, Capt. Mayer. He took part also in socialist demonstrations. He conceived a scheme of gaining for France the friendship of the Tuaregs and other Mohammedan races of Africa, and through an alliance with them circumventing the expansion of English influence and making the continued British occupation of Egypt impossible. With this idea he went to Tunis and organized an expedition to the Tuareg country from Tripoli. Near Ghadames his Tuareg escort, tempted by the rich booty of the caravan, murdered him and some of his companions who took his part.

Mueller, Baron Sir **Ferdinand von**, an Australian botanist, born in Rostock, Germany, in June, 1825; died in Victoria, Oct. 9, 1896. He was trained as a pharmacist, devoting his leisure time to the study of botany and chemistry. He investigated thoroughly the botany of Schleswig-Holstein, studied at the University of Kiel, and obtained a doctor's degree in philosophy in 1847. Emigrating then to Australia in order to escape hereditary phthisis, he at once entered upon his life's labor of Australian exploration and researches into the resources and possibilities of the different parts of the continent. In four years he carried his botanical explorations over 4,000 miles. He was appointed in 1852 Government botanist to the colony of Victoria. In the Gregory expedition through northern and central Australia he was one of the four who reached Lake Termination in 1856, and he collected specimens of vegetation over a route of 6,000 miles through previously unexplored country. He was appointed director of the Melbourne Botanical Garden on his return. In this office he rendered services of economical and scientific value to Australia and to the world. He was the first to cultivate the *Victoria regia*. He was the means of introducing many useful plants into Australia, and of sending in exchange to other countries a large number of plants native to Australia. He suggested and took active steps to bring about the introduction of the eucalyptus into Algeria and other countries. His great knowledge as a botanist was directed wherever possible to furthering useful practical ends. Not a few Australian industries received their first inspiration from his suggestions. It was partly at his instance that the camel was introduced into Australia and first used in exploration in 1860. In recent years he took a great interest in antarctic exploration. He was made a hereditary baron by the King of Würtemberg in 1871. Baron von Mueller was a voluminous writer on botanical subjects and printed over a hundred memoirs in scientific magazines. Most of his writings are strictly scientific in form. There are about a dozen volumes of his "Phytographia Australiæ." With Bentham he compiled "Flora Australiensis." He published a work on the "Plants of Victoria" and books on the eucalyptus and other special botanical subjects.

Nasreddin, Shah of Persia, born April 4, 1829; died April 30, 1896. He was the son of Mohammed Shah by a queen of the Kajar family, whose influence and ability, as well as her royal birth, prevailed with the Shah, and finally induced him to proclaim her son Valiahd, or heir apparent, in preference to the older princes. He was accordingly appointed Governor of Azerbaijan, and when his father died he was proclaimed Shah in Shah, or King of Kings, Sept. 10, 1848. He was residing in Tabriz, and his accession to the throne was seriously disputed, especially by the followers of the reformer El Bab, upon whom he took a terrible vengeance when he finally

prevailed by force of arms. He proved the strongest and ablest ruler that Persia had had for a long period. From the moment he ascended the throne he studied the art of war, learned French and the Western sciences, and gave his whole attention to methods of government and administration. He had to subdue a revolt in every province, and in this he had the aid of his Grand Vizier, a statesman of genius; but this Grand Vizier he dismissed when he became master of the country, and after putting a stop to all intrigues of the harem he surrounded himself with ministers who were content to be his executive officers. He was so good a financier that he controlled in detail all the expenditures of the Government, revising the accounts and authorizing every payment. He was as absolute a despot as any in the world, delegating none of his powers to others, and able to master and confound all the Oriental intrigues with which he was surrounded. In 1873 he made a prolonged stay in Europe as the guest of different courts, in 1878 he visited Russia, and in 1889 he made a second tour in Europe. Nasreddin was an artist, a poet, and a voluminous writer. He possessed the largest and most valuable collection of jewels in the world, estimated to be worth from $75,000,000 to three times that sum, and including the peacock throne that was carried away from Delhi by Nadir Shah and a globe of jewels made for the Shah at a cost of $5,000,000. He had a considerable understanding and appreciation of Western civilization, but governed his own turbulent and fanatical people by purely Asiatic methods. After defeating numberless conspiracies and revolts, he was at length assassinated while entering a shrine by a fanatic of the Babi sect. He was disposed to lean upon Russia when he first ascended the throne, and, relying upon Russian support, he repeated his father's attempt to re-establish Persian dominion over Herat. An English army landed in the Persian Gulf and defeated his troops. From that time he adopted a more friendly attitude toward England, but after the Russians had annexed the khanates on his eastern borders and extended their possessions in Armenia, he shaped his policy under Russian influences once more.

Negri, Cristoforo, an Italian economist, born in Milan in 1809; died in Florence, Feb. 17, 1896. He studied jurisprudence at Pavia, Gratz, and Vienna, and became Professor of Constitutional Law at Padua in 1841. In consequence of his participation in the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lost his chair and was compelled to remove to Turin, where he became rector of the university, and subsequently head of the consular department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In connection with this office he traveled in Germany, England, and Russia, and completely reorganized the consular service. He wrote much on matters of international trade, and endeavored to awaken commercial patriotism and enterprise among his compatriots. He founded the Italian Geographical Society at Florence, and for the first five years was its president. He lived a year at Hamburg, and after that devoted his attention to promoting explorations in Central Africa and the polar regions. He wrote a history of antarctic expeditions.

Nemours, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orleans, Duc de, second son of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born in Paris, Oct. 25, 1814; died in Versailles, June 25, 1896. He received his education in the college of Henri IV, was appointed a colonel by Charles X when only a child, and rode into Paris at the head of his regiment on Aug. 30, 1830. He was elected in February, 1831, King of the Belgians, but his father declined on his behalf this offer of the National Congress, as he did also a similar offer of the throne of Greece at a later period. The Duc de Nemours served gallantly in Algeria, and was promoted lieutenant general in 1837. In 1840 he married the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. In 1841 he again served in Africa. On the death of the Duc d'Orleans, Louis Philippe submitted a bill appointing the Duc de Nemours Regent in case the throne devolved upon his brother's infant heir, and this was carried against the opposition of the Liberals, who objected to his clerical and absolutist leanings. Owing to this law the Duchesse d'Orleans, whom the Liberals had favored, could not be proclaimed as Regent in 1848, and thus the Duc de Nemours was a contributory cause of the revolution of February. He left France and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont. He was the first of the Orleanist princes to recognize the Comte de Chambord as the rightful King of France. In 1857 he was left a widower with two sons and two daughters. The elder son, the Comte d'Eu, married the only child of the Emperor of Brazil. The younger son is the Duc d'Alençon. One daughter married Prince Czartoryski, and died in 1893, and the other, Princess Blanche d'Orleans, is unmarried. The Duc de Nemours returned to France in 1870, and lived quietly in Paris or Versailles, taking no part in politics. In 1886, when pretenders were banished, his name was struck off the army list.

Nobel, Alfred, a Swedish inventor, died in San Remo, Dec. 10, 1895. When nitroglycerin was almost abandoned as a practical explosive on account of the frequent accidents that attended its use, he conceived, in 1866, the idea of mixing it with siliceous earth to moderate its force. To this compound he gave the name of dynamite, and it quickly took the place of other explosive substances for mining, engineering, and warlike purposes throughout the world. M. Nobel left his immense fortune as a fund for the furtherance of scientific investigation and experimentation.

North, John Thomas, an English capitalist, born near Leeds, Jan. 30, 1842; died in London, May 5, 1896. He was apprenticed, after receiving a meager elementary education, to a firm of millwrights in Leeds, and after eight years obtained a responsible place with the firm of Fowler in the same town. He embraced an opportunity to go out to Peru with his young wife to set up some machinery, and remained in South America to make his fortune by his mechanical knowledge and speculative business faculties. He made money by condensing sea water for domestic use in a rainless Chilian town, and by various other ingenious enterprises, notably by working large guano deposits. He was one of the first to see the commercial value of the nitrate fields of Tarapaca, and for twenty years he kept purchasing nitrate deposits. He mastered every detail of the nitrate business, erected works, built railroads, and became the largest exporter of nitrate of soda. Before the Chilian war he had returned to England. He went back to look after his interests, and, foreseeing the results of the war, managed to preserve his rights by raising the British flag over his property and by speculative purchases in a time of depreciated values multiplied his property many times. Returning to England, he multiplied his fortune again by starting and controlling the speculation in the shares of nitrate works and nitrate railroads. Col. North was carelessly liberal with his money, and thus became a well-known and popular character in English society. He took great pleasure in horse racing and maintained a large stable. He took an interest in coursing also, and bred some famous dogs. In 1895 he presented himself as a Conservative candidate for Parliament in

West Leeds, and, after a novel and lively campaign, almost won this naturally Liberal seat from Herbert Gladstone.

Palmieri, Luigi, an Italian astronomer and meteorologist, born in Benevento, April 22, 1807; died in Naples, Sept. 9, 1896. He studied natural science and philosophy at Naples, opened a school of physical science, and was subsequently Professor of Mathematics in the lyceums of Salerno, Campobasso, and Avellino successively. In 1845 he was made Professor of Physics in the royal naval school at Naples, and in 1847 was appointed professor at the Naples University. In 1854 the meteorological observatory on Vesuvius was placed under his direction. He devoted much attention to the study of electricity and terrestrial magnetism, and invented several instruments for the observation of natural phenomena, especially an electrical seismograph that has been used in Japan as well as in his observatory, an electrometer for ascertaining the amount and the kind of electricity in the atmosphere, and a new rain gauge. For several years he has predicted every fresh eruption of Vesuvius.

Parkes, Sir Henry, an Australian statesman, born in Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, in 1815; died in Sydney, New South Wales, April 27, 1896. He was a son of a farm laborer, and was bound out to a trade in Birmingham. After serving his apprenticeship, he married, and in 1839 emigrated to New South Wales. He could scarcely earn enough to feed his little family, and struggled on for years in humble occupations—indeed was oppressed with poverty all his life—but very soon his penetrating grasp of public needs and political action impressed his fellows. Taking part in public discussions as an advocate of free labor in opposition to the demands of the pastoralists to revive transportation and the system of assigning convicts to them, he established the "Empire" newspaper in 1848, and was soon recognized as one of the foremost publicists and orators in Australia, and was honored as a champion of popular rights who had helped to save the liberties of the colony. In the new and democratic Australia that sprang up on the discovery of gold he advanced to the front. After taking a prominent part in the agitation for a new constitution, he was elected a representative of Sydney in the Legislative Council, fought the proposition to create a hereditary peerage and titles of nobility, and when the first true Parliament of New South Wales was constituted in 1856, secured a seat in the Legislative Assembly, which he held, with the exception of some brief intervals, up to the time of his death. He took a prominent part in all debates and was recognized and feared as a most consummate parliamentarian and formidable antagonist, but it was not till 1866 that he accepted office. He took the post of Colonial Secretary in the Cabinet of Sir James Martin, and in that year he carried the public-schools act. In 1872 he formed his first administration, which lasted till 1875. In 1877 he again became Premier, and in 1878 for the third time. In 1887 he formed a fourth Cabinet, and in 1889 a fifth, holding the position altogether about twelve years. Sir Henry Parkes received his title in 1877, and in 1888 the grand cross of the Colonial order. He was imbued with the principles of English liberalism of the old school, that of Cobden and Bright, but was much of an opportunist in his politics, seldom an initiator of legislation, but quick to adopt the new measures of other colonies and countries that were likely to prove popular in New South Wales. To him the colony owes its system of national education freed from all ecclesiastical control, efficient in its standards, and ingeniously adapted to sparsely populated districts. He was accustomed to boast that there were few great measures on the statute book that did not owe their presence there to him. His public career came to an end toward the close of 1891, when his ministry resigned office rather than submit to the demands of the Labor party. He was an earnest advocate of Australian federation, and hoped to be called to the head of the Government again on this issue, but he had refused to lead the party in Opposition and other questions dominated the situation when he was passed by and Mr. Reid was made Premier.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton, an English poet, born in Woodford, Essex, July 23, 1823; died in Lymington, Sussex, Nov. 26, 1896. He was the son of Peter George Patmore, a writer of some note in his day, who died in 1855. He wrote and printed early his first volume of poems, appearing in 1844 and not escaping a good deal of adverse criticism. The first number of the famous preraphaelite journal, "The Germ," contained some of his work. In 1846 he became an assistant librarian in the British Museum, holding his place until his retirement, in 1868. In 1847 he married Miss Emily Andrews, daughter of a Congregational minister. She died in 1862, having borne six children, four of whom survive. During this portion of his life Mr. Patmore lived in North London, well known in literary circles, and counting among his friends Monckton Milnes, Tennyson, Millais, Ruskin, Rossetti, and other famous men. It was in this period likewise that he published the work by which he is most widely known, "The Angel in the House," the first part of which ("The Betrothal") appeared in 1854, and the second ("The Espousal") in 1856. His wife was the heroine of the poem It was widely popular, and in externals lent itself only too easily to parody. The meter was comfortably easy, the rhymes no less so, the scenery that of a deanery, and the people Church men and women of intense respectability. But it is more than probable that the larger number of Mr. Patmore's readers failed to perceive the mystical meaning of the whole. Human love here typified the heavenly love; the eternal bridegroom was symbolized by the earthly one; the birth of every child showing forth the Incarnation—all this the poet had in mind from the beginning, and these are the motives of his work as poet throughout his career. His next work, "Faithful forever," was cast in a similar mold, and was likewise popular. In "The Victories of Love" he still continued "to dwell on the borderland of insipidity," as some one has said of him, though it must be added that the insipidity refers rather to the form than to the substance. The serenity of Patmore's nature was too genuine to permit of annoyance when he saw his work burlesqued by Swinburne and others: but his later writings, and especially his odes, not even the most irreverent nature would parody. After many years of neglect "The Angel in the House" again finds appreciative readers, and its surpassing merits in some directions are generally recognized; while "The Victories of Love," not so well known to the present generation, must, in the possession of certain qualities, be placed even higher. At his best,

Patmore is surpassed by very few poets of his generation—a judgment with which not many persons who are familiar with such tender bits of verse of his as "It was not like your Great and Gracious Ways" and "Toys" will be disposed to quarrel. Not far from the time of his leaving the British Museum Patmore became a Roman Catholic, and he married the ward of Cardinal Manning in 1865. He was now wealthy, and, retiring with his wife to an estate in Sussex, passed the remainder of his life in quietness, though still writing both in verse and prose. After the death of the second Mrs. Patmore he married for the third time, leaving one son by this latest marriage. He was a fearless critic in art matters, and the quality of his thought both in philosophy and in art is shown in his able prose volumes "Principles in Art," "Religio Poetæ," and "Rod, Root, and Flower." His volumes of verse in the order of publication include "Poems" (1844); "Tamerton Church Tower" (1853); "The Angel in the House: The Betrothal" (1854); "The Angel in the House: The Espousal" (1856); "Faithful Forever" (1860); "The Victories of Love" (1862); "The Children's Garland from the Best Poets" (1863); "The Unknown Eros and Other Odes" (1877); "Amelia, Tamerton Church Tower, with an Essay on Metrical Lore" (1878); "Florilegium Aurantis," a selection edited by Richard Garnett (1879); "Poems: Second Collective Edition" (1880).

Pender, Sir **John**, a British merchant and promoter, born in Dumbartonshire in 1815; died in Kent, July 7, 1895. He was educated in the Glasgow High School, entered a countinghouse in that city, and built up one of the largest textile manufacturing businesses in Glasgow and Manchester. The firm of J. Pender & Co. were for thirty years the largest exporters of Scotch and Lancashire fabrics to China and India, North and South America, and the British colonies. After he had acquired a great fortune he joined Cyrus W. Field, in 1856, in the enterprise of laying a submarine Atlantic cable. He risked his all in this venture, and after several failures victory was finally secured in 1866. As soon as the Atlantic cables were in successful operation he organized companies to lay down in succession the Mediterranean, Eastern, Australian, South African, and direct African cables, and in 1882 there were 66,000 miles of ocean telegraphs, of which the chief share was owned in Great Britain. The Eastern Extension, Brazilian, West African, direct United States, Spanish, Azores, and Pacific and European cables were put down later. Sir John Pender, who was knighted in 1888, was chairman of these companies and of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1862, and sat till 1866, re-entered Parliament again in 1872, and held this seat till 1885. In 1892 and 1895 he was elected as a Liberal Unionist.

Prestwich, Sir **Joseph**, an English geologist, born in Clapham, March 12, 1812; died in Shoreham, June 23, 1896. He received his early education partly in London and partly in Paris, and finally in University College, where he studied chemistry and natural philosophy. He continued his geological studies while carrying on till 1872 the business of a wine merchant in London, and from the age of twenty he contributed papers to the "Transactions of the Geological Society." His fame rests on a rearrangement and reclassification of the Tertiary deposits. He was one of the first to become convinced of the great antiquity of man upon the planet. His studies of the distribution of underground waters were directed to the practical question of their utilization in the water supply of towns. In 1874 Prestwich succeeded Phillips in the chair of Geology at Oxford. He deduced from the records of deep-sea observations important facts relating to the flow of the lower currents and the position of isotherms and their bearing on geological phenomena. He was knighted in 1885. His principal published work is "Geology" (1886–'88). In 1895 he published a volume of "Collected Papers on Some Controverted Questions in Geology."

Reinkens, Joseph Hubert, a German theologian, born in Burtschied, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821; died Jan. 5, 1896. He studied theology in Bonn, was ordained priest in the Roman Catholic Church from the Seminary of Cologne in 1847, finished his theological studies in Munich in 1849, became a tutor, and subsequently a preacher in the cathedral, Extraordinary Professor in 1853, in 1857 Ordinary Professor of Church History, and in 1865 rector of the University of Breslau. As one of the professors who at Nuremberg in 1870 protested against the Vatican decrees, he was suspended from his clerical functions, and in 1872 he was excommunicated by Bishop Förster, of Breslau. Dr. Reinkens became one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement, and was elected bishop of the new sect at Cologne on June 4, 1873, and consecrated by the Dutch Bishop Heycamp at Deventer on Aug. 11, 1873. He published many books bearing on the controversy.

Reynolds, Sir **John Russell**, an English physician, born in Romsey, Hampshire, May 22, 1828; died in London, May 29, 1896. After studying medicine at University College he began practice at Leeds, but soon removed to London, where in 1859 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians. In the same year he was appointed assistant physician to University College Hospital, an office which he held until his death. He had an extensive practice, his counsel being especially valued in nervous diseases by other physicians. He was appointed physician in ordinary to the Queen's household in 1878, and in 1893, on the death of Sir Andrew Clark, succeeded to the office of President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On Jan. 1, 1895, he was knighted. His writings include: "Essays on Vertigo" (1854); "Diagnosis of Diseases of the Brain" (1855); "Epilepsy: Its Symptoms, Treatment," etc. (1861); "Lectures on the Clinical Uses of Electricity" (1871); "The Scientific Value of the Legal Tests of Insanity" (1872); and edited "A System of Medicine" (1866–'79).

Richards, Sir **George Henry**, a British naval officer, born in 1820; died in Bath, Nov. 14, 1896. He was a son of Capt. G. S. Richards, of the royal navy. He entered the navy when a boy of twelve years, served two years in the West Indies, and then for two as a midshipman in a voyage of exploration in the Pacific on the "Sulphur," which for five more years was employed in surveying the western coasts of North and South America and the South Sea islands under the command of Sir Edward Belcher. As senior executive officer of the "Starling," he took part in the taking of Canton and other actions of the first China war. As lieutenant, he was engaged in a survey of the Falkland Islands, in 1842 on board the "Philomel," which was ordered to the Plate, where Lieut. Richards took part in the operations of 1845 and 1846 against President Rosas, of Buenos Ayres. For his gallantry in storming the forts of Obligado he was promoted commander. For the next four years he was employed on a survey of the New Zealand coasts. Returning home in 1852, he volunteered in the new Franklin search expedition, commanded the "Assistance," and conducted sledging expeditions over the frozen sea more than 2,000 miles. He was promoted captain in 1854, and was appointed in 1856 to the command of the "Plumper," detailed to sur-

vey Vancouver island and the coasts of British Columbia. He was nominated at the same time on a commission, with Capt. Prevost, for the settlement of the Oregon boundary question between Great Britain and the United States. He continued the surveys of these coasts on the "Plumper" and afterward on the "Hecate" till 1863, returning to England by way of the western Pacific and Torres Straits, making surveys and carrying chronometric distances on the voyage, which completed his third circumnavigation of the globe. On his arrival he was appointed hydrographer of the navy, in which post he continued for more than ten years. He was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1870, retired in 1874, and advanced to the grade of vice-admiral in 1877 and admiral in 1884. He was knighted in 1888.

Richmond, George, an English portrait painter, born in Brompton, March 28, 1809; died in London, March 19, 1896. He was a son of Thomas Richmond, a miniature painter, from whom he received his first lessons in art, becoming at fifteen a student at the Royal Academy. The next year he came under the influence of William Blake, the artist poet, and all his earlier work gives evidence of that influence. In 1828 he went to Paris to study art and anatomy, and on his return to England sent two pictures and three portraits to the Royal Academy in 1830. He married the next year, and definitely took up the profession of portrait painting. He was always fortunate in his friendships, adding Ruskin in 1840 to his already wide circle. Up to 1846 he had worked in water color and crayon almost entirely, but after that date he painted much in oil. Many of the eminent people of his generation sat to him for their portraits. A few among his many portraits are those of Newman, Liddon, Sir Gilbert Scott, Cardinal Manning, Gladstone, Mrs. Stowe, Darwin, and Tyndall. His latest portrait was that of Lord Salisbury, in 1887. He was not without skill as a sculptor, as the bust of Pusey, at Pusey Home, Oxford, and the recumbent statue of Bishop Blomfield, in St. Paul's Cathedral, afford evidence. He was very successful as a portrait painter, being surpassed by few in his ability to catch the best expression of his various sitters. In 1857 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, becoming a royal academician in 1866. His death occurred at his house, in York Street, Putnam Square, where he had lived more than fifty years.

Rohlfs, Gerhard, a German explorer, born near Bremen in 1831; died in Goderberg, Rhenish Prussia, June 3, 1896. After he had received a medical education, he went to Algeria, and there enlisted in the foreign legion. He learned Arabic thoroughly, and in 1860 went to Morocco, adopted Moorish attire, passed for a Moslem, and was thus enabled to live for some time in Fez, and to travel freely about the country. He revealed the oasis of Tafilet to the world in 1862, explored in 1863 the eastern part of the Greater Atlas, and penetrated into the desert to Tuat. In 1865 he set out from Tripoli, crossed the Sahara to Lake Chad, traversed Bornu and Sokoto, and reached the Benue and descended to the mouth of the Niger. He accompanied the British expedition against Abyssinia in 1867. In 1868 he journeyed across the northern part of the great Libyan desert, discovering the depressions below sea level south of the coast plateau. In 1873 and 1874 he made further explorations in the Libyan desert at the expense of the Khedive. In 1880 he visited the court of the Negus Johannes, bearing a letter from the German Emperor. He was appointed consul general of Germany at Zanzibar in 1885, but soon resigned and returned to Germany, where he took up his residence at Weimar. He published many books descriptive of his adventures.

Roquette, Otto, a German poet, born in the province of Posen in 1824; died in Darmstadt in April, 1896. He taught for several years in Dresden and Berlin, wrote critical essays, and was appointed Professor of German Literature and History at the Polytechnicum of Darmstadt, where he remained till his death. His bright and cheerful poem of "Waldmeisters Brautfahrt," published in 1851, had an immense and lasting popularity. He was the author of novels and dramatic poems and of a "Geschichte der deutschen Literatur."

Rossi, Ernesto, an Italian actor, born in Leghorn in 1829; died in Rome, June 4, 1896. He studied law in the University of Pisa, but decided to go upon the stage, for which he prepared himself in the dramatic academy founded by Gustavo Modena. After playing in Milan, Turin, and other Italian cities, he went to Paris with Ristori in 1853 and was much admired for his masterly rendering of Goldoni and other Italian dramatists. In Vienna he was equally well received. On returning to Italy, he gathered a company, of which he was manager. He played an Italian version of the "Cid" at Corneille's anniversary in Paris in 1866, and next visited Spain and Portugal. After giving a remarkable series of Shakespearean impersonations in Paris in 1875, he went to London, where he was much appreciated. He retired from the stage in 1889, but appeared occasionally later, and at the time of his death had just returned from a tour in Russia. He was the author of plays and of a volume of reminiscences of his artistic life during forty years.

Rousseau, Armand, a French administrator, born in Treflez, Finisterre, in 1835; died in Hanoi, Tonquin, Dec. 10, 1896. He was educated at the Polytechnic School in Paris, and began life as a Government engineer at Brest. In 1871 he was elected a Republican Deputy from his native department. In 1876 he was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Public Works. He was Under Secretary of Public Works in the Freycinet Cabinet of 1882 and Under Secretary of Marine in the Brisson Cabinet in 1885. Losing his seat, he was appointed a member of the Council of State in 1886, and shortly afterward was sent to Panama to report on the canal, on which the Government wanted information before sanctioning a new lottery loan. His report set forth that a canal at the sea level would be far too costly, and that locks must be adopted, to which change of plan M. de Lesseps reluctantly agreed. When M. Lanessan was dismissed at the end of 1894, M. Rousseau was appointed to succeed him as Governor of French Indo-China. While still in Tonquin—where eventually he fell a victim to the climate—he was elected a Senator for Finisterre in October, 1895.

Ruggiero, Gaetano, an Italian prelate, born in Naples, Jan. 12, 1816; died in Rome, Oct. 9, 1896. He was a distinguished writer and exponent of the views in favor at the Vatican, and held the office of secretary of the Department of Apostolic Briefs and the Grand Chancellerie of Orders. He was created a cardinal on May 8, 1889.

Sassoon, Sir Albert Abdallah David, an Indian merchant and philanthropist, born in Bagdad, July 25, 1818; died in Brighton, England, Oct. 24, 1896. His father, who was a merchant and state treasurer of Bagdad and chief of the Mesopotamian Jews, known by the title of Nassi or Prince of the Captivity, left Bagdad in 1832 to settle in Bombay, where he became one of the richest of Indian merchants, leaving to his sons a fortune of £2,000,000. Albert, the eldest, who received a European education, succeeded his father as head of the banking and mercantile firm of David Sassoon & Co., and extended its reputation and operations. He suggested and contributed liberally to the Elphinstone

High School, and founded or endowed other benevolent institutions in India, including the Mechanic's Institute and a hospital in Bombay. The firm built at Bombay the first wet dock in western India. Their silk and cotton mills employ a large amount of native labor, and in their estates in Bengal 15,000 ryots are employed. Albert Sassoon became a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1868, was knighted in 1872, was the first Anglo-Indian to receive the freedom of the city of London in 1873, and was created a baronet in 1890.

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon, a French statesman, born in Paris, June 6, 1826; died there April 21, 1896. As a grandson of Jean Baptiste Say he was drawn by tradition and natural bent to the study of political economy and to the doctrines of commercial freedom inculcated by the classical school of economists. His father, Horace Émile Say, at one time a resident of the United States, was also an expositor of the orthodox economy and the principles of individual liberty and noninterference. Léon became a frequent contributor, after receiving a university education, to the "Journal des Économistes" and the "Annuaire de l'Économie Politique," assisted his father in an inquiry into the industries of Paris undertaken at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, developed into a political journalist, writing for the "Journal des Débats," became a part owner of that paper after marrying the daughter of Édouard Bertin, the director and manager, and in time came to be the chief owner and managing editor. In politics he was known as a member of the Opposition to the empire when he presented himself as a candidate for a seat in the Corps Législatif in 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and in the same year M. Thiers appointed him prefect of the Seine. He introduced reforms in the administration of Paris such as his father when President of the Chamber of Commerce had endeavored to bring about. Notwithstanding Léon Say's free-trade doctrines, Thiers, on Dec. 7, 1872, called him into his Cabinet as Minister of Finance. Under his admirable management the five milliards of war indemnity were paid off with remarkable rapidity without any serious derangement of business, and thus he earned the lasting gratitude of the nation by helping to rid France of the presence of the conquerors. He quitted office with Thiers and the rest of the Cabinet on May 24, 1873, but resumed the portfolio of Finance in the Buffet ministry, formed in March, 1875. He retained this portfolio in the Dufaure Cabinet, formed on May 10, 1876, and when Jules Simon formed a Cabinet on Dec. 13, 1876, but retired with the latter on May 17, 1877. When M. Dufaure formed another ministry in December, 1877, he called on M. Say again to take charge of the Ministry of Finance. In August, 1878, he presided over the International Monetary Conference held in Paris. When President Grévy came in, and M. Waddington formed a Cabinet, the Finance portfolio was left in M. Say's hands. He finally retired with that Premier on Dec. 17, 1879, and resumed his place among the members of the Left Center. He labored in office and in Opposition to check extravagant expenditures. His tenure of office was each time the signal of fiscal prosperity, and the principles that he enunciated have guided the administration of those of his successors who have accomplished the best results. In April, 1880, M. Say was appointed ambassador at London with the special object of conducting negotiations for the renewal of the treaty of commerce. The questions at issue were connected chiefly with the English duty on French wines and the French duty on woolens. He soon despaired of being able to reach an acceptable arrangement, and resigned after a few weeks, in order to become a candidate for the presidency of the Senate, to which he was elected on May 25. He was re-elected president of the Senate on Jan. 20, 1881, but resigned to take the portfolio of Finance in the Cabinet formed by M. de Freycinet on Jan. 30, 1882. This Cabinet passed out of office in a few months, and with it Léon Say's official career and political power came to an end. He had been a firm, though not enthusiastic supporter of the republic, rejecting the overtures made by some of his old friends in its early days to aid in bringing back a monarchical system. When the center of gravity shifted over to the Radical side he contended as vigorously and earnestly as ever for the principles that were no longer dominant. He was elected president of the reunion of the Left Center in the Senate in 1883 and was one of the founders of the Liberal Republican Union. In 1889 he was an active and influential opponent of Boulangism, and in order to fight it he resigned his seat in the Senate and secured an election to the Chamber of Deputies from Pau. In his newspaper and in his published works he contended against state socialism in all its forms. He published "Théorie des Changes Étrangers," "Les Finances de France: Une année de discussion" (1882); "Le Socialisme d'État" (1884); "Les Solutions démocratiques de la question des Impôts" (1886); and "Turgot" (1887). He was elected to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1874 and to a chair in the French Academy in 1886 as successor to Edmond About.

Schumann, Clara, a German musician, born in Leipsic, Sept. 13, 1819; died in Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 20, 1896. She was taught by her father, Friedrich Wieck, began to play in public at the age of nine, and rapidly made her mark as a pianist of the first rank. After creating a sensation in her father's Gewandhaus concerts at Leipsic when only twelve years old, she traveled over Europe, and was a favorite of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris audiences, confining herself to the interpretation of Beethoven. Robert Schumann's romantic attachment to her inspired some of his loveliest and most characteristic compositions. After surmounting serious and violet opposition, they were married in 1840, and her husband developed her style and extended her repertory to Chopin and the newer schools. After his tragic death, in 1856, she devoted herself mainly to securing recognition for his creations. She taught in the conservatory of Frankfort and played in the principal European cities. In the expression of deep emotion and in dignity of style and breadth and variety of tone she was peerless. Her own compositions, extending only to Opus 23, are admirable in form and marked by poetic feeling and insight.

Scott-Siddons, Mrs. **Mary Frances**, an English actress, born in India in 1844; died in Paris, Nov. 19, 1896. Her father, a grandson of Sarah Siddons, was a captain in the military service of the East India Company. After his death her mother, who resided in Somersetshire, encouraged her daughter's genius for the stage. She married Lieut. Canter of the navy, who changed his name to Scott-Siddons because his father objected to the use of the family name on the stage. After a struggle Mrs. Scott-Siddons secured an engagement and made her professional *début* at Nottingham, in 1866, as Portia in the "Merchant of Venice." She was well received there and in Edinburgh, and in the following year attained a great success as a Shakespearean reader in London, where in 1868 she played the part of Rosalind in "As You Like It" at the Haymarket, and afterward appeared as Juliet, drawing immense audiences. Her beauty and grace of person contributed more to her suc-

cess than her histrionic talent, and though a spirited and thoroughly natural actress, she lacked the technical training and necessary vigor. In her readings she was more successful. She played in New York in 1868, and was not well received, nor were her subsequent appearances in London successful. In 1872 she starred in the United States and Australia with mediocre success. Her readings, however, marked by intelligence and clearness of interpretation, were always well liked. Since 1881 she has lived in retirement.

Sée, Germain, a French physician, born in Ribeauville, Alsace, in 1818; died in Paris, May 12, 1896. He studied first in Metz and then in Paris, obtained his doctor's degree in 1846, gained a reputation in the hospitals, and after 1852 became widely known through his brilliant lectures on pathology. In 1866 the Empress Eugénie urged his candidacy for the chair of Therapeutics, and he was elected in spite of the jealousy of the members of the profession aroused by the interference of the Empress. The students, however, refused to listen to him until by his display of pluck and physical prowess in fighting for his place he won their admiration and respect, after which they made just as violent demonstrations in his favor as they had made against him when he was the object of an attack in the Senate based upon his supposed materialistic tendencies. The diagnosis of calculus in the case of Napoleon III in July, 1870, in which eminent consultants joined, but which he alone signed, was kept from the Empress, presumably by the influence of politicians desiring war. Prof. Sée introduced in France the use of salicylate of soda, antipyrine, and others new drugs.

Simon, Jules François, a French statesman and philosopher, born in Lorient, Morbihan, Brittany, Dec. 27, 1814; died in Paris, June 8, 1896. His family name was Suisse, but he dropped it at the solicitation of Victor Cousin, whose favorite disciple he was, his coadjutor and successor in the exposition of the eclectic philosophy. He studied in his native town and in Vannes, became assistant teacher in the normal school at Rennes, and on being received as fellow of philosophy taught that science at Caen and Versailles. He had written admirable books on political economy and social questions when M. Cousin called him to Paris and got him a place in the normal school, where he was supplementary lecturer on philosophy for a year, and after that chief lecturer. When about twenty-five years of age he succeeded Cousin in the chair of Philosophy at the Sorbonne, and for the next twelve years was recognized as one of the leading minds in France in the department of philosophy. He was made a knight of the Legion of Honor in 1845. In the following year he was a candidate of the Constitutional Left for the Assembly, but was defeated. After the revolution of 1848, he was elected from the Côtes-du-Nord, taking a seat with the Moderate Left. In March, 1849, he was elected a member of the Council of State, and resigned his seat as Deputy in April. When the Council was reconstituted by the Legislative Assembly on June 29, 1849, his name was not included, and he returned to private life, devoting himself to his lectures and to the editing of a politico-philosophical review, called "La Liberté de Penser," that he had founded in 1847. After the *coup d'état* his lectures at the Sorbonne were discontinued, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the empire. He had already made a name in literature by his editions of Descartes and Bossuet and by his remarkable "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie," and for the next twelve years he continued with great industry and facility to write and publish books. His articles on philosophical subjects were the mainstay of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" in that department. He also gave lectures in Belgium. In 1863 he secured a seat in the Corps Législatif, which he held till the fall of the empire. He ranked among the first orators and the most eminent of the Republican leaders. In 1869 he was proposed in several constituencies, sharing with Thiers the distinction of a leader of the Liberals. He spoke strongly in favor of free trade and against capital punishment. After the *plébiscite* he denounced the manipulation of the vote by the Government agents. When the Chamber was wrought up to a frenzy of war feeling, he and Thiers raised their voices in eloquent protest against the mad resolve of July, 1870. Then came the fall of the empire, and Thiers, Simon, and Gambetta were placed at the head of the Provisional Government, which became the Government of National Defense. While Thiers went abroad to win the protection and support of Europe and Gambetta tried to rouse the exhausted and crippled nation to the suicidal madness of resuming hostilities, Simon remained in Paris with Gen. Trochu's troops at his back and calmly administered the Government during the siege; and when the armistice was signed and the gates of the city were reopened, he went to Bordeaux and by his resolute courage and strength of will at last succeeded in curbing the mad impetuosity of Gambetta and saving France from the supreme folly of inviting the deathblow by renewing *la guerre à outrance* rather than surrendering an inch of French territory or a stone of French fortresses. Jules Simon was prominent in the Assembly at Bordeaux and at Versailles from the conclusion of peace in 1871 till the fall of Thiers. He resigned his position as Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of reconciliation just before the crisis of May 24, 1873, and became chief of the Left in the Assembly, from the turbulent conflicts of which he took leave in December, 1875, when he was elected a life Senator. When Marshal MacMahon was forced to choose a Liberal ministry a year later, he gave the conduct of it, on Dec. 16, 1876, to Jules Simon, as being the Liberal whom the Clericals could best tolerate. The clergy forced a conflict upon the apostle of moderation and the *juste milieu* when they engaged in the *colportage* of circulars appealing to the French people to rally to the support of the Pope in his demand for the restoration of the temporal power. The minister forbade the *colportage*, and in consequence President MacMahon wrote him a letter, on May 16, 1877, amounting to a dismissal. Jules Simon braved the taunts of his enemies and the bitter reproaches of his friends by yielding when he had a majority of 361 to 121 in the Chamber, and perhaps thereby saved the republic from overthrow. By that act he ended his own political career. In 1890 he was sent as the senior representative of France to the Labor Congress of Berlin convoked by the Emperor Wilhelm II. He wrote much afterward on political questions. He was elected permanent secretary in 1882 to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. From 1875 he was a member of the French Academy.

Spuller, Eugène, a French statesman, born in Seurre, Côte d'Or, Dec. 1, 1835; died in Somberon, July 23, 1896. His father was a native of Baden. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1862, and became intimate with Gambetta and a member of the party of Young Republicans. He helped to secure the election of Émile Ollivier in 1863, and in 1868 he joined Gambetta in establishing the "Revue Politique." At the time of the *plébiscite* he published as a political document a history of the empire that was widely read. Escaping from Paris in a balloon with Gambetta, he served under him till the end of hostilities. In November, 1871, he became editor of

the "République Française." He was elected from Paris to the Chamber in 1876, and interested himself especially in educational and religious questions. When Gambetta formed his short-lived ministry in November, 1881, he appointed M. Spuller his assistant in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Spuller was afterward a prominent member of the Budget Committee, then a member for a constituency of Côte d'Or, having been defeated in Paris by an Extreme Radical in 1885, and was called in 1887 into the Cabinet of M. Tirard as Minister of Education. In 1889 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs under Tirard, and was one of the keenest antagonists of Boulangism. He was elected a Senator for the Côte d'Or in 1892, and in 1894 became Minister of Education in the Cabinet of Casimir-Périer. He expounded the "new spirit" of Moderate Republicans toward the Church, the abandonment of the attitude expressed in Gambetta's formula, "*Le Cléricalisme, c'est l'enemi.*" In 1893 he was commissioned by President Carnot to form a Cabinet, but he renounced the honor in favor of M. Casimir-Périer. M. Spuller was an able literary critic and the author of studies of Lamennais, Michelet, Loyola, and other subjects.

Tcherevin, Gen., a Russian soldier, born in Kostroma; died in St. Petersburg, March 2, 1896. He distinguished himself in the Polish campaign, commanded the Czar's Cossack bodyguard in the latter part of the Turkish war of 1877, having previously performed gallant services in the field, and from 1878 to 1880 was assistant chief of gendarmes and head of the third section of the Czar's Cabinet, or the secret political police. Alexander III gave him unlimited authority in all matters connected with his personal safety. When once attacked by a Nihilist, Gen. Tcherevin gave his assailant a horsewhipping. He became subsequently Assistant Minister of the Interior, and still retained charge of all the special guards and detective agents employed to secure the safety of the Czar.

Thomas, Charles Louis Ambroise, a French composer, born in Metz, Aug. 5, 1811; died Feb. 12, 1896. He was the son of a well-known Professor of Music, and gained numerous prizes in the Paris Conservatorium, which he entered in 1828, taking finally the Roman prize in 1832. After his return he lived in Paris, and soon became known as a prolific and versatile composer of operas and other music. He was elegant and correct and also popular and pleasing in his style. His first great success was attained with "Le Caïd," in 1848. He was elected successor of Spontini in the Academy of Fine Arts in 1851, was appointed an officer of public instruction in December, 1869, and in 1871 succeeded Auber as director of the Conservatorium. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1868, and a grand officer in 1881. Ambroise Thomas's musical compositions include: "La Double Echelle" (1837); "Le Perruquier de la Régence" (1838); "Le Panier Fleuri" (1839); "La Gipsy" (1839); "Carline" (1840); "Le Guerrillero" (1842); "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été" (1850); "Raymond" (1851); "La Cour de Célimène" (1855); "Psyche" (1856); "Le Carnaval de Venise" (1857); "Le Roman d'Elvire" (1860); "Mignon" (1866); "Hamlet" (1868); "Gilles et Gilletin"; and "Françoise de Rimini." He composed rondos, fantasies, and nocturnes, also a requiem mass.

Tilley, Sir **Leonard B.**, a Canadian statesman, born in Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; died in St. John, June 25, 1896. He was active in Dominion politics from the beginning, and became Minister of Customs in 1867. In 1868 and 1869 he was Acting Minister of Public Works. From 1873 till 1878 he was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. From 1878 till 1885 he was Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald. When he retired he was again appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and he held this post till 1893. While he was Minister of Finance there was a scandal concerning his advance of $300,000 to a disabled bank, which he justified on the ground that it averted a bank crisis.

Trikoupis, Charilaos, a Greek statesman, born in Nauplia in 1832; died in Cannes, April 11, 1896. He studied law and letters in Paris and Athens, entered the diplomatic service as an *attaché* of the Greek legation at London in 1850, and in 1863 became *chargé d'affaires*. He was ambitious to take a direct part in political affairs, and was elected in 1865 a representative in the Boule of Missolonghi. In the Chamber he soon attracted notice by his wide information and argumentative powers. In 1866 he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. As he had not attached himself to the following of any one of the political leaders, he was selected to form a provisional Cabinet in 1875, when the forces of the four recognized leaders were so evenly balanced that none of them could command a majority. He was compelled to resign after a few months, and then he resumed his independent position in the Chamber. In 1877, when the Eastern question was opened by the Russo-Turkish War and the partition of the Ottoman Empire seemed likely, Trikoupis, as the best acquainted with diplomacy and European politics, was called upon to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the nonpartisan, patriotic Canaris ministry. The Greeks were sadly disappointed when the powers, to which they looked for support, secured for them no adequate compensation in the changes that were wrought in the Turkish Empire. They began to prepare for independent action, but before they were ready the war was over. The Canaris ministry went out, and Delyannis succeeded Trikoupis, and Coumoundouros, in 1880, attempted to reorganize the army and navy, but the Boule would not vote the necessary money. Trikoupis then succeeded Coumoundouros, but had to retire after four months because the Western powers failed to induce Turkey to cede territories to Greece. Two years later the powers intervened and gave Thessaly to Greece, but this failed to satisfy the Hellenes, who drove Coumoundouros from office. Trikoupis then came in again, and remained long enough to develop his policy for the realization of Greek aspirations. He knew that if Greece was to play a great part in southeastern Europe and command the support of the powers it was necessary to develop the financial resources of the country and augment the army and navy. He therefore made preparations for the construction of roads, railroads, and harbors and the building up of commerce, steamship companies, and all the requirements of a civilized power. He was defeated on a minor question before he had accomplished much, and though he resumed office at the request of the King, his place was insecure, and in April, 1885, he was beaten at the general election. In 1886 he re-

turned to office with a majority behind him, and again brought forward his schemes for the economic and financial regeneration of Greece, which were interrupted by the Bulgarian annexation of Eastern Roumelia, for which the Greeks demanded compensation. The Government prepared to act, and yielded only to the menaces of the Western powers, whose naval forces blockaded the Piræus. The military preparations had greatly increased the public debt and added to the financial difficulties that stood in the way of his projects, but Trikoupis, nevertheless, built roads and railroads, and, by incurring new risks and obligations on a large scale, hoped to rescue Greece from financial embarrassment by increasing the economic resources of the kingdom. All his calculations depended upon the value of the paper money rising to par. This assumption was not realized, and when the Government was unable longer to meet its obligations on a metallic basis he attempted to effect a compromise with the bondholders. He failed to make terms, and in the general election of 1895 met with a crushing defeat, even losing his own seat that he had held for thirty years. While on his deathbed he was returned in a by-election for the neighboring district of Valtos.

Treitschke, Heinrich von, a German historian, born in Dresden, Sept. 15, 1834; died in Berlin, April 28, 1896. He was the son of a lieutenant general in the Saxon army, and studied in Bonn, Leipsic, Tübingen, and Heidelberg. He identified himself early with the national party, looking to the unification of Germany under the Prussian headship, and in 1856 published a collection of patriotic lyrics entitled "Vaterlandslieder." Pursuing historical studies for his profession, he delivered to the students of Leipsic a course of lectures that gained for him in 1863 the chair of History at Freiburg. This he resigned in 1866, because Baden sided with Austria in the war with Prussia. Proceeding to Berlin, Treitschke undertook the editorship of the "Preussische Jahrbücher." He accepted the chair of History at Heidelberg in 1867, where he remained till he was invited to the same chair in Berlin in 1874. On the death of Leopold von Ranke he was appointed in addition historiographer to the Prussian state. From the first Reichstag in 1871 till 1888 he had a seat from Kreuznach, and acted with the National Liberal party. His chief work is the "History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century," which was not finished. In this and in his minor works, such as "Ten Years of German Struggles," "Socialism and its Patrons," and "Two Emperors," he glorified in brilliant style the achievements of German imperialism, and defended Bismarck's policy with trenchant dialectics.

Trochu, Louis Jules, a French soldier, born near Bellisle, March 12, 1815; died Oct. 7, 1896. He was educated for the army at St. Cyr, served with distinction in Algeria under Gen. Bugeaud, and during the Crimean War was aid-de-camp to Marshal St. Arnaud, and afterward commander of a brigade, having been made brigadier general in 1854. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he fought with distinction as a general of division. When the war with Prussia broke out he was called from retirement to organize and take command of the 12th Corps, formed at Chalons. On Aug. 17, 1870 the Emperor Napoleon appointed him Governor of Paris and commandant of the forces for the defense of the capital. He announced in his letter of acceptance that he would preserve order in Paris by moral force only. He ordered the expulsion of all Germans domiciled in Paris, and in consequence of this decree Gambetta proposed in the Assembly that all power be concentrated in the hands of the general. Thus constituted dictator, he signed a decree declaring the Assembly dissolved and the Senate abolished, and henceforth till the surrender of the city to the Germans the principal decrees for the defense of the city emanated from him. In 1871 Gen. Trochu was elected to the Chamber by seven constituencies. He took his seat from Morbihan, and voted with Gambetta. He resigned his seat in 1872, and in 1875 retired from the army.

Tuke, James Hack, an English philanthropist, born in York in 1820; died Jan. 13, 1896. He came from a family identified with commerce, members of the Society of Friends, and founders of the York Retreat for the humane treatment of the insane. He first interested himself in the relief of sufferers from the Irish famine of 1846–'47. In 1871 he went to Paris to distribute food among the people famished during the siege just terminated. After the failure of the crops in the west of Ireland in 1880 he applied himself to the work of relieving the temporary distress, after which he studied the question of permanently improving the condition of the peasantry of the congested districts. After visiting America for the purpose of examining the prospects of assisted emigration, he established in 1882 the Tuke fund, by means of which nearly 10,000 Irish were transported in three years and settled in America by families, for which purpose £24,000 was raised by private subscription and £44,000 was added by the Government. After distributing seed potatoes in Mayo and the Island of Achill in 1886, he suggested the promotion of fisheries and local industries, and the building of light railways, for which the Government brought in bills.

Verlaine, Paul, a French poet, born in Paris in 1844; died there Jan. 8, 1896. His father was a captain of engineers. He obtained his bachelor degree at the Sorbonne, and entered the municipal service of Paris as a copyist. He had published in 1865 a volume of verse entitled "Poèmes Saturniens," singular in conception and highly finished in form, showing in a marked manner the influence of Gautier and Baudelaire. He married the daughter of a musical friend, M. de Sivry, courting her in the verses collected under the title "La Bonne Chanson." Verlaine served with noble courage as a national guard in 1870 during the siege of Paris, and under the Commune he was chief of the press bureau. He left his wife, who afterward obtained a divorce on account of his unfaithfulness, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Belgium for wounding the companion of his wanderings, a young poet named Rimbaud, with a pistol shot. While serving his sentence in Mons he was converted to the Catholic faith, and under the influence of religious emotion he wrote poetical masterpieces. When he returned from prison to Paris he found himself without a family and deserted by his former friends, except some sympathetic poets, who gave him money whenever he was in extremity. He lapsed into an absinthe drunkard, pauper, vagabond, and occasional criminal, and finally became a partial paralytic, spending his life between the hospital and the *café*, and oscillated between licentious self-indulgence and remorse, between criminal impulse and religious ecstasy. All his moods were reflected in his poetry, which is variable in substance and in the quality of its inspiration, but in point of artistic form is distinguished for flexibility and perfection of expression and for its melodious versification. "Sagesse," containing religious poems written in a monastic retreat, was published in 1881. It marked him out as the leader of the symbolist school of poetry, and a model for the decadents. His experience in penitentiaries he described in a book called "Mes Prisons," and his hospital days in "Mes Hôpitaux." In his later volumes of verse he sacrificed the force and clearness of the idea too

often to the melodic rhythm of the verse and ingenuity of phrase. These are: "Dédicaces," "Jadis et Naguère," "Parallellement," "Odes en son Honneur," "Élégies," "Dans le Limbes," and "Chansons pour Elle."

Wilde, Jane Francesca Elgee. Lady, an Irish author, born in Wexford in 1826; died in Chelsea, Feb. 3, 1896. She was the daughter of an Episcopalian clergyman, but was an ardent adherent of the Young Ireland party, and in 1845 wrote patriotic poems and prose articles for the "Nation," signing them John Fenshawe Ellis, and later "Speranza." When Gavan Duffy, the editor, was put on trial for an inflammatory article, she proclaimed herself its author. In 1851 she married William Wilde, afterward knighted, a celebrated Dublin oculist and the author of historical and antiquarian books about Ireland. After his death, in 1876, she took up her residence in London. Among her published works are "Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland," "Notes on Men, Women, and Books," "Social Studies," "Ugo Bassi" (1857); "The First Temptation" (1863); "Poems" (1864); "The Glacier Land," "The Wanderer and his Home," "Pictures from the First French Revolution," and "Driftwood from Scandinavia" (1884). Her pamphlet on "The Irish in America" attracted much attention. The erratic poet Oscar Wilde is her son.

Wolff, Emil von, a German agricultural economist, born in Flensburg in 1818; died in Stuttgart, Dec. 5, 1896. He took his doctor's degree at the University of Berlin in 1843, was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory at Halle, and in 1847 became instructor of chemistry in the agricultural institute at Brösa. Subsequently he passed several years in the pioneer agricultural experiment station at Möckern, near Leipsic, and in 1854 was called to the chair of Chemistry in the Würtemberg Agricultural College, at Hohenheim, where he remained during the rest of his life. In 1868 he published a notable book on the different systems of manuring. In 1874 appeared the work that made him known throughout the world, his "Landwirthschaftliche Fütterungslehre," on whose conclusions in regard to animal nutrition and the value of different foods, developed by investigations of his students and followers, are based all the methods of the rational feeding of live stock.

Yrarrazaval, Manuel José, a Chilian statesman, born in 1836; died in New York, Feb. 14, 1896. He was educated in the University of Chili, in Georgetown University, and in European institutions. In 1860 he was recalled from his travels on the death of his father to assume charge of the immense estates, covering 150,000 acres, originally granted to his ancestor by Philip II. Six years later he was elected Governor of Santiago, and afterward he entered the Chilian Senate. He was a leader of the Congressional party and Minister of the Interior in the Provisional Government that overthrew Balmaceda in 1891.

OHIO, a Central Western State, admitted to the Union in 1803; population, according to last census (1890), 3,666,719, it being the fourth in rank of the States; area, according to the United States Geological Survey, 41,060 square miles, of which 40,760 is land surface and 300 water surface. Capital, Columbus.

Government.—The State officers during 1896 were: Governor, Asa S. Bushnell, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Asahel W. Jones, Republican; Secretary of State, Samuel M. Taylor, Republican; Auditor of State, Ebenezer W. Poe, Republican; Treasurer of State, Samuel B. Campbell, Republican; Attorney-General, Frank S. Monett, Republican; Board of Public Works, Frank J. McColloch, Charles E. Groce, Edwin L. Lybarger, Republicans; Commissioner of Common Schools, Oscar T. Corson, Republican; Judges of the Supreme Court, Marshall J. Williams, Jacob F. Burket, William T. Spear, Joseph P. Bradbury, John A. Shauck, Thaddeus A. Minshall, Republicans; Clerk of Supreme Court, Josiah B. Allen, Republican; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Frederick B. McNeal, Republican.

Finances.—The receipts for the fiscal year 1896, including balances from 1894, were: General revenue fund, $4,387,763.34; sinking fund, $793,607.26; common-school fund, $1,837,738.17; Ohio State University fund, $107,276.68; total, $7,126,385.45. The total disbursements were $6,601,260.36, leaving balance on hand $525,125.09.

The public funded debt of the State, Nov. 15, 1895, was $1,791,665. During the year $750,000 was paid and two new loans added by refunding, one of $250,000, payable July 1, 1901, and one of $25,000, payable July 1, 1897. At the close of the fiscal year 1896 the public funded debt was $1,541,665, at 3 per cent. interest.

Valuation.—The property values returned for taxation by the assessors were: Lands, $591,192,018; real estate in cities and villages, $635,796,648; personal property, $514,039,771; total, $1,741,028,437.

Animals.—The assessors return the number and value of animals owned as follow: Horses, 759,482, $27,051,938; cattle, 1,175,475, $18,820,880; mules, 16,398, $534,147; sheep, 2,293,686, $3,898,448; hogs, 1,407,758, $4,713,661.

Agricultural Statistics.—The returns of crops show the following: Wheat, 28,759,647 bushels; rye, 671,807 bushels; buckwheat, 258,024 bushels; oats, 34,013,739 bushels; barley, 676,383 bushels; corn, 102,447,445 bushels; grapes, 19,667,283 pounds; sorghum, 1,597 pounds of sugar, 357,977 gallons of sirup; maple, 1,055,766 pounds of sugar, 1,351,276 gallons of sirup; potatoes, 12,557,717 bushels; apples, 17,706,748 bushels; tobacco, 24,601,327 pounds; butter, 52,678,077 pounds; cheese, 13,666,334 pounds; wool, 14,671,104 pounds; acres of land cultivated, 10,412,356; acres in pasture, 5,799,831; acres of woodland, 3,178,638; acres lying waste, 458,026; total acres owned, 19,848,851.

Criminal Statistics.—The prisoners in jails numbered: Native born, 9,593; foreign born and unknown, 1,299; the prosecutions for crimes against the person numbered 909; convictions, 858; prosecutions for crimes against property, 3,083; convictions, 1,526; for crimes against public peace, etc., 2,331; convictions, 950.

Divorces.—The total number of divorce suits begun in the year was 4,069; number of divorces granted, 2,973; number refused, 1,021; suits pending at the close of the year, 3,163.

New Structures.—The total number of new structures in the State reported by the assessors was 25,362, with a returned value of $17,020,146.

Benevolent and Penal Institutions.—The State maintains 7 hospitals, 2 institutions for juvenile delinquents, 1 for soldiers and sailors, 4 educational institutions (the latter including the deaf and dumb, blind, feeble-minded youth, and Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home) and 2 penal institutions (the Ohio Penitentiary and the Mansfield Reformatory)—16 in all. The Working Home for the Blind was closed early in the year. The whole amount of money expended during the year for the support of these institutions, including permanent improvements, was $2,320,046.12—$1,829,973.62 was for current expenses, $274,746.20 for salaries and expenses of trustees, and $215,326.30 for repairs and improvements. Additional expenditures, not included in the above, were made as follow: For new buildings at the Hospital for Epi-

leptics at Gallipolis, $41,172.78; for construction at the State Reformatory at Mansfield, $89,438.71 for construction at the new State Hospital at Massillon, $19,799.90. There are 8 workhouses in Ohio with a population at the close of the year of 1,164. There are 46 children's homes, in which 1,521 children were received during the year. These, with the 2,036 on hand at the beginning of the year, give a total for the year of 3,557 children, of whom 2,187 were on hand at the close of the year.

Canals.—The report of the Board of Public Works on the financial condition of canals shows that the income derived from the Miami and Erie Canal and the Ohio Canal during the year was: From rents, $71,315.06; from tolls, $26,360.57; from lands sold, $25,262.73; total, $122,918.36. The total expenditures for the canals and their management was $190,965.88. The deficiency was made good by appropriations from the general fund. There are in the State 600 miles of canals, 32,800 acres of reservoirs, and 14 miles of artificial feeders, besides natural streams utilized.

Military.—At the close of the fiscal year the Ohio National Guard consisted of 8 regiments of infantry, 3 unattached companies of infantry, 1 regiment of light artillery, and 1 troop of cavalry, aggregating 431 officers and 5,688 enlisted men. Portions of the military forces of the State were called out for service three times within the year: 1 company and a battery of artillery, at Akron, March 30 and 31, to guard against a threatened lynching of a prisoner in the jail; 2 companies at the Berea stone quarries, July 1 to 29, on account of labor disturbances; 5 companies in whole or in part at Cleveland, from July 2 to Aug. 11, in consequence of labor troubles at the Brown hoisting and conveying works.

Legislative.—The seventy-second General Assembly opened Monday, Jan. 6, with a Senate composed of 30 Republicans, 6 Democrats, and 1 Populist, the House having 87 Republicans and 25 Democrats. On the 14th Joseph B. Foraker was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897, as successor to Calvin S. Brice. The session closed Monday, April 27, with an adjournment without day, this being the third time in the history of the State that the constitutional provision for biennial sessions only has been observed. During the session the General Assembly passed 316 general laws, 387 local laws, and 75 joint resolutions. Among the more important general laws were the following:

Increasing the yearly tax upon traffic in intoxicating liquors from $250 to $350.

Making changes in the congressional apportionment of the State.

Regulating the practice of medicine, and creating a State board of medical registration and qualification.

To prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of imitations of cheese or substitutes for cheese, and to regulate the branding of cheese.

Providing for an excise tax on electric-light, gas, natural-gas, pipe-line, waterworks, street-railroad, railroad, and messenger or signal companies.

Providing for taxation of freight-line and equipment companies.

For the establishment and government of a State naval militia.

Amending the game laws.

To prohibit obstructing the view of persons in theaters, halls, or opera houses where theatrical performances are given by wearing view-obstructing headgear.

To prevent corrupt practices at elections, and regulating the permissible expenditures of candidates.

For suppression of mob violence.

Amending the supervisors of elections, board of elections, and ballot acts.

Amending the school laws so as to regulate the tenure of office of teachers, and providing for a teachers' pension fund in Cincinnati.

To provide for electrocution in execution of death sentences.

Amending the primary election law.

To prevent the spread of certain diseases among fruit trees, and to provide for their eradication.

Making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday in all cities or municipalities containing 50,000 or more inhabitants.

To provide for registration of land titles in Ohio, and to simplify and facilitate the transfer of real estate (Torrens system of land titles).

Requiring examination and licensing of plumbers, and regulating plumbing and sewerage.

To provide for supplying the schools of Ohio with good and sufficient schoolbooks at the lowest possible prices.

Amending the act providing for a State board of arbitration.

Amending the fishing law.

For regulation of the manufacture of flour and meal-food products.

To compel equipment of passenger trains with fire extinguishers.

To provide for regulation of ship-canal companies.

To prevent adulteration of and deception in the sale of flaxseed or linseed oil.

Court Decisions.—The Supreme Court, in two decisions delivered Feb. 25, upheld the pure-food law. In one case it held that the State does not have to prove that the seller knew he was selling adulterated food; also that it does not have to prove that the food was bought for human food and not for the purpose of making tests by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. In the other case it was decided that it is not a good defense that the Ohio vender was selling goods manufactured outside of the State. A decision made April 28, in a road-improvement case, held that, though passed as a general law, the act authorizing the improvement was in reality special, and therefore unconstitutional. The court held that the constitutionality of an act is determined by the nature of its subject-matter and its operation and effect, and not alone by its form. The decision affects by implication a large number of laws that are special in their nature although general in form. Another decision invalidating important legislation was delivered Dec. 7. The court held that the act of April 13, 1894, known as the material men's lien law, in so far as it gives a lien on the property of the owner to subcontractors, laborers, and those who furnish machinery, material, or tile to the contractor, is unconstitutional. All to whom the contractor becomes indebted in the performance of his contract are bound by the terms of the contract between him and the owner.

Political.—The Republican State Convention was held in Columbus, March 10 and 11. The platform congratulated the people of the country on the growth of Republican sentiment; denounced the Democratic administration as the most destructive and disastrous the history of the country has ever known; affirmed adherence to the principles of the Republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892; and followed with these, among other, declarations:

"We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection, and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great

masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is everywhere recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—the key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the Treasury of the United States, and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

"We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimest product of Democratic ignorance and incompetency, bringing, as it has, to a prosperous and happy people, a period of unprecedented adversity and distress from which nothing but a return to the policy of protection can relieve it.

"We denounce the free-wool provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and against a large part of our people, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

"The Republican party stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman. It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of mutual advantage.

"It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace and favors the return of the Government to a debt-paying policy and opposes the continuance of the debt-making policy.

"We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

"We denounce the present administration of the Pension Bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people."

For Secretary of State Charles Kinney was nominated, for Judge of the Supreme Court Marshall J. Williams was renominated, Joseph E. Blackburn was nominated for Dairy and Food Commissioner, and Frank A. Huffman for member of Board of Public Works.

The Democratic State Convention was held in Columbus, June 23 and 24. The interest centered in the attitude to be taken on the money question, there having been sharp contests in the election of delegates in the several counties. Majority and minority reports were presented by the Committee on Resolutions. The majority report was as follows:

"We, the Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, hold that the money question is the vital and paramount issue now before the people of this country, and that its early and correct settlement is necessary to the revival of business and the return of prosperity; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873; such silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold coin, for all debts and dues, public and private.

"*Resolved*, That the delegates at large, this day chosen by this convention, and the delegates to the national convention from the several congressional districts be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution by the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 7, and to vote only for candidates for President and Vice-President who are known to be in full accord therewith; and to accomplish these ends to cast the votes from the State of Ohio as a unit as a majority may determine."

This report was signed by 16 members of the committee. The minority report, signed by 4 members, was much longer, covering the Monroe doctrine, election of Senators by the people, the Cuban question, tariff reform, personal liberty, and all the usual declarations of Democratic conventions, including the reaffirmation of the national platform of 1892. The Republican Legislature and State administration were strongly denounced. No reference to the financial question was made, the member who presented the report explaining that it was omitted in the interests of harmony. The minority report was promptly defeated, as was a motion to strike out the unit-rule resolution of the majority report. The majority report was then adopted as the platform by a vote of 542 to 128.

The State ticket nominated was: For Secretary of State, Chilton A. White; E. J. Blandin for Judge of the Supreme Court; Patrick McKeown for Dairy and Food Commissioner; William Beaumont for Member of Board of Public Works.

Negotiations were subsequently had with the People's Party State Committee for a fusion on presidential and State tickets, resulting in the acceptance by the People's party of the Democratic tickets, after the withdrawal of E. J. Blandin as candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court and the substitution of Everett D. Stark, and the substitution of Thomas J. Creager for Patrick McKeown as candidate for Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The Prohibition party put a full ticket in nomination, the candidates for State offices being: For Secretary of State, Samuel H. Rockhill; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Gideon T. Stewart; for member of Board of Public Works, Charles E. Iliff; for Dairy and Food Commissioner, Arza Alderman.

The National party had a State ticket: For Secretary of State, Wesley C. Bates; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Marcus B. Chase; for Member of Board of Public Works, Winfield S. Maynard; for Dairy and Food Commissioner, Enos H. Brosius.

The Socialist-Labor party nominated a partial ticket: For Secretary of State, Daniel W. Wallace; for Member of Board of Public Works, John Schuch; for Dairy and Food Commissioner, James Rugg.

The National Democratic ticket (Gold Democrats) had a full list of presidential electors, but only two nominations for State offices: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Thomas Beer; for Dairy and Food Commissioner, Samuel D. Poland.

The official declaration of the result on presidential electors is as follows: McKinley, Republican, 525,991; Bryan, Democrat, 474,882; Levering, Prohibitionist, 5,068; Bently, National, 2,716; Matchett, Socialist-Labor, 1,167; Palmer, National Democrat, 1,857.

The vote on Secretary of State was: Charles Kinney, Republican, 525,020; Chilton A. White, Democrat, 473,471; Samuel H. Rockhill, Prohibitionist, 5,469; W. C. Bates, National, 3,382; D. W. Wallace, Socialist-Labor, 1,234.

The congressional elections resulted in the election of 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

OKLAHOMA, a Territory of the United States, organized in 1890. Population, according to the Auditor's census, Feb. 1, 1894, 212,635; according to the Governor's report, June 30, 1896, 275,587.

Government.—The following were the Territorial officers for the year: Governor, William C. Renfrow, Democrat; Secretary, Thomas J. Lowe, Democrat; Treasurer, Martin L. Turner; Attorney-General, C. A. Galbraith, Democrat; Auditor and Superintendent of Education, E. D. Cameron, who resigned in December and was succeeded by A. O. Nichols; Adjutant General, J. C. Jamison; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Francis Dale; Associate Justices, A. G. C. Bierer, John L. McAtee, J. H. Burford, succeeded in June by J. C. Tarsney and H. W. Scott, succeeded in October by J. R. Keaton. All are Democrats except Burford, whose term expired in March. Charges were made against Justice Scott, and an investigation by Special-Agent Sheibley was followed by his resignation.

Finances.—The valuation of property in the Territory for taxation, which was $39,275,189 in 1895, was in 1896 only $23,361,281.76, including $2,552,450.21 of railroad and telegraph property. The explanation of this fall in valuation is as follows: The Board of Equalization in 1895 raised the valuation returns from the counties to bring them nearer the actual cash value, as required by law. The railroad and telegraph valuations remained as before and the Territorial tax levy was retained at the legal limit, but the tax levies in counties were correspondingly lowered. Complaints were made and suits were brought by taxpayers to restrain the collection. The decision was against them. It was contended that there was no power given the board by the statute by which it could raise the assessment on all the property in the counties. It was argued that this was not equalization. By the opinion the action of the Board of Equalization was sustained in every particular, the court holding that it had ample power to raise or lower the assessment of any or all counties. The township and school-district taxes were increased by the higher valuation, the levies having been made before the final equalization. In 1896 the board, in view of the complaints made in 1895, let the valuations stand as they came from the counties, and these are claimed to be only about one fourth of the actual values.

The railroad valuations were raised on an average about 33 per cent. in 1896. Suit was brought by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to compel a reassessment. Evidence was adduced to show how far the assessments of other property fell below its actual value; that in many instances throughout the various counties of the Territory the assessors themselves had returned two sets of valuations covering the same property, one of which was for the census and the other the assessment of the property; and that the average valuation placed upon improvements upon undeeded lands in the census returns of the assessors exceeded a thousand dollars per quarter section, and that the same property was assessed at an average of $40 per quarter section.

Likewise, in real-estate valuations, comparisons from numerous localities in the Territory where the assessors had returned two sets of values showed that the assessment was only about 30 per cent. of the value of the same property as given in the census returns.

The court held that the Territorial Board of Railway Assessors could not arbitrarily fix any value to the property they saw fit, but must assess the property according to the evidence before them, and found that the board had assessed the property of the railroads of the Territory beyond its true value; and the case was remanded to the Territorial Board of Railway Assessors with the direction to reassess the property and to hear evidence and to
errors of the previous assessment.

A compromise was agreed to by the cor
the assessors, by which the valuations we

The rate for the general Territorial ta
on the dollar; in addition ½ mill is lev
Normal School and ½ mill for the Terr
versity.

The receipts and expenditures from
rial general fund for the year were
equal. There were general-fund warran
ing June 30, 1896, to the amount of $16
only other charge upon the Territory i
thirty year 6-per-cent. bonds, outstandi
ceeds of which are to be used in erectin
torial college buildings.

Charities.—The insane of the Territ
vided for under contract with the Okla
tarium Company, at Norman, the Terri
$25 a month and cost of transporta
amount paid to the company during t
$30,253.24. Seventy-seven patients we
from the Jacksonville asylum and 108 fr
ous counties, a total of 185 during th
men and 69 women. Of this number
charged, 3 escaped, and 19 died.

Convicts.—There is no penitentiary in
and the 128 convicts are confined in
Penitentiary, at Lansing, at a cost of 25
for each.

Education.—The Territory has 88
children. The Normal School, at Edu
has about 100 students, is in a flourishin
as is also the Territorial University,
which enrolls nearly 200. The Agric
Mechanical College, at Stillwater, has
and more than 100 students.

The corner stone of a building for th
tional College at Kingfisher was laid in
college was opened in September, 1895, i
quarters, and has about 70 students.

An account of the Pawnee reservatio
ports that it is doing good work, and is
ingly patronized by the Indians than fo
has 126 pupils and 20 employees.

Banks.—By the report of the condi
tional banks at the close of business, J
shown that the five in Oklahoma had an
serve of 26·53 per cent., against 27·30
May 7; loans and discounts increased fr
314 to $6,732,435; stocks and securitie
from $1,184,226 to $1,144,113; gold co
from $433,326 to $436,077; total speci
from $742,324 to $772,019; lawful mo
increased from $1,023,728 to $1,024,399;
deposits decreased from $6,307,459 to $5

An important decision was given in
court of Kay County in March. It was
that the directors of a bank in this T
liable for the payment of the bank's deb

Railroads.—No new railroads were b
A charter was taken out in October fo
Railroad Company. The road is to pass
counties of the Territory, and also throug
taw and Chickasaw nations and Cherokee
Graham Counties, Texas. It will run t
Texas.

In November a contract was signed
the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern
run from Claremore, Indian Territory,
in Oklahoma.

The four lines in operation in the Ter
been prosperous; the increase of south-bo
has been very marked.

Products.—The most profitable far
ucts of the Territory are cotton, castor b
corn, and broom corn: but Indian corn

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ley, saccharine, sorghum, and the great forage plants, alfalfa, clover, and timothy in the eastern and central portions of the Territory are profitably cultivated. The estimate of Indian corn for 1896 was 50,000,000 bushels.

Oklahoma has furnished one third of the product that it takes to run the castor-oil mills of the United States. Fruit culture is a paying industry; 1,500,000 fruit trees have been planted and small fruits and melons are exported. One small station alone shipped 100 carloads of watermelons. Discoveries of gold, silver, and copper were reported in 1896. Oil has been found and a large territory leased to the Phœnix Oil Company.

No-Man's Land.—This district, bordering Oklahoma on the west, and once the refuge of criminals in the Southwest because none of the surrounding State or Territorial courts had jurisdiction over it, has been changed into a rich agricultural and stock country. The change "is due to 40 young women who are now in charge of the 38 public schools of Beaver County. Seven of them met in Beaver City and organized the Pan Handle Cattle Company, the intention being to invest their surplus earnings in the cattle business. Over 30 of the women have taken claims of 160 acres each on Beaver river, and will till the soil in summer and teach in winter. They receive $30 a month for a six months' term. The teachers have pledged each other not to marry within five years."

Greer County.—On March 16 the United States Supreme Court decided the case of the United States *vs.* the State of Texas, involving the ownership of Greer County, in favor of the plaintiff. After the decision was announced the President issued a proclamation reserving Greer County from settlement until a decision shall be reached as to the merits of the Choctaws' claim. Greer County became disputed territory because a geographer named Melish, who made a map eighty years ago, did not clearly indicate whether the boundary between the United States and Spanish possessions ran up the North Fork or the South Fork of Red river. Melish further confused the situation by locating the one hundredth meridian about 100 miles too far east. So, when half a century had gone by, Texas set up the claim that the North Fork was the boundary and all south of it was in her domain. The United States did not accept this conclusion. Texas cattlemen moved across the South Fork of Red river into the disputed territory and named it Greer County. Texas settlers drifted in, formed a county government under the Texas laws, sent a representative to the Legislature, and were recognized by the State as a part of it.

It was rapidly establishing its Texas connection by common consent when a member of Congress from that State, being anxious to hasten the conclusion and settle title for all time to come, introduced a bill under which the question was taken to the Supreme Court and was settled as above stated, March 16.

In the decision, Justice Harlan said the case depended upon the construction of the treaty between this country and Spain made in 1819, which defined the northern and eastern lines of the Spanish possessions. The court held that the fact that commissioners and surveyors were provided for in the treaty was evidence that it was not intended that the lines as laid down in the map should be considered binding.

The people of Greer County will live under United States laws, so far as conduct and protection are concerned, but they will have no land titles. At the time of the decision the Oklahoma Homestead bill was before the House of Representatives, and an amendment was offered and accepted in view of the decision of the court to prevent squatters from rushing into Greer County and entering lands under regular land laws, to the injury of *bona fide* residents who had purchased their lands on the supposition that they belonged to the State of Texas.

An item in the report of the Conference Committee on the general Indian bill, which was accepted by both houses, extended for one year all payments on claims in Oklahoma in order to give time for the homestead bill to be acted upon.

Political.—The Republicans held a Territorial convention in Oklahoma City, March 28, to elect delegates to the national convention, and one at Kingfisher, March 30, to choose a candidate for Representative in Congress. Dennis T. Flynn was nominated to succeed himself. The resolutions declared Republican principles and condemned the national administration; favored bimetallism under restrictions insuring the maintenance of parity in value and "the prohibition of foreign silver modified by financial reciprocity"; declared that the political patronage of the Territory should be confined to Oklahomans; favored the passage of the "Flynn Statehood bill"; condemned the board of equalization "for placing a raised and fictitious valuation on all property in 1895 except railroad property"; denounced the action of the majority of the Supreme Court in annulling the act of the Legislature limiting the fees of district courts, which, it was declared, "takes from the people $40,000 a year of direct taxes for Territorial criminal fees, and $40,000 more of civil fees paid by litigants which, under the Territorial law, were to be converted into the treasuries of the counties"; condemned the district judges "for their arbitrary ruling prohibiting any person unable to give a cost bond to file a petition as provided for by law, and demanding a cash deposit in all civil cases; and condemned the judges for requiring defendants in civil cases to make a cash deposit before filing any answer or other plea." Other resolutions of the platform were: "We commend the sound financial laws passed by the late Legislature, which lifted the counties of Oklahoma from degradation to solvency. We demand the prompt opening of all Indian reservations where treaty stipulations have been agreed upon. We denounce the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, for his refusal to open the Wichita reservation under the provisions already provided by Congress, instead of keeping this and other reservations for cattlemen under a contract represented by Seth Cobb, a cousin from Georgia, the cattlemen paying a royalty to the firm of Cobb & Smith to prevent thousands of homeless families from securing homes on these reservations; and we demand that all future openings be without that farce called a 'booth certificate.'"

Hon. Dennis T. Flynn was highly commended for his services to the Territory in Congress.

The Territorial Democratic Convention for nominating delegates to the national convention met in Oklahoma City, May 26. A resolution instructing the delegates for Richard P. Bland was carried by a vote of 125 to 124. A free-coinage 16-to-1 resolution was included in the platform, and also the following: "We favor the enactment of legislation by Congress at the earliest moment possible which gives to all the settlers upon public lands in this Territory the same rights to free homes that were accorded to the settlers of original Oklahoma. We favor more liberality and privileges in reference to Indians holding allotments in Oklahoma, and demand such legislation as will permit the Indians to conduct their business without interference on the part of the Indian Department or its agents, and that the Indians having one half or more white

blood be permitted to sell or dispose of their lands without interference by law."

At the second Democratic convention in September the nominee of the People's party for Delegate in Congress, Rev. J. Y. Callahan, was accepted, and a plan of fusion was made for State legislative candidates.

The convention of the People's party met in Guthrie, Aug. 4 and 5. A platform was adopted declaring for free coinage of silver; for liberal pensions, with no discrimination in favor of officers; for free homes for a free people; for reform in the school land department; for revision of revenue and school laws of the Territory; the fixing of official salaries in keeping with the prices of labor, and for immediate Statehood, with the addition of the lands of Indian Territory as soon as allotted. It denounced the Territorial Legislatures for the repeal of the usury laws, the infamous gerrymander of the Territory, and the passage of nefarious election laws, and condemned the national administration for its treatment of homestead settlers and leasers of Indian lands.

The Rev. J. Y. Callahan was made the candidate for Delegate in Congress. J. J. Merick and Harris B. Hainer were also candidates for Delegate in Congress. By the official canvass in November, Callahan was declared elected by a majority of 1,168. The Territorial Legislature will stand: Council—Fusion 10, Democrats 3; House—Fusion 20, Democrats 3, Republicans 3.

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH. A summary of the progress of the Old Catholic movement on the European Continent published in the "Report of the Anglo-Continental Society," shows that in Austria, while the Church is still without a bishop and, the assent of the Government being still wanting, no meeting of the synod has yet been called for the purpose of electing one, its adherents continue to increase in numbers, and are as steadfast and hopeful as ever. In Germany the Church has passed through a great crisis in connection with the death of Bishop Reinkens, which involves important questions as to the future relations of his successor to the state. Bishop Weber, who had been consecrated coadjutor bishop in August, 1895, was elected bishop March 4, 1896, and afterward received the congratulations of the German Emperor. The fact that 128 electors took part in this election —43 clergy and 85 lay representatives—is quoted in evidence of the great progress made by the German Old Catholic Church during the episcopate of Bishop Reinkens, who had been elected in 1873 by 21 clergy and 56 lay representatives—in all, 77 electors. In Switzerland, the Old Catholics are making great progress. Many signs of activity are noted among the Dutch Old Catholics, and the French Congregation in Paris, which is under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Utrecht, is slowly and steadily gaining. In Italy the work is carried on in seven places, and a new congregation has been formed at San Vito, while an organization is asked for at a ninth place, but no great progress has been made in the collection of funds for an Italian bishop. In Spain Bishop Cabrera has held one visitation, and purposes to make his visitations annual, while two new centers of work have been opened. The community in Portugal comprises 5 clergy, 1 lay reader, 1 licensed preacher, 7 congregations, 12 schools, 4 schoolmasters, 10 schoolmistresses, and 700 school children.

ONTARIO, a province of the Dominion of Canada; area, about 222,000 square miles; population in 1891, 2,214,321.

Government.—After twenty-four years of service as Prime Minister, Sir Oliver Mowat retired in July, 1896, and accepted the office of Minister of Justice in the Canadian Liberal Cabin
His successor at Toronto was the Hon.
for many years Commissioner of Cro
the province. On July 14 the new
announced as follows: Premier and A
eral, A. S. Hardy; Commissioner of
J. M. Gibson; Provincial Secretary, W
Provincial Treasurer, R. Harcourt;
Agriculture, John Dryden; Minister o
G. W. Ross; Minister of Public Work
minister without office, E. H. Bronson

Mr. Balfour has since died and be
by Hon. E. J. Davis. Meanwhile a
taken place in the leadership of the
Opposition. Mr. G. F. Marter—who
before had replaced the present Chie
W. R. Meredith as leader—resigned
ceeded by J. P. Whitney.

Finances.—Mr. Harcourt presente
on Feb. 19, 1896. He stated that
lands the revenue had been $123,000
was expected, or a total of $947,947;
cession duties had brought in $298,8
with $758 in 1892, when first imposed
883 had been received from liquor l
$171,520 had been obtained from th
nuities; and that the total receipts fo
be $3,364,955, compared with an estima
372. In dealing with expenditures,
out that $418,476 had been spent upo
istration of justice, an increase of $
more than usual had been expended
ture, education, and mining. Public
cost within a trifle of $800,000. He s
expenditure had, however, decreased
was $4,158,459; in 1893, $3,907,145;
758,595.

The Opposition complaint against
ment in this connection is, and has b
revenue and expenditure do not meet
an apparent deficit, even in 1895, of $
the charge is made that through ma
$5,000,000 held since confederation as
the province—largely in trust by th
Government—the people are made to
there is a continual surplus, while i
capital of the province is being drawn
current payments. Immense timber l
ing sold for the same purpose, and m
borrowed yearly upon annuities, and t
credit consequently pledged for years

Legislative Session.—The Legisl
bly was opened by Lieut.-Gov. G. A.
on Feb. 11, 1896, with a "speech from
of which the following were the sig
sages:

"I am glad to notice that the action
ernment of the United States with re
territorial rights of Great Britain in S
ica which caused so much anxiety a
ago is not likely to lead to a rupture
ful relations which have so long exis
the two nations, and with so much a
every way to both. It is gratifying t
in case of any trouble affecting the int
mother country, no sacrifice which
stances might demand would be co
great by the people of Ontario sho
called upon to repel invasion or to de
tegrity of the British Empire.

"I am pleased to observe that, not
the depression from which the farmer
are suffering, they exhibit a growing
enthusiasm in every department of
The number attending meetings duri
year for the discussion of agricultural
greatly increased, and all the associati

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this Legislature which specially depend for success upon the support of the farming classes are flourishing.

"The pioneer farm established in western Algoma promises to prove highly successful. The new dairy schools established in eastern and western Ontario have greatly improved the equipment of the province for dairy instruction. Experiments in fruit growing and orchard spraying have been successfully conducted during the past year.

"The northwestern part of the province continues to receive the attention of prospectors and miners, and gold-bearing ores have been discovered in that region over an area of 2,000 square miles. Several stamp mills have been erected in the districts of the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and Seine river.

"There has been no marked improvement during the past year in the condition of the lumber trade. While the sales and prices in the English markets have been fairly satisfactory, the market for sawed lumber in the United States has been in a depressed condition.

"For several years the brewers and distillers of the province have disputed the right of the provincial Legislature to charge them with license fees. To settle the question of authority, a test case was at their instance submitted to the Court of Appeal, and judgment has been given in favor of the province. The brewers and distillers have appealed from this judgment to the Privy Council."

The House adjourned on April 7, after considerable legislation dealing with county and civil government, county courts, and the wages of workingmen, public charities, the construction of electric and other railways, the protection of game, and the improvement of education and agriculture. The bills passed included the following:

To make further provision for the payment of succession duties in certain cases.

To amend the public lands act.

To authorize the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park to grant certain lands to the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.

To make further provision respecting mines and mining.

Revising and consolidating the acts respecting the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Respecting the estates of insolvent deceased persons.

Respecting the quieting of titles.

As to certain proceedings under the act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons.

Respecting bills of sale and chattel mortgages.

Respecting liens of mechanics, wage earners, and others.

To extend the woodman's lien for wages act.

For better protection of certain classes of workmen.

To consolidate the acts respecting solemnization of marriage.

Relating to dower in certain cases.

To amend the act to facilitate the conveyance of real estate by married women.

Relating to the law of insurance.

Respecting building societies.

Relating to the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway.

To amend certain acts relating to the Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company.

Respecting tax sales in the unorganized districts.

To improve the laws respecting public libraries.

Revising and consolidating the acts to encourage the planting and growing of trees.

Respecting the inspection of fruit trees.

To amend the act to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day.

To provide for the inspection of meat and milk supplies of cities and towns.

To make further provisions for the protection of game.

Consolidating and revising the laws respecting the Education Department.

Revising certain matters in the separate-schools act.

During the session several important resolutions were passed. One dealing with the Manitoba school question, moved by Sir Oliver Mowat, declared that, as education under the act of federation was given into the control of the provinces, and that as the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council had declared the abolition of the separate schools to be within the jurisdiction of Manitoba, no remedial legislation in behalf of the Manitoba Catholics should be attempted by the Dominion Parliament until after the most thorough investigation. At the same time, it was admitted in the resolution that as the Judicial Committee had declared that the Manitoba Catholics really had ground for complaint, it might be ultimately the duty of the Federal power to take action. The discussion in the Legislature turned on the fact that this school question had already been examined and re-examined during five years of controversy, and that, as the Opposition claimed, it was now time for the Dominion to take action. The resolution passed by the usual party majority. Another motion, moved by Sir O. Mowat and seconded by Mr. Marter, who was then the Opposition leader, was carried unanimously by a standing vote, and amid the singing of "God Save the Queen." It was this:

"*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:* Most gracious sovereign, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, desire, in view of the recent events in relation to the territorial rights of Great Britain in South America and elsewhere, to assure your Majesty of the unalterable loyalty and devotion of the people of Ontario to your Majesty's person and crown, and to the empire over which your Majesty presides; and that in case of any trouble affecting the interests of the empire, no sacrifice which the circumstances might demand would be considered too great for the people of this province should they be called upon to repel invasion or to defend the integrity of the British Empire."

A resolution proposed by Mr. Bronson and carried was as follows:

"That this House would view with approval, and as worthy of encouragement, any movement toward the organization of voluntary societies in the larger cities of the province, having for their object the giving of such assistance to the unemployed as would contribute toward making them self-supporting, by settling them upon the unoccupied lands of the province or other lands within the province."

Agriculture.—According to official reports, the crops of Ontario in 1896 were satisfactory. The production of spring wheat showed a decline in quantity, while apples formed a phenomenal crop, and the yield of honey was unusually great. There was a surplus of farm laborers, and wages were lower as a result of the farmers trying to do without help and relying upon improved machinery. Harvest hands received from 75 cents to $1 a day, and from $13 to $20 a month. The following are the figures of crop production in 1896: Fall wheat, 14,516,088 bushels; spring wheat, 3,677,757 bushels; barley, 12,303,091 bushels; oats, 84,974,508 bushels; rye, 2,353,091 bushels; peas, 18,591,932 bushels;

beans, 1,292,098 bushels; hay and clover, 2,280,240 tons.

The live stock on the farms, July 1, 1896, included 624,749 horses, a decrease of over 20.000. There were 2,181,958 cattle and 1,849,349 sheep. The hogs numbered 1,269,631. The yield of fall wheat per acre was 17 bushels, and that of spring wheat 13 bushels. Barley gave 27 bushels to the acre, oats 34, rye 15, peas 21, and beans 17. During the year ending June 30, 1896, there was a membership in the Ontario farmers' institutes of 12,384, against 10,819 in the preceding year. The Government grant to these institutes varied from $50 to $75. There is a Dairy Commissioner, and in 1895 a dairy school was erected in Kingston as a branch of the local School of Mining and Agriculture. Ontario still makes the bulk of the $15,000,000 worth of cheese sent to England. Three years ago only about $600,000 worth went from the whole Dominion.

Mining.—During 1896 Ontario as well as British Columbia rejoiced in wide discoveries and a considerable development of gold. At the end of 1895 there were 8 gold mines in operation, with 237 men employed, a total production valued at $50,281, and wages paid amounting to $56,234. Other minerals showed a much larger value and product. Building stone was valued at $438,000, cement at $159,477, lime at $280,000, drain tiles and brick at $862,000, sewer pipe at $133,159, poultry at $108,000, salt at $188,101, nickel at $404,861, copper at $160,913, natural gas at $282,986, and petroleum in various forms at $2,177,324. There was a total mineral product valued at $5,170,138, employing 5,383 laborers and paying $1,571,651 in wages. The gold fields exist in the County of Hastings in eastern Ontario; in Algoma and not far from the great Huronian belt of copper and nickel; on the north shore of Lake Superior and throughout a vast stretch of territory along the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake on the Minnesota boundary, to the far Keewatin boundary—a tract of at least 2,000 square miles. Into this latter section prospectors and speculators and miners are crowding. Iron is found in large quantities in northern Ontario, platinum has lately been discovered on the north shore of Lake Huron, and corundum in Hastings County.

Education.—The Ontario school system is under the control of a Minister of Education, instead of the superintendents, who have the nonpartisan management of other provincial systems. The public schools are undenominational, but separate Roman Catholic schools are allowed by law and are given a certain proportion of the taxes. In 1894 there were 5,977 public schools and 328 separate schools, with an average attendance of 268,364 pupils in the one case and of 23,328 in the other. There were 2,795 male teachers and 6,029 female in the public schools, and 133 males and 581 females in the separate schools. The former had receipts amounting to $4,972,507 and expenditures of $4,248,131, and the latter receipts of $392,393 and expenses amounting to $337,307.

Toronto University, which is at the head of the higher educational system of the province, shows an estimated revenue for 1895–'96 of $120,452, which will leave a deficit in meeting the estimated expenditure of $125,000. During the year a careful revision was made in the legislation connected with the schools, and changes made in various details connected with the high and public schools. One provision defines more explicitly the moral supervision and duties of teachers. They are required to "inculcate, by precept and example, respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality, and the highest regard for truth, justice, love of country, humanity, benevolence, sobriety, industry, frugality, purity, temperance, and all other virtues."

Miscellaneous.—During the year, 2,735 yearly tavern licenses were issued, against 2,841 in 1894, and the total of all licenses was 3,205, against 3,317 the year before. The revenue was $10,000 less, while the total collection for fines as well as licenses was $623,717, against $649,173 in the previous year.

The private subscriptions for asylums, orphans' homes, etc., exceeded those of 1894 by $24,000. There were 4,484 inmates, against 3,639 in the preceding year.

The area of Crown lands sold during 1895 was 35,209 acres, valued at $37,213. Mineral lands were leased to the extent of 13,969 acres, and a total of $26,106 was collected therefrom.

The Society for the Protection of Neglected and Dependent Children did good work during the year, and was mainly supported by the local government, 115 such children being placed in homes under the action of this society.

OREGON, a Pacific coast State, admitted to the Union Feb. 14, 1859; area, 96,030 square miles. The population was 13,294 in 1850; 52,465 in 1860; 90,923 in 1870; 174,768 in 1880; 313,767 in 1890. By the State census of 1895 it was 362,762. Capital, Salem.

Government.—The following were the State officers in 1896: Governor, William P. Lord; Secretary of State, Harrison R. Kincaid; Treasurer, Philip Metschau; Attorney-General, C. M. Idleman: Adjutant-General, B. B. Tuttle; Superintendent of Instruction, George M. Irwin—all Republicans; Fish and Game Protector, H. D. McGuire; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Robert S. Bean; Associate Justices, Frank A. Moore, Charles E. Wolverton—all Republicans.

Finances.—The total valuation in 1896, upon which the levy for 1897 is based, was $142,449,821, as returned by the county boards. The State board raised it to $152,033,666. When the exemptions were deducted the net total of taxable property was estimated to be $143,345,967. Many of the county valuations were largely increased. In Marion County, personal property was raised 30 per cent., including money, notes, and accounts. The question was raised whether the board had power to raise the valuation of money. This was explained by the fact that the county assessors made no separate classification; hence the only thing to do was to raise all personal property together. Notice has been given that the county will not pay the levy on the increased valuation except by mandate of court.

Education.—The biennial report of the State Superintendent shows the following summaries for the two years:

ITEMS.	1895.	1896.
Number of districts	1,953	1,891
School population	126,926	129,623
Enrollment	83,895	87,212
Teachers	3,230	3,317
Teachers' salaries	$787,176	$784,967
Private schools	189	125

The value of school property is $2,988,312. In 1896 $123,428 was paid for schoolhouses. The amount of State funds apportioned in August was $136,104, making a *per capita* of $1.05.

The appropriations for the Weston Normal School by the last Legislature were $1,200 for maintenance and $4,000 for improvements; at the end of the year a deficiency of $1,754 was reported.

The Monmouth Normal School graduated a class of 44 in June. The appropriation for this school was $18,000, and the deficit from the preceding biennium $8,526.

There were about 16 graduates of the normal school at Ellensburg in June, besides about 20 in a short teacher's course.

The Ashland Normal School graduated 23 in the regular course and 7 in special courses.

The class at Drain Normal School numbered 16.

The Agricultural College, at Corvallis, had an enrollment of 397, reaching the limit of its capacity. The total amount received during the year, including the amount on hand July 1, 1895, was $46,984.42. The estimated funds available for the ensuing year amount to $45,500.

The enrollment at the State University, at Eugene, for the year ending June 18, was 503, of which 190 men and 143 women were in the school of letters, 83 men and 3 women in the school of law, and 65 men and 19 women in the school of medicine.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on 20 students, of bachelor of laws on 41, doctor of medicine on 22.

The receipts for the year, including balances of $6,871, were $59,250, and the balance left was $2,-955. The land fund amounts to $99,396.

Willamette University had 2 graduates in the course of liberal arts, 6 in the law department, 4 in the school of expression, and 18 in the preparatory department.

The attendance at the Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone Park at the opening in July was estimated at 3,500.

State Institutions.—The maintenance of State institutions absorbs a large proportion of the State income. The appropriations on account of penal and eleemosynary institutions two years ago, exclusive of appropriations for homes throughout the State, were $631,946.87. This means an annual expenditure of $315,973.43.

The Solders' Home, at Roseburg, has been improved by the addition of a new building for a hospital.

There were 365 prisoners in the Penitentiary, at Salem, in December. It has 27 officers and employees.

The Reform School, at Salem, had 126 inmates in April.

The Supreme Court handed down its third opinion in the branch asylum case, Nov. 9 (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895, page 631). It affirmed the judgment of the lower court in restraining the State Treasurer from honoring the $25,000 warrant issued in payment of a site purchased for the location of the proposed asylum building in eastern Oregon. The decision says: "The expenditure of public money at a place prohibited by the Constitution is a misapplication thereof, for the simple and very satisfactory reason that it is against the declared will of the people, and the location of a public institution, within the meaning of the term as used in the Constitution, is not in any sense a legislative question, but has been determined by the people themselves."

The present asylum at Salem is crowded. Its inmates include, besides the insane, inebriates, morphine patients, idiots and feeble-minded, and those overtaken by poverty and physical debility. The number in the asylum in November was 1,108, and the population is constantly increasing. The monthly *per capita* expense was $8.58.

Militia.—The persons liable to military duty in the State numbered 57,928 in 1895. In answer to a telegram in January, asking the strength of the Oregon National Guard, and how soon the militia forces could be mobilized, the Governor said that about 1,600 men, including two batteries, could be rendezvoused in Portland within forty-eight hours.

The expense to the State of ordering out the militia to suppress the disturbance caused by striking fishermen on the Columbia, was about $8,000. The strikers themselves aided materially in minimizing the expense by supplying fish; it is reported that the soldiers had all the salmon they wished furnished as a voluntary contribution.

The troops were called to Roseburg in June to prevent the threatened lynching of a prisoner charged with murder.

Railroads.—The report of the Railroad Commission says that not a road in the State has paid a dividend to a stockholder in four years, or been able to pay the agreed rate of interest on its bonds. During that time four of the roads have been in the hands of receivers, namely, the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Washington and Columbia River, and the Oregon Pacific, now the Oregon Central and Eastern. Of these, the first two have recently been sold under the hammer, the result of foreclosure suits, and reorganized, and are now being operated by the owners instead of under the direction of the courts. The Washington and Columbia River succeeded in getting out of the hands of a receiver after short experience. The Oregon Pacific was sold at sheriff's sale in December, 1894, reorganized as the Oregon Central and Eastern, and is now being operated by the purchasers. The properties of the Oregon and California are operated by the Southern Pacific Company, under a thirty-four-year lease from 1893. Its interest under taxes amount to about $1,-000,000 a year, but its earnings, over and above operating expenses, were less than $400,000 in 1895, and less than $300,000 in 1896.

The aggregate earnings of all the railroads within the State amount to about $5,000,000 annually. Of this sum, about $4,000,000 is returned to the people for labor, material, taxes, etc., leaving generally less than $1,000,000 to pay interest on an invested capital of $70,000,000.

On Aug. 18, 1896, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was reorganized, with E. McNeill, formerly receiver, as president and manager, under the name of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. The reorganization was effected by foreclosure of the collateral trust mortgage, the conversion of back interest waived, and 50 per cent. of the principal on the collateral trust mortgage waived into preferred stock, and the reduction of the 5-per-cent. mortgage bonds to 4 per cents.

Telegraphs and Telephones.—In 1895 there were 2,207·35 miles of telegraph and telephone lines assessed in Oregon. The aggregate valuation, as equalized by the State board, was $150,374.

The Cascade Locks.—This great work was finished and formally opened Nov. 5. The canal and locks are intended to enable boats to pass the cascades of the Columbia. The first obstruction to navigation in that river, the Cascades, includes a reach of about 4½ miles, where the river rushes through a narrow gorge in the Cascade mountains at a point 150 miles from the mouth. The fall between the upper Cascades and the lower Cascades is about 45 feet at high water, and 36 feet at low water. A canal, 3,000 feet long and 70 feet wide, has been cut across a low projecting spur around which the river is forced at the entrance to the gorge, with 3 locks. The upper gates are claimed by engineers to be the largest lock gates in the world. All the gates are operated by hydraulic machinery, the water coming from a spring on the mountain side. The work was begun eighteen years ago. The canal opens the river to The Dalles, 50 miles above. There is another obstruction, which it is proposed to overcome by a boat railway. The cost of the locks and canal to the Government was over $2,-500,000.

Other Water-Ways.—Congress made appropriations for Oregon waters as follow: Boat railway at The Dalles, $100,000, and authorizing contract for $2,064,000; Coquille river, $20,000; upper Coquille,

$12,000; Umpqua river, $6,000; Coos river, $5,000; Alsea river, $3,000; Nestucca river, $6,000; Willamette and Yamhill, $40,000, also authorizing contract aggregating $200,000 for improvement of Willamette and construction of locks in the Yamhill; Siuslaw, $27,000; entrance Coos Bay, $95,000; harbor, Coos Bay, $14,390; Yaquina Bay, $25,000, also authorizing contract for $1,000,000 additional; Tillamook Bay and bar, $17,000; upper Columbia, $5,000; total for Oregon, including amounts authorized to be contracted for and the appropriations for the Cascades, over $4,000,000.

The Fisheries.—The report of the State Fish and Game Protector for 1895–'96 says that the great fish industry in the past thirty years has provided the people of Oregon with $70,000,000, and declares that during the past year, notwithstanding the strike, it proved Oregon's second greatest resource, providing the people of the State with $2,534,240, exclusive of the north shore of the Columbia. The future prosperity of the salmon fishery of the Columbia depends largely upon artificial propagation, and in this work Oregon is largely behind California and Washington. The number of cases of salmon packed on the Columbia in 1896 was 463,777, and the value $2,261,826; and 87,760 cases, worth $268,380, were packed from the coast streams and bays. The number of persons employed in the salmon fisheries and allied industries on the Oregon side of Columbia river for 1896 was 4,323, and the amount earned $895,476. On the coast streams and bays 1,012 employees earned $96,335. The apparatus used on the Oregon side of the Columbia is valued at $679,035, and that on the coast streams and bays at $62,980. The lands, buildings, and machinery employed in all these are valued at $1,184,750, and the cash capital employed at $1,429,500.

Shad and oysters have been successfully transplanted to the waters of the State.

The almost total extinction of the sturgeon fisheries of the Columbia within the past five years is presented as an illustration of the need of protective laws. Nine years ago this fishery produced nearly $40,000 annually.

The commissioner shows the need of concurrent laws in Oregon and Washington for protection of fish in the Columbia. By a recent decision of the United States court for the district of Oregon, the officials of neither State have jurisdiction for the enforcement of its fish laws beyond the middle of the channel, except when the laws are concurrent.

Mining.—A great mining canal, said to be larger than any yet made, is in course of construction in southern Oregon. Ground was broken for it in May, about 3 miles south of Gold Hill. It is for developing the gravel mines along Rogue river. There are many mines there, but the surface of the gravel bars and banks has just been touched, for the reason that water could not be secured to work the hydraulic plants to advantage. The mines, so far as they have been developed, have been supplied with water from the tributaries of the river, and, at times of high water, from the river itself.

A thorough exploration of the country along the course of Rogue river has disclosed not only the fact that it is rich in minerals, but that a wholesale mining project might be extended to include the supply of water for irrigating as well as its sale to other miners. The plan was divided into three parts, so as to include the construction of three canals—one known as the high-line canal, the second as the middle canal, and the third as the lower canal. If this project is successful, it means the general development not only of the company's properties, but of adjacent mines.

The mint officers estimate the production of gold in 1896 in Oregon at $1,300,000, an increase of $410,000 over that of 1895. The product of silver was estimated at 75,000 ounces, an increase of 23,000 ounces.

The coal product in 1895 was 73,685 short tons, the largest, except that of 1888, in the history of the State. The value at the mines was $247,901. The increased output was due in part to the opening of two new mines on Coquille river. This industry employed 414 men an average of sixty-nine days. The Coos Bay field is the most important in the State. The greatest hindrance to the development of the Oregon coal fields is in the way of transportation. All the navigable rivers and bays of the Oregon coast are obstructed by bars.

Farm Products.—The sugar-beet industry has received a considerable impetus in the last year from the efforts of Richard Kuehne, a German-American expert, who has a ranch near Tigardville, on which he has raised sugar beets of a high quality. He says it will cost a farmer $35 an acre to raise his crop, and, if he succeeds in raising the percentage of sugar and purity in his crop, he can safely figure on about $40 profit to an acre, provided there are factories to use the product.

Oregon has 2,486,247 sheep, from which were secured in 1896 19,889,976 pounds of washed and unwashed wool, with 69 per cent. of shrinkage. The scoured wool amounted to 6,165,892 pounds.

Immigration.—The Pacific Northwestern Immigration Board, an association for advertising Oregon throughout the East and turning the tide of desirable immigration in this direction, has been organized by business men of Portland. It will continue the work of the old Oregon Immigration Board, but on a more extensive scale. Good land can be obtained in the Willamette valley and elsewhere for $15 to $25 an acre, and immigrants can be suitably located. When the old board was in operation farm lands in western Oregon were held as high as $200 an acre.

The citizens of Portland began the fund for the new board with $30,000. In March a small party of tradesmen and mechanics, the advance guard of 50 families from Columbus, Ohio, who intend to live in Oregon, passed through Portland on their way to Roseburg, to take possession of the Tipton tract, comprising 2,200 acres, bought by the Columbus colonists, intending to clear the land and put in a general crop, and in the autumn to set a great part of it with fruit trees. The colony was formed by a few residents of Columbus, and other members were added by election, only families of skilled mechanics being admitted. This tract will be subdivided; half will be turned into 50 small farms of 22 acres each, which will be made over to each family. The other 1,100 acres will be used for the joint benefit of the colony as regards pasturage and timber.

Trouble among Fishermen.—A controversy between fishermen on the lower Columbia and a strike for higher prices caused some rioting and the calling out of State troops in the spring. The controversy was between trapmen and gill-net fishermen, between whom trouble has existed in former years. It is thus explained on the side of the gill-net fishermen:

"Year after year the trapmen have been encroaching farther and farther upon the drifting grounds of the gill-netters, each advance being inevitably followed by a shoaling of the water at the trap locations. The gill-netter condemns the trap on account of its real or fancied wholesale destruction of young salmon, but no trap that did not obstruct navigation or endanger life was ever interfered with. The present objection of the fishermen to the construction of traps near the scene of the

wreck of the 'Great Republic' is due to the fact that hundreds of lives would be endangered if traps were placed in that vicinity. As the water shoaled east of Peacock spit, the channel steadily changed, until now it runs through Great Republic spit, farther east. Meanwhile, the trappers continued putting in new traps, until now there is only a narrow channel, called 'Cut-off' channel, between Peacock spit and Sand island. This is north and west of the 'Great Republic' wreck, and through it the fishermen sail when caught in a sudden storm. With Cut-off channel closed by traps, the fishermen would find no shelter, as it would be almost impossible for boats to sail round the south side of Sand island and reach Baker's Bay. It is not an uncommon occurrence during the fishing season to see 600 to 800 boats near Peacock spit, and when storms arise the men let their nets go and make for Cut-off channel. Another objection to the establishment of traps at this point is the almost impossibility of fishermen reaching shore when their boats are upset."

On the other hand, the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Ilwaco, Wash., have passed resolutions declaring that gill nets are placed across the channel directly in the steamers' track, and all boats using a propeller are compelled to stop their engines or foul their wheel and shaft with the net, and asking the War Department and chief engineer to prohibit such risk to human life and property.

Washington troops were sent to Sand island, but were ordered away by the national authorities, as that island belongs to the Government.

In June, during the strike, some of the cannery buildings were burned and nonunion workmen were fired upon. Oregon troops were sent to the place.

Reservations.—A law went into effect in April providing for settlement by homestead of the Fort Klamath hay reserve. The reserve contains about 10,000 acres of fine hay land, nearly all of which was located within three days. The fort reserve, 1 mile square, is withheld from settlement. Settlers are limited to 80 acres. The reservation contains about 1,500,000 acres. When the work of allotting lands to the Indians in severalty is completed, which will probably not be within two years, there will be left about 1,000,000 acres for the Government to buy from the Indians and throw open to settlement.

Semicentennial.—The fiftieth anniversary of the date when Oregon passed under the dominion of the United States was celebrated at Portland in June by the veterans of the Indian wars and the Association of Pioneers. The earliest pioneers present were two of 1837. The special exercises included a procession of the school children of Portland, followed by the pioneers and their grandchildren and great-grandchildren; addresses by John F. Caples, George H. Williams, ex-Gov. Pennoyer, and Mrs. W. J. Plymale; and a poem by Joaquin Miller. Steps were taken toward the organization of an association of the native sons and daughters of the State.

Important Decisions.—Women were nominated in 15 counties for county superintendents of schools: but, by a decision in a suit brought to test the eligibility of one already in office, decision was rendered in May that they were ineligible on account of that provision of the Constitution which says that only electors may be elected or appointed to county offices, an elector being defined in another place as a male citizen.

A decision was given in July involving the question of the marriage of a divorced person before the expiration of six months from the grant of the decree. The court held that marriage within six months, if it takes place in Oregon, is illegal, but is binding if it occurs in another State; that such marriages in the State are not merely voidable, but absolutely void.

The charter of Oregon City contained a provision that 60 per cent. of the county road tax collected from the city should be turned over by the county to the city, to be expended in the city; and that the remaining 40 per cent. should be expended by the county court upon main roads leading to the city. This was attacked as unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court so decided, the Constitution giving the right to expend such taxes to the county courts, although the justice said the provision seemed to him entirely equitable and just.

Political.—The State election was held on June 1. A justice of the Supreme Court, the two members of Congress, and the State Legislature, which will have to elect a successor to Senator Mitchell, were elected at that time. The Republican party was divided on the question of free coinage, and the primaries were stormy. In the Multnomah County convention, in Portland, blows were exchanged. The State convention met on April 9 in Portland. There were contesting delegations from Multnomah County, and the convention, by a vote of 126 to 62, gave each one half representation. On the question of declaring against free coinage in the platform the vote was against such declaration by 129 to 108. The financial plank of the Republican National Convention of 1892 was adopted. Four sound-money delegates were elected to the national convention, making the entire 8 from the State of Oregon favorable to the single standard and against the free coinage of silver.

The resolutions declared for direct election of United States Senators, restricted immigration, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, reduction of excessive salaries, and abolishment of the fee system and of all useless commissions; and opposed the appropriation of money to any school or charitable institution not under the control of the State.

Robert S. Bean was renominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The delegates to the national convention were instructed to support McKinley.

The Democratic State Convention was held in Portland, April 9. The Committee on Platform submitted majority and minority reports. The minority report approved the national Democratic platform of 1892 and the interpretation placed thereon by the President, and declared "for the bimetallic money as standard mintage, the bullion and mint values of which have approximately the same purchasing power." The majority report, which was adopted by a vote of 152 to 91, declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Further, the platform denounced political movements for religious proscription and called for the repeal of all specific contract laws, State and national; the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and its control by the General Government; a tariff for revenue only; rigid enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; reduction of all salaries, Federal and State, commensurate with the depressed condition of the country; repeal of the laws creating the Railroad Commission and all other useless commissions; re-enactment of the mortgage-tax law and the amendment of assessment laws so that all recorded indebtedness of the taxpayer shall be deducted from his assessment; preservation of the salmon industry of the State by abolishing all fish traps, fish wheels, and small-mesh gear; and a survival pension of the Indian war veterans of the United States.

John Burnett was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the Second District H. H. Northup was an independent sound-money candidate for Congress. Party lines were obliterated in many of the counties, both the old parties being divided on the currency question.

At the June election the vote for justice stood: Bean, Republican, 40,451; Burnett, Democrat, 18,-623; Gaston, Populist, 26,135. The Republican Congressional candidates were elected by small pluralities over the Populists. In the Legislature there will be on joint ballot 63 Republican, 7 Democrat, and 20 Populist and Free-silver members.

A Free silver party was organized and held a convention at McMinnville, July 9. Delegates to the national bimetallic convention were chosen, and the course of Senator Teller in leaving the Republican convention was approved.

A gold-standard Democratic convention was held in Portland, Aug. 22.

The Free-coinage Democrats united with the Populists on the national ticket.

The result of the November election was as follows: McKinley, 48,779; Bryan, 46,662; Palmer, 977; Levering, 919.

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PARAGUAY, a republic in South America. The legislative power is vested in a Senate of 13 members and a Chamber of 26. The President for the four years ending Nov. 25, 1898, is Gen. Juan B. Egusquiza.

Area and Population.—The area is estimated at 98,000 square miles. The population was reduced by war from 1,337,439 in 1857 to 221,079 in 1873, of whom only 28,746 were men. In 1887 it was 330,000. Immigration has increased the population considerably. In 1895 it was estimated at 432,000. The number of immigrants in 1890 was 1,419; in 1891, 448; in 1892, 539; in 1893, 431; in 1894, 270; in 1895, 243. The number of foreigners living in Paraguay is estimated at 17,000, of whom 5,000 are Argentinians, 2,500 Italians, 1,500 Spaniards, 1,250 Germans, 800 French, 600 Brazilians, 600 Swiss, 450 Austrians and Hungarians, and 200 British.

Finances.—The revenue in 1895 was 5,120,248 pesos (1 paper peso = 15 cents), of which 81,891 pesos were derived from sales and leases of land, 4,227,701 pesos from customs, and 810,656 pesos from various taxes. The expenses of the Government were 3,179,873 pesos for general administration, 108,728 pesos for repayment of debt, and 1,703,-406 pesos for extraordinary purposes; total, 4,092,-007 pesos.

The internal debt in 1896 amounted to 5,441,643 pesos; the external debt to 34,598,213 pesos, including 9,876,466 pesos due to Brazil, 12,393,656 pesos due to the Argentine Republic, an English debt of 4,172,500 pesos, and 8,151,591 pesos of temporary obligations. The English gold debt was contracted in 1886. In 1892 the Government ceased to pay the coupons. When Gen. Egusquiza became President in 1894 the bondholders' representatives made an arrangement for funding the arrears of interest into new bonds and setting aside the export duties on *yerba mate* for the payment of interest and a sinking fund of 1½ per cent. per annum to begin in 1900. The rate of interest was to be 1 per cent. for 1895, 1½ per cent. for the next five years, 2 per cent. for the next three years, 2½ per cent. then for three years, and thenceforward till extinction 3 per cent. per annum. The arrears amounted on Jan. 1, 1896, to £100,000. This arrangement was approved by the Legislature on Nov. 15, 1895.

Currency.—The National Bank, the Hypothecary Bank, and the Bank of Paraguay and the Plate River all suspended payments after the Argentine collapse of 1890. The Agricultural Bank, a state institution employing public funds for the encouragement of agriculture, was embarrassed. The Territorial Bank and the Mercantile Bank are the only ones in operation. The chief circulating medium is the paper currency. The value of the paper peso fell from 70 cents in 1890 to 15 cents in 1895.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports in 1895 were valued at 2,460,000 pesos in gold, and exports at 12,729,000 paper pesos (1 gold peso = 6 paper pesos). In 1895 there were entered at Asuncion from foreign ports 311 steamers and 63 sailng vessels, having an aggregate burden of 124,674 tons, and cleared 311 steamers and 15 sailing vessels, of 114,164 tons. The railroad mileage completed in 1895 was 156 miles. The post office forwarded 664,-028 letters, etc., in 1895. The number of telegraphic dispatches in 1894 was 13,207 in the internal and 26,316 in the international service. There were 360 miles of telegraph wire.

PENNSYLVANIA, a Middle State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution Dec. 12, 1787; area, 45,215 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 434,373 in 1790; 602,365 in 1800; 810,091 in 1810; 1,047,507 in 1820; 1,348,233 in 1830; 1,724,033 in 1840; 2,311,-786 in 1850; 2,906,215 in 1860; 3,521,951 in 1870; 4,282,891 in 1880; and 5,258,014 in 1890. Capital, Harrisburg.

Government.—The State officers for the year were: Governor, Daniel H. Hastings; Lieutenant Governor, Walter Lyon; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Frank Reeder; Secretary of Internal Affairs, James W. Latta; Treasurer, Samuel M. Jackson, succeeded in May by Benjamin J. Haywood; Auditor General, Amos H. Mylin; Attorney-General, Henry C. McCormick; Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart; Insurance Commissioner, James H. Lambert; Bank Commissioner, B. F. Gilkeson; Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas J. Edge; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nathan C. Schaeffer; Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, John C. Delaney; State Librarian, W. H. Egle; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Levi S. Wells; Forestry Commissioner, J. H. Rothrock; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, James P. Sterrett; Associate Justices, Henry Green, Henry W. Williams, James T. Mitchell, J. B. McCollum, John Dean, D. Newlin Fell; Justices of the Superior Court, E. N. Willard, Charles E. Rice, James A. Beaver, John J. Wickham, Howard J. Reeder, George B. Orlady, Peter P. Smith. All the abovenamed are Republicans, except Judges McCollum and Smith, who are Democrats.

Finances.—The cost of running the State government during the fiscal year ending with November was $11,004,517.07. The revenues for the same period were $12,265,756.09. The balance in the general fund at the close of the year was $4,251,-257. The expenses of the State government for the previous year aggregated $13,402,962.90, while the receipts were $11,746,411.10. The difference in the expenses of the two years is due largely to the cost of the Legislature.

Under different acts of Assembly certain moneys

are required to be paid into the State treasury and again returned. The total receipts, if taken as a basis for making appropriations, are therefore misleading. The largest of these sums is the return of three fourths of the State tax to the counties.

There have been no new sources of revenue. On the other hand, there were new charitable and other institutions to be provided for, as well as an increase to some of those already receiving aid.

A summary of the payments at the State treasury during the year shows that $194,860.59 went to the Department of Public Buildings and Grounds. The cost of the alterations to the Executive Mansion, the Lieutenant Governor's room, and the addition to the Capitol Park Conservatory is included in this account. The cost of public printing was $278,071.82, against $243,046.17 the previous year.

Education.—The appropriations to the public schools rose from $2,000,000 in 1890 to $5,000,000 in 1891 and $5,500,000 since 1893. At the end of the year $3,000,000 remained unpaid.

The superintendent has appointed a committee for every county in the State, except Philadelphia, to examine applicants for teachers' permanent certificates. These committees serve without compensation, and are appointed for three years, although they may be removed at the pleasure of the superintendent.

Several townships in the State have adopted a new plan—closing the small district schools, and establishing large ones in central localities which are graded like city schools. Pupils from a distance are taken to and from school in omnibuses or other conveyances at the expense of their district. It has worked to the satisfaction of the school patrons in most of the townships where it has been tried. The school authorities wish to have it adopted through the State.

The question of the jurisdiction of the State superintendent in the matter of investigating the eligibility of persons elected as county superintendents before issuing their commissions came up this year in connection with two who were elected in Dauphin County and at Shenandoah. Numerous protests were sent to him, especially in reference to the superintendent-elect in Dauphin County, who was alleged to be ineligible on several grounds. The superintendent applied to the Attorney-General, who decided that a fair interpretation of the law gives to the State superintendent power only to inquire into the competency of the elected county superintendent as to the various matters laid down in the act. He must follow the act of 1865, which gives him no authority to investigate the moral qualifications of the superintendent. "I am of the opinion, therefore," he said, "that the question of the lack of moral qualifications of this elected county superintendent, as set forth in the protest, is one that the directors of the county of Dauphin have passed upon, and they constitute the only tribunal to which it can be submitted." The Attorney-General also decided that evidence in regard to alleged bribery of the directors to secure the election was inadmissible. It was supposed that the commission of the county superintendent-elect after these decisions in his favor would be issued; but the State superintendent refused it on the ground that he had not had the required experience in teaching.

State Institutions.—The amounts paid for these in 1895 were: Hospitals and asylums for the insane, $600,729; penitentiaries, $21,531; reformatories, $240,261; soldiers' orphans' schools, $225,668; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, $100,860; charitable institutions, $1,010,253; miscellaneous institutions, $203,783. Increased accommodations are also called for in both the charitable and the correctional institutions. The Eastern Penitentiary has 600 more prisoners than can be kept in accordance with law, and the Western Penitentiary is in much the same condition.

Militia.—The amount paid for the National Guard in 1895 was $378,171. A board appointed to consider the advisability of increasing the force of the National Guard of the State, and to give special consideration to the application of the Gray Invincibles, of Philadelphia, to be increased to a battalion by the addition of three companies, reported in June, recommending that if any increase be made in the Guard it be in the cavalry and artillery arm of the service, and that no increase of infantry companies be authorized. The three companies proposed for the Gray Invincibles were colored troops. The Governor approved the report.

Railroads.—The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was celebrated in Philadelphia, April 13. The most important feature in connection with the celebration was the exercises at the Academy of Music in the afternoon, when the hall was filled with stockholders and other guests, and the president made an address giving the history of the company from its incorporation, in 1846, until the present time. Other addresses were made by Gov. Hastings, Mayor Warwick, Frederick Fraley, Vice-President Brooks, and Joseph H. Choate. A reception was held in the evening.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year ending June 30 shows: Gross earnings, $65,084,819; operating expenses, $45,064,873; income from operations, $20,019,945; dividend on stocks owned, $2,269,746; interest on bonds owned, $1,427,865; miscellaneous income, $845,002; total income from all other sources, $4,551,614; total net income, $8,170,221; total gross income, $24,571,560; surplus, June 30, $23,253,147. The company's passenger revenue amounted to $14,866,280; including mail and express revenue, $17,782,227; total freight revenue, $46,402,675. The report treats of 53 companies, the capital stock of which aggregates $200,088,000, while the funded debt is $166,650,213, making a total capitalization of $366,738,213, covering a mileage of 2,696 miles. The cost of construction, equipment, etc., to June 30 was $115,567,004, the cost per mile being $218,149. The balance sheet showed assets of $276,989,809, an increase of $4,686,725 over the previous year. Included in the liabilities is the profit-and-loss account of $23,253,147, an increase over last year of $49,915.

It was announced in March that the Lehigh Valley had restored the 10 per cent. of salaries taken off in 1893.

An old proceeding against the Lehigh Valley road was settled in May. A complaint was filed in 1888 with the Interstate Commission for alleged discrimination in freight rates. The proceedings resulted in a finding by the commission that the rates and charges established by the defendant and then in force over its lines for transportation of coal from the Lehigh anthracite coal region to Perth Amboy were unreasonable and unjust. An injunction to restrain the railroad from violating the commission's order and a decree compelling its enforcement were applied for. The decision in the circuit court in May was in favor of the company.

All the assets of the Philadelphia and Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which are in the hands of the receivers of the Reading Company, were sold at auction, Sept. 23, to C. H. Coster, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York.

Building and Loan Associations.—The Bank Commissioner, in a report on these associations,

says the financial condition of the domestic associations is sound, and as a rule they are well managed at comparatively small cost.

The total assets of the 1,131 associations chartered under the laws of the State are $99,519,917.50; receipts and disbursements, $44,505,361.93; borrowing members, 79,144; nonborrowing members, 174,716; number of shares in force at end of the year, 1,796,311; admission fees received during the year, $110,203.71; number of foreclosures during the year, 857.

The following shows the condition of foreign building and loan associations doing business in Pennsylvania: Number of shares in force in Pennsylvania, 262,185; loans on real estate, $3,367,555.25; loans on the stock of such associations, $67,348.69; value of real estate owned, $67,487.65.

Banks.—Eight new national banks were organized in the State during the year, with an aggregate capital of $520,000.

The First National Bank of Lebanon suffered a loss of about $185,000 by the dishonesty of the cashier. The defalcation was discovered in November, but had extended over a period of six years.

The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., at Holidaysburg, the oldest in central Pennsylvania, closed its doors Sept. 18.

Silk Manufacture.—The Bureau of Industrial Statistics rendered a report which shows that there are 65 silk manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania, with a total of 557,412 spindles and 305 hand looms. These establishments give employment to 13,815 persons, who were employed a total number of forty-eight weeks during the year. The aggregate amount of wages paid out in the manufacture of silk in the State in 1896 was $4,082,292.08, a *per capita* of $295.50. This is exclusive of salaries of clerks, salesmen, and officers or members of the firm. The gross value of the product for the year is placed at $24,184,583.84.

Coal.—The output of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania increased from 46,358,144 long tons in 1894 to 51,783,122 long tons in 1895. The value increased only about $3,500,000—from $78,488,063 to $82,019,272, showing that anthracite coal was cheaper in 1895 than in 1894. The product of bituminous coal increased from 39,912,463 to 50,617,446 short tons, valued at $35,902,678.

Land Warrants.—The Board of Property has decided that where a warrant for vacant land has been granted by the Commonwealth and a return of survey made in pursuance of such grant there can be no forfeiture of the rights of the warrantee, even though a patent has been granted, unless it shall appear that fraud has been committed to secure the warrant. The board also decides that where a warrant has been granted for vacant land, a return of survey made, and only a portion of the purchase money paid, there can be no forfeiture to the State by reason of failure of the warrantee to pay the remainder of the purchase money.

Historic Building.—On the anniversary of Washington's second inauguration, the apartments where it took place were opened by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, restored to what they were at that time. The room was originally the Senate chamber of the United States. The building, which the city has turned over to the society, is at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets and adjoins Independence Hall.

Statues Unveiled.—An immense crowd of veterans of the late war and others gathered on the battlefield of Gettysburg, June 5, to see the unveiling of the equestrian statues erected by the State of Pennsylvania in honor of Gens. George G. Meade and Winfield S. Hancock. The work was begun about two years ago, under the direction of a commission, of which Gen. J. F. Taylor was president, and has cost over $100,000. The Hancock statue stands on a hill nearly opposite the National Cemetery gateway. It is ten feet high, and stands on a pedestal of blocks of granite, the whole 17 feet long, 10 wide, and 12 feet high. The horse and rider face the southwest, and Gen. Hancock appears to be directing the movement of the troops in that line. The statue to Gen. Meade stands on an elevation west of his headquarters and near the "bloody angle." It is almost 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet high.

Delaware River.—A conference was held in July of representatives of the Government, the city of Philadelphia, and commercial bodies in reference to the expenditure of the municipal appropriation of $500,000 for the improvement of the Delaware river channel. The recently authorized city loan of $2,000,000 sets aside half a million for work on the river. It was practically decided to begin work on the channel as soon as possible, and the general opinion was that as soon as the extensive operations planned are completed Delaware river will be adequate for all the commercial necessities of the port.

Political.—The Republican State Convention met, April 23, in Harrisburg, with 289 delegates. Those from some of the counties had been instructed for McKinley, but the majority were for Quay. In the only case of contesting delegations the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the Quay delegates, and the report was adopted by a vote of 200 to 72. Auditor-General Mylin was made permanent chairman. The platform began as follows:

"For fidelity to the principles of Republicanism Pennsylvania holds the first rank among all the States. Year after year it has returned great majorities for the candidates of that party, with no selfish demands for recognition of any of its own citizens as a national candidate. The time has come when the State, which has so long and faithfully led the Republican column, may justly and properly submit its own preference for the Republican nomination for the presidency. In the presentation of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, the Republicans, not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the entire Union, will recognize one of their foremost leaders, wise in counsel and brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier, and statesman."

After declaring for protection and reciprocity, it said on the currency question:

"The Republican party has always maintained the national honor and credit. It enforced the resumption of specie payments. It kept faith as to every debt created for the preservation of the Union, and has paid the greater part of it in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the laws under which it had been contracted. It largely reduced the interest charges upon the balance of the debt by refunding at lower rates. It substituted for the fluctuating and inadequately secured notes of State banks a uniform national currency of stable value, and of equal purchasing and debt-paying power. Faithful to its record, believing that the people are entitled to the use of the best money, and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the Union, the Republican party favors international bimetallism, and until that can be established upon a secure basis opposes the coinage of silver, except upon Government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value."

It called for liberal pensions and restricted immigration, and on State issues said:

"We reaffirm the declarations contained in the State platform of 1895, looking to needed reform

in State and municipal government, and to the purification of elections and the exercise of the elective franchise. We earnestly recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature the several reform bills promulgated by the Republican State Committee."

An amendment instructing the delegates to support McKinley "in the event of the retirement of the Pennsylvania candidate for President indorsed this day, Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, after all honorable means have been exhausted to promote his nomination," was defeated by a vote of 178 to 65.

Senator Quay was re-elected State chairman.

The candidates chosen for Congressmen at Large were Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport.

The State Democratic Convention was held at Allentown, April 29. A large proportion of the county conventions had declared against the unit rule, but it was put into the platform and retained against considerable opposition. The platform says:

"We call the attention of the country to the fact that the present Congress, with its Republican majority of more than two thirds in the House of Representatives and its control of the organization of the Senate, has utterly failed to legislate for relieving the people from the distressing effects of the money panic brought on chiefly by the loss of confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain its credit under the terrible financial burdens imposed by vicious Republican laws, and has designedly neglected to fulfill its pledges to the people. We demand a repeal of all laws allowing the issue or reissue of greenbacks and Treasury notes of doubtful constitutionality, originally issued under the plea of military necessity and under a pledge of early withdrawal. We believe that the Federal Government should be entirely divorced from the business of banking, and that Congress should enact such legislation as will give to the country a banking currency ample in volume for the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold. We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. We are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver.

"We heartily indorse the administration of President Cleveland, and congratulate the country upon the firmness, wisdom, and ability shown by him in all matters affecting the interests of the country.

"The Democracy of Pennsylvania presents to the national convention, as its unanimous choice for the presidency, the name of Robert E. Pattison. Knowing him to be honest, able, unassuming, fearless, a consistent Democrat, and in harmony with the highest purposes of his party, we present him for this nomination to the Democracy of the nation."

Robert E. Wright succeeded himself as chairman of the State committee.

The nominees for Congressmen at Large were John M. Braden and Benjamin C. Potts.

After the Chicago convention, the party in the State was divided on the subject of abiding by the platform and the candidates. There was a demand for the reassembling of the State convention, in order that an electoral ticket in harmony with the action of the national convention might be chosen. The candidates for Congressmen at Large resigned, as did also a number of the electors and the chairman of the State committee. John M. Garman was chosen chairman by the State committee, Aug. 13, and it was agreed that the State convention held at Allentown should be reconvened in Harrisburg, Sept. 10. At that convention the Chicago platform and ticket were approved, and a combination was made with the People's party, giving them four places on the electoral ticket and one candidate for Congressman at Large—Jerome T. Ailman—already chosen by the People's party. D. C. DeWitt was the other candidate.

Before the vote was taken on the adoption of the platform, Delegate James presented a protest signed by a committee of the Gold Democrats, headed by State Chairman Wright. He was not allowed to read the protest, but he filed it with the secretary. It said, in part:

"We speak for those members of the Allentown convention, constituting a large proportion of that body, who refuse to surrender Democratic principles or to accept the substituted heresies of Populism. We deny the right of this convention to change a line of the body of the Democratic doctrine unanimously proclaimed at Allentown by the authorized convention of our party. We conceive the declarations of the Chicago convention to be unpatriotic, vicious, and undemocratic. On all the pressing questions of the hour they violate Democratic doctrine, falsify Democratic history, and trample on Democratic purposes and aims. If, disregarding our protests and the rights of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, this convention insists upon engrafting these undemocratic doctrines in your platform, we reluctantly, but unalterably, declare that we can not follow it in this dishonorable and disastrous venture."

The Gold-standard Democrats held a conference at Philadelphia, July 17, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Democrats of the State. The address said, in part:

"The Chicago convention having thus departed from the Democratic faith and promulgated new and strange doctrines, and having erected within the temple of Democracy a shrine for the worship of false gods, all Democrats are absolved from every obligation to respect or support its revolutionary methods; and as the doctrines announced are dishonest, destructive of national honor and private obligation, and tend to create sectional and class distinction, and engender divisions and hatred and strife among the people, we are bound as true citizens of the republic to repudiate it, and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall, who have both given their adhesion to its false doctrines."

A State convention was recommended, and one was afterward called and met at Philadelphia, Aug. 25, when delegates to the Indianapolis convention and presidential electors were chosen. After condemning the action of the Chicago convention and declaring allegiance to the Allentown platform, the resolutions said:

"When we observe that this betrayal of the Democratic party has been supplemented by an alliance largely brought about by the solicitation of the Chicago nominee for President and the party organization created by the convention with organizations openly avowing the purpose to destroy the Democratic party, to revolutionize the Government, to confiscate the property of its citizens and to arbitrarily divide it among the thrifty and unthrifty, and when we find a majority of our constituted State organizations deserting Democratic principles for the selfish purposes of success, we declare there is no alternative for the preservation of Democracy other than the nomination by the national Democratic party in convention assembled in Indianapolis of Democratic statesmen for President and Vice-President on a sound-money Democratic platform."

The candidates for Congressmen at Large were B. C. Potts and H. Walker, Jr.

At the convention of the People's party, held at

Pittsburg, Aug. 5, resolutions were adopted approving the Omaha and St. Louis platforms and the action of the St. Louis convention in nominating Bryan and Watson. The platform also denounced the Pennsylvania State Legislature for passing alleged bills against independent pipe lines and in the interest of traction-line monopolies. It condemned the issuing of interest-bearing bonds and the repeal of the Sherman law. It advocated fusion with silver Democrats, and closed with a resolution threatening repudiation of the State Democracy unless it got rid of its traitors. J. T. Ailman and J. P. Correll were nominated for Congressmen at Large. J. E. Leslie was unanimously elected State chairman.

The State Prohibition Convention met in Philadelphia, May 6, with 400 delegates present, of whom 60 were women. A. A. Barker and J. S. Kent were nominated for Congressmen at Large.

The platform favored equal suffrage; the election of the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people; the control and, if necessary, the ownership by the Government of railroads and telegraphs and telephone lines; opposed trusts and combinations of capital and the granting of public money for sectarian schools; favored arbitration as a remedy for the differences between capital and labor; said that the tariff on imports should be limited to the difference in the cost of labor in this and competing countries; demanded stricter immigration laws and that "the currency of the nation should be issued by the General Government without the intervention of individuals or corporations, and should consist of legal-tender Treasury notes."

Later, J. S. Kent's place on the ticket was taken by G. Alcora. Mr. Kent was nominated by the Free-silver Prohibitionists, who held a convention in Harrisburg, Aug. 5. I. G. Pollard was their other candidate for Congressman at Large. The platform reaffirmed the principles adopted by the national convention at Pittsburg in May. It favored amendments to the State laws "governing the distribution of real and personal property of persons dying intestate, so that the wife's interest in the estate of her deceased husband shall be the same as he would have in her estate were she deceased."

The vote of the State in November stood: McKinley, 728,300; Bryan and Sewall, 427,127; Bryan and Watson, 6,103; Palmer, 10,921; Levering, 19,374; Matchett, 1,683; Bentley, 870.

The Republicans elected their candidates for Members of Congress at Large, and those in all the districts except three.

In the Legislature there will be on joint ballot 215 Republicans and 39 Democrats.

PERSIA, an absolute monarchy in Asia. The throne is hereditary in the Shiite dynasty of the Kajars, a family of Turkish origin, descended from Agha Mohammed, who established himself on the throne in 1794 after a long civil war. The family now has several thousand members. The Emperor, whose title is Shah in Shah, or King of Kings, was at the beginning of 1896 Nasreddin Pasha, the fourth of the Kajar dynasty, who came to the throne in 1848 at the age of seventeen. The Shah has power to select his heir from among his sons irrespective of the Mohammedan law of succession. Muzaffereddin, who was named Valiahd or heir apparent by Nasreddin, was born March 25, 1853, of his Kajar wife. Nasreddin in 1893 revived the office of Sadrazam or Grand Vizier, appointing Mirza Ali Ashgar Khan, Amin-es-Sultan, who directed the departments of finance, the treasury, and customs. Previously the Shah had acted as his own Vizier, and had disposed of the public revenues at his pleasure. He had instituted a Cabinet divided into departments after the mo
pean governments, but exercised pers
vision and control over each of them.
in 1894 was 68,420,000 krans, equal to
There is a foreign debt of £500,000, ra
land in 1892 and guaranteed by the

THE LATE SHAH.

ceipts of the province of Fars and the
Persian Gulf, bearing 6 per cent. intere
able in forty years. Military service h
gatory since 1875, but the irregular ca
commanded by the chiefs of tribes a
forces of any value, except the Shah's b
picked men, trained and commanded
officers. There are 60,000 Werndl rif
senals and 74 Uchatius cannon.

Area and Population.—The cou
mated to have an area of 628,000 s
much of it desert. The population is
9,000,000, including 1,909,700 nomads
the capital, has about 210,000 inhabita
briz 180,000. About 8,000,000 of the
Shiite Mohammedans, 800,000 are Su
there are 45,000 Armenian Christians, 2
rians, 25,000 Jews, and 9,000 Guebres or
the nomads 720,000 are Turks, 675,000
Leks, 260,000 Arabs, 234,000 Lurs, and 2
and Beluchis.

Commerce and Production.—Pers
wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums.
exports are dates, opium, raw cotton,
carpets, sheepskins, pearls, turquoises
reals, rice, and tobacco. The foreign tr
merly controlled largely by the mercha
bay and London. Since the establishme
communication between northern Pers
cow and the development of Russian
ing industries the trade has been diverte
measure to Russia. The Russian
grants a bounty on exports of cotton g
sia when Khorassan raw cotton is pur
the proceeds. The total value of Per
commerce for 1895 was estimated at
krans, the present gold value of the kr
der 10 cents. The chief imports are c
paper, iron and copper wares, sugar, ke
dles, and China tea. The green teas of
longer imported. The estimated values
cipal exports in 1894 were: Opium
pearls and pearl shells, £219,000;
woolen fabrics, £148,000; fruits and
000; cotton fabrics, £68,000; cereals a
£64,000; wool, £63,000; skins, £39,00
£36,000; dates, £34,000; arms, £30
£25,000; cotton, £21,000; drugs, £20,00

STANFORD LIBRARIES

The New Shah.—On May 1 the Shah was shot dead when entering a shrine near Teheran by an assassin disguised as a woman. The murderer was a *mollah* named Mohammed Reza, an adherent of Jemaleddin, whose seditious teachings caused him to be banished from Persia in 1891, both members of the Babi sect of religious and political reformers. Nasreddin had seriously impaired his authority and alienated his subjects by his sale in 1891 of the tobacco monopoly to English speculators. Although this concession was revoked, the revolutionary spirit was not allayed, and popular discontent has been aggravated by dearth of provisions in different provinces. Recently the excessive issue of copper coins operated to make food dear. The Sadrazam obtained advances of money from the banks to pay the troops and thus insure their loyalty. Russia posted corps of observation on the frontiers and offered military assistance in case of disorder. There were disturbances in some of the cities that were quickly suppressed. The most serious trouble was created by the turbulent nomadic tribes of the south, with its center in Shiraz, where Zil-es-Sultan, who loyally recognized his younger brother as the legitimate Shah, restored order in a few days. Muzaffereddin was proclaimed Shah in Shah at once, and was recognized by Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey. Amin-es-Sultan was confirmed as Sadrazam, with full power over the civil and military authorities. The new Shah was enthroned at Teheran on June 8. He announced that henceforth public posts, dignities, and military titles, as well as decorations, would be granted solely on the merits of the candidates, that no money consideration would be allowed to have any weight, and that he himself would accept no pecuniary presents. One of his first acts was to lighten the taxation on food, which had caused the only disturbances that occurred in connection with his accession. The Shah Nasreddin's murderer was hanged on Aug. 12. The new Shah proclaimed as Valiahd his eldest son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, born in 1875, his mother being a

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Kajar princess. The heir apparent, who bears the title Itezad-es-Sultaneh, was according to precedent appointed Governor of Azerbaijan. On Nov. 24, the Sadrazam retired, and the new Shah announced that he would govern without a Grand Vizier and himself preside over a Cabinet of 12 ministers. Prince Hussein Mirza Farman Farma was appointed Minister of War; Ali Ghuli Khan, Mukhber ed Dowleh, Minister of the Interior; Abbas Mirza Mulkara, the Shah's uncle, Minister of Justice and of Commerce; Mushir ed Dowleh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Abdul Wahab Khan, Nizam ul Mulk, Minister of Finance.

PERU, a republic in South America. The legislative power is vested in a Congress constituted like that of the United States. The provinces are entitled to elect 1 member to the House of Representatives for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000. A department elects 2 Senators if it consists of 2 provinces and 1 Senator for every additional 2 provinces. Members of both houses are elected indirectly for six years and renewable by a third every two years. Every male Peruvian who is married, or is master of a trade, or owns real property, or pays taxes, or can read and write, has a vote. The Senate has 48 and the House 108 members. The President, who must be a Peruvian by birth, resident in the country for ten years before his election, is elected for four years by popular suffrage. The President for the term ending Sept. 10, 1899, is Nicolas de Pierola. The Vice-Presidents are Señor Billinghurst and A. Seminario y Vascones. The Council of Ministers in the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following members: President and Minister of the Interior, Antonio Bentin; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Porras: Minister of Finance and Commerce, F. Bresani; Minister of Justice and Worship, A. Albaracin; Minister of War and Marine, Col. Ybarra.

Area and Population.—The area of Peru is 463,747 square miles, and the population was 2,629,663 at the last enumeration, made in 1876. The aboriginal Indians make 57 per cent. of the total, cholos and zambos 23 per cent., and descendants of Spaniards, together with 18,082 Europeans and 50,032 Chinamen and other Asiatics, 20 per cent. Lima, the capital, had 103,956 inhabitants in 1896.

Finances.—The budget for the period from March 1 to the end of 1896 makes the revenue 8,405,921 sols, of which 5,220,933 sols are customs duties, 1,611,425 sols taxes, 500,000 sols proceeds of the salt monopoly, and the rest departmental taxes, post-office receipts, etc. The expenditure is reckoned at 9,293,433 sols. A 6-per-cent. loan of £11,141,580 raised in England in 1870, and a 5-per-cent. loan of £20,437,500 contracted in 1872, make up the foreign debt of £31,579,080. They were secured on the guano deposits, now in the possession of Chili, and on the general resources of the Government. The arrears of interest accumulated since 1876 amounted to £22,998,651 in the beginning of 1890, when by the Grace-Donoughmore agreement the bondholders released the Government in consideration of a cession of the railroads, mines, guano deposits, and lands of the state for the period of sixty-six years. The bonds were exchanged for new certificates of the Peruvian Corporation, limited, with headquarters in London. This company being unable to pay the coupon due on April 1, 1896, the debenture holders met and agreed to accept 2 per cent. per annum for that coupon, 3 per cent. for succeeding ones up to 1901, and then 4 per cent., on the understanding that the company shall pay no dividend in any year without making up the interest on the debentures to 5 per cent., and not more than ¼ of one per cent. on the preference stock only, unless 6 per cent. is paid on the coupons.

The internal debt, on which the interest was reduced to 1 per cent., amounts to 26,606,450 sols. The bonds were quoted in 1896 at 7·8 per cent. of

the par value. The old paper money is no longer legal tender, but is exchangeable for internal bonds at the rate of 1 sol for 15 sols of notes and 8 sols for 1 inca. The paper money, when its forced circulation was repealed in 1888, was declared receivable for 5 per cent. of the customs duties at the rate of 35 paper sols for 1 of silver.

Commerce and Communications.—The total value of the imports in 1893 was 10,877,000 sols, and of the exports 17,138,000 sols (1 sol = 53·1 cents). The principal exports are sugar, silver bars and ore, cotton, and wool. In 1895 there arrived at the port of Callao 491 vessels, of 553,403 tons, and departed 481, of 548,797 tons. The state railroads have a total length of 800 miles, and there are 120 miles of private railroads.

The post office handled 4,218,450 letters, etc., during 1894 in the internal and 1,567,083 in the international service; receipts were 973,068 and expenses 1,033,657 francs. The telegraphs have 1,473 miles of lines and 1,675 miles of wire.

Attempted Revolution.—After collecting arms and ammunition from the beginning of the year, obtained from European traders on the Amazon, Col. Teodoro Seminario, one of the leaders in the revolution that upset the dictator Caceres and placed Pierola in power, issued on May 5 a proclamation declaring the independence of the department of Loreto, near the boundary of Ecuador. He organized a provisional government at Iquitos, raised a military force of 7,000 men, and erected fortifications at Iquitos. His avowed purpose was to establish a new system of federation in Peru. If that failed, the new state might unite with Brazil. The rebels advanced upon Moyabamba, the capital of the department, and captured it on June 2 after a fight with the Government troops. The authorities in Lima did not regard the movement as formidable, except as a symptom of the general dissatisfaction and disorganization of the country; but the seat of the revolt was most difficult of access. The troops of Col. Seminario, a great part of them raised by impressment, were armed with old-fashioned weapons. He fitted out a small steamer for service on the Amazon, where the sympathy of the people was with the revolutionists. The rebels were thus able to obtain a supply of Mauser rifles and some machine guns before the Brazilian Government interfered to stop the passage of arms up the Amazon river. President Pierola, obtaining a credit of 200,000 sols, sent two overland expeditions to the revolted province. They had to make a march of nearly 1,000 miles over difficult mountain routes and to carry with them Gatlings and parts of steamboats, to be put together on the streams beyond the mountains. The Brazilian Government gave loyal support to the Peruvian authorities by ordering all officials on the upper Amazon to suspend commercial and other relations with the revolutionists, and by granting permission to the Peruvian troops to traverse Brazilian territory, without which they would scarcely be able to reach their objective point. The Minister of War, Col. Ybarra, set out on the transport "Constitucion" with 500 men and superior munitions of war to sail round by the Straits of Magellan and ascend the Amazon to the seat of the rebellion, which Peru was authorized to do by a treaty with Brazil. Before any of the Peruvian forces arrived Seminario sent Burgo Cisneros, one of his ministers, to Lima to make terms with President Pierola. The revolutionary leader sent a message to the President saying that he did not want bloodshed, though he was prepared to resist attacks: he wanted reforms in Loreto, and appealed to the patriotism of the President to grant them, but would refrain from waging a fratricidal war. President Pierola sent a reply on July 7, informing Seminario that he must hand over the government of Loreto to the Peruvian consul at Pará, who was dispatched at once to take over provisionally the administration of the department until the arrival of the Minister of War. Pierola promised to ask Congress to grant amnesty if Seminario obeyed his orders immediately. Seminario, announcing that he abandoned his idea of federation and desisted from the purpose of resistance because he found that the Peruvian people were not with him, fled into Brazil, leaving an empty treasury for the Government commissary. Brazil had sent a force to the frontier to disarm any revolutionists who entered Brazilian territory. Consul Lopez arrived in Iquitos and assumed control before the end of July.

Political and Financial Affairs.—To meet the expenses of the expeditions for the suppression of the revolt in Loreto the Peruvian Government farmed out to a joint-stock company for one year the taxes on tobacco, opium, spirits, and stamps, the company agreeing to pay the Government 135,000 sols a month and half the receipts above that sum. A more formidable and general conspiracy for the overthrow of Pierola was going on at the time of the separatist movement in the northern province. The impotence of the Pierola administration, financial difficulties and political anarchy, the inability of the Government to control corrupt officials and an unruly soldiery, and its helplessness in relation to foreign creditors and *concessionnaires* and to the Chilian Government, which still retained possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, and would offer no satisfactory proposal for determining their future ownership, which should have been done by a *plébiscite* in 1894, according to the treaty —all these conditions were favorable to an attempt of Caceres, who was in exile in Buenos Ayres, to start a revolution with the aid of his powerful friends and the wealth that he acquired while President. The Government was aware that a conspiracy was on foot for a long time before the police on July 11 arrested Dr. la Mar and captured documents implicating well known citizens, army officials, and ex-officials. Shortly afterward an Indian uprising was threatened in Chanchamayo and Perene, but order was quickly restored by the troops.

Congress was opened on July 28. President Pierola declared that Peru would exact from Chili the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty of Ancon, concluded in 1883, respecting Tacna and Arica. Congress passed a vote of censure upon the Cabinet, which therefore resigned. A new ministry was formed on Aug. 8, as follows: Premier and Minister of Justice, Manuel Olacchia: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique Riva Aguero; Minister of Finance, Ignacio Rey; Minister of War, Juan Ybarra; Minister of the Interior, José Maria la Puente; Minister of Industry, Manuel J. Cuadros. The budget, as revised by the new Minister of Finance, showed a deficit of 719,264 sols. He promised a plan to cover it that involved neither a loan nor an increase of taxation. A law was passed holding every minister directly and personally responsible for all expenditures that he orders, and directing that a strict account be kept of all money received and paid out in each department. To work the valuable petroleum deposits that have been discovered near Zorritos important concessions have been granted to a French company. Gold discoveries were made in the region where Seminario's revolutionary uprising took place. Still more promising mines were opened in Sandia and Carabaya, in the extreme southeastern part of the republic. Several railroad concessions have been granted, including one for opening up and colonizing the country between Iquitos and Chanchamayo, at the head waters of the Amazon.

American missionaries have raised a complaint that the authorities of Peru refused to register and legalize marriages between Protestants in Peru, as also those of Ecuador and Bolivia. A bill was promised that will legalize such marriages. In September a mob threatened the American missions in Cuzco, and soldiers were ordered out to protect them.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, a colony of Spain in the East Indies. The Philippine Islands are over 400 in number, all of small extent except Luzon, 40,024 square miles, and Mindanao. Manila, the capital city, has 154,062 inhabitants. There is a considerable Spanish population and a large population of Chinese. The native inhabitants are of the Malay race, with some tribes of Negritos. One seventh of the population consists of unconquered tribes. The revenue was estimated for 1895 at £2,715,980, and expenditures at £2,656,026. There is a duty on tobacco exported, and heavy import duties are levied on all imports, as high as 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on petroleum and cotton cloth. The value of the imports in 1894 was $28,529,777, and of exports $33,149,984. The values exported of the principal commercial products were: Manila hemp, $14,517,000; sugar, $10,975,000; tobacco, $3,159,000; cocoanuts, $2,349,000; coffee, $356,000; coal, $350,000. There were 97,787 tons of Manila hemp, 261,686 tons of sugar, 307 tons of coffee, and 11,525 tons of copra produced in 1893. In that year 230,616 quintals of leaf tobacco and 138,438,000 cigars were exported.

The Philippines have been subject to Spain since 1660, but Spanish rule was not generally acknowledged till 1829, and to this day the Negrito tribes in Mindanao and in the wooded and mountainous parts of the other islands have no communications with the Spaniards. There are many wealthy Chinese who monopolize the trade of the islands, buying from the planters and sugar-makers to sell to Europeans and Americans. Chinese merchants were established there many centuries before the islands were discovered by Magellan, and they carried on as flourishing a trade as has ever existed under Spanish rule. The planters are mostly mestizos, some of whom are very wealthy. The half-castes furnish also the educated and professional class, and the minor offices are filled by them. The superior officials are Spaniards, whose eagerness to amass wealth and return to Spain is the cause of much corruption and oppression. The actual rulers in the interior are the Spanish monks, who have often stood between the people and extortionate officials, but have often proved harsh and exacting masters and avaricious for the sake of the Church. The Spaniards are mostly found in the citadel called Old Manila, whose 12,000 inhabitants are either Spaniards or persons in the employ of the Spanish Government. In the other towns a Spanish governor and his staff, with a garrison of a few hundred native soldiers under Spanish officers, have been sufficient to keep the people in subjection. The soldiers of the Philippines are mestizos. The military forces have consisted of about 3,000 Spanish and 18,000 native troops. The captain general in the beginning of 1896 was Marshal R. Blanco y Arenas, Marquis of Peña-Plata. The natives rose in 1872 against the Spaniards, but the rebellion was not widespread and was soon put down. Since then the taxes have become more oppressive. Recently the tariff duties, framed to give a monopoly of the market for manufactured products to Spanish producers, have been increased to a point that smothers commerce, arousing the resentment of the English, Dutch, and American merchants, as well as the Chinese. These latter, more closely bound to the native population than the others, have often had to suffer from the extortionate practices of the officials. Some of the specific grievances of the natives are the *corvée*, requiring forty days of forced labor for the public from each man every year; the income tax, assessed arbitrarily and often collected from persons who have no incomes; the poll tax, recently increased from $3.75 to $6; the carriage tax of $3 for each wheel; the excessive license fees, often $500 a year for a small retail shop;

THE HARBOR OF MANILA, PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

and especially the penalty of confiscation that the authorities enforce frequently and arbitrarily, suddenly stripping of all their possessions active and prosperous men who have fallen under their ban or perhaps excited their cupidity. The Cuban insurrection seemed to offer to the natives an opportunity to throw off the Spanish yoke. The spirit of rebellion was everywhere rife, and the friends of revolution were sure of the sympathy or support of the whole Malay and mestizo population, of the native army, and of the Chinese and Japanese and most of the European mercantile community.

A secret revolutionary society was formed, denoted by the Spanish officials as Free Masons. The object was to drive the Spaniards from the country and set up a republic. The movement was directed from Hong-Kong, where the headquarters of the society were established. There were other leaders in Japan and in Spain, and a connection was formed with some of the Cuban revolutionists. One of the features of the conspiracy was the signing of blood brotherhood between the members, done by making an incision in the left arm or left knee with a penknife and signing a compact with the mingled blood. The plot was as secret, deep-laid, widely ramified, and bloody as any of the characteristic Malay conspiracies. The plan was to fall suddenly upon the Spanish posts and convents and massacre all the officials and priests, and then invest the fortress at Manila and reduce it before the Spanish Government could send relief. The secret was revealed by the wife of Pedro Roxas, the most liberal financial supporter and the most ambitious leader of the revolution, who aspired to be president or emperor of the new nation. The woman disclosed the plot to a priest in the confessional, and he communicated it to the Governor, Marshal Blanco, who sent a request to Madrid for re-enforcements, ostensibly to cope with the Malays of Mindanao, who had been in rebellion for months and held the whole country outside of the Spanish lines. The authorities proceeded to make wholesale arrests among the ablest, richest, and best educated people of the islands. Pedro Roxas and his cousin, F. L. Roxas, two of the wealthiest planters of the Philippines, were arrested and their property was confiscated. Among the 300 persons arrested was an American, Thomas T. Collins, who had an old claim against the Spanish Government for arbitrarily destroying his business and confiscating his assets in 1874. In Spain members of the Philippine Club, of Madrid, and other persons connected with the islands were placed under arrest. The Government dispatched at once 2,000 re-enforcements. The existence of a vast organization of secret revolutionary societies to secure liberty for the Philippines, having newspaper organs in Hong-Kong and Yokohama, branches in Manila, Iloilo, and Cebir, and agents in Madrid, New York, and San Francisco, was asserted in a newspaper of Saragossa just before the outbreak. The plan of the Manila conspirators was to murder Capt.-Gen. Blanco on Sept. 15, and to massacre the officials and seize the town, and, if possible, the citadel on the occasion of his funeral.

The arrest of the leaders precipitated the insurrection, which broke out on Aug. 20 in the suburbs of Manila, Callocan, Santa Mesa, Pandacan, and Maytubig. The insurgents planned to seize the electric-light works, and to massacre the Spaniards after throwing the city into darkness. The Spanish Governor enrolled volunteers, and English and other foreigners formed a corps to assist the troops in defending the city. The Government forces were stronger and better armed, and after three days of fighting, in which many fell on both sides, the rebels retired into the provinces. Fresh arrests were made every day among the citizens of Manila, and under martial law prisoners were brought out and shot in sight of the people on the public plaza. The prisons of Manila were crowded, and between 300 and 400 prisoners were deported to the Caroline Islands. About 4,000 poorly armed rebels were driven into the mountains, where fresh recruits joined their ranks daily. They took possession of Cavite, the Spanish naval station, 8 miles from Manila, where they obtained a supply of Mauser rifles, and of Matabon on the other side, and held all the provinces beyond. The immediate vicinity of Manila was held by the Spaniards, who concentrated all their forces there that were not shut up by the rebels in the citadels of the provinces. In their attacks on the suburbs of Manila, the last one of which was made on Aug. 30 by 2,000 men, who were repelled with a loss of 60 killed, the rebels discriminated between foreigners, whom they had no desire to injure, and the Spaniards, whom they treated everywhere with indescribable cruelty. The Spaniards, who were instructed from home to show no mercy, committed atrocities as horrible and malignant as the ingenious cruelties of the Malays. They confined 169 prisoners in a dungeon under the bastions of the fort of San Sebastion, where the rising of the tide stopped the small ventilating aperture, with the result that 54 were smothered to death during the night and 16 succumbed later. Other prisoners were packed so closely on steamers that many perished of suffocation. The tortures of the Spanish Inquisition, such as the thumbscrew, the dripping of water drop by drop on the head, driving nails through the fingers, etc., were practiced on prisoners to extort confessions. On both sides such Oriental horrors as mutilation and disembowelling alive were common. The Spanish troops cut down a native band that had surrendered, in retaliation for which a Spanish lieutenant was seized by a mob of Indians and, his native bodyguard deserting, was pinned to a tree and tortured to death and his wife and daughter were maltreated. The Spaniards disabled their native foes by shooting them in the legs in order to subject them later to torture. The most shocking barbarities were committed on the friars who fell into the hands of the revolutionists, who dismembered some, a limb each day, and hung others to trees, saturated their clothing, and set them on fire. Such was the fate of nearly 100 Dominican monks and others. After a while the Spaniards took no prisoners in their skirmishes with the rebel forces, killing all who surrendered. The arrests were continued in the capital, and every other day prisoners were shot in public in order to spread terror among the native population. On one morning 30 were shot. The Chinese merchants departed for Singapore and Hong-Kong as fast as the steamers could carry them. On Sept. 11 were shot 13 native Government officials, rich proprietors, professional men, and merchants.

Although the regular garrison was strengthened by 1,700 Spanish volunteers, Gen. Blanco would not venture to attack the rebels who concentrated in Cavite, for fear that the native troops would revolt in a body. These troops were not taken into action, because they were reluctant to fire upon their own people, and escaped when they got a chance to join the insurrection. Weapons were supplied to the rebels by merchants of Hong-Kong, Amoy, and Singapore after the insurrection started, until they had about 8,000 Mauser rifles, besides old ones and the long knives called *bolos* in abundance. There were 25,000 or more insurgents under arms in the provinces of Cavite, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, Batangas, and Manila. The Spanish gunboats bombarded Imus and other places where movements of the rebel forces could be de-

tected. After the beginning of September the troops began to make reconnoissances in Cavite. When re-enforcements came from Mindanao the garrison at San Indro, in Nueva Ecija, was relieved. The rebels led by Santallano captured the town of San Isidor and made the governor a prisoner. An attempt to capture a Spanish gunboat in the harbor of Cavite was frustrated by the firing of artillery, which killed some of the attacking party and sank shipping. On Sept. 21 Gen. Blanco issued a decree directing that all the property of persons implicated in the rebellion be forfeited for the benefit of the Government. The Madrid Government made preparations to send 8,000 additional troops to the Philippine Islands. In October, after the arrival of re-enforcements from Spain, Gen. Blanco set out with 3,000 European troops and several thousand natives to clear the inland districts of rebels, preparatory to attacking the focus of the rebellion in Cavite, where the insurgents numbered 12,000. The rebels seized Talisay, defeating a body of troops sent to its relief, and compelled Gen. Blanco to alter his route to meet their advance. Numerous engagements were fought in the province of Nueva Ecija, where about 1,000 rebels were killed. Gen. Echaluce and other commanders made prisoners of all persons suspected of sympathizing with the rebellion, but the prisoners were all killed instead of being sent to Manila. A large force of Spanish troops made an attack on Novaleta on Nov. 8, but could not carry the fortifications, although they killed 400 rebels. They repeated the assault on Nov. 11, and were repelled with a loss of 200 men. At Santa Cruz de Laguna, Gen. Aguirre defeated a force of 4,000 rebels, killing a large number, including Francisco Abad, the commander. The town of San Juan was captured from the rebels at the point of the bayonet. Another victory was won at Angrat. These slight successes did not prevent the rebellion from spreading and the rebel army in Cavite from growing until it numbered 50,000, though the revolutionists had no strategic leaders capable of organizing and uniting this force for effective action and were weakened by internal rivalries and dissensions. On Dec. 9 the 150 prisoners confined in Cavite castle made their escape. Gen. Blanco failed in his advance upon the rebel positions in Cavite province. One column, 3,000 strong, was checked and had to retire with a loss of 194. Another column carried one of the enemy's intrenchments, and on the next day it was driven out with a loss of 400 men. As the insurgents occupied impregnable positions with an army of 10,000 men, the operations were suspended. The Spanish troops were withdrawn from this ineffectual campaign in December, as the country was full of sedition and the situation too precarious to have them away from the central stronghold. In Mindanao some of the Spanish troops revolted. A European committee of protection was formed at Manila. The native priests began to preach war against Spain. The Madrid Government recalled Gen. Blanco and sent out Gen. Polivieja to take command, and he arrived in the middle of December. He formed a plan to hem in the insurgents in Buluyan, Batangas, and Laguna, and finally to surround and destroy the main body in Cavite. Reenforcements numbering 15,000 men were sent out from Spain. The Cavite insurgents had then completed formidable intrenchments at Alfonso Doce, Amadeo, and Narigondon. The new Spanish commander initiated vigorous measures for dealing with suspects, ordering that only prominent leaders should be brought to Manila for trial, while all others should be tried by court-martial and summarily executed where they were captured. He sent out columns that carried on a vigorous campaign. The brigade of Gen. Rios attacked Balinag, on the borders of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija, which was held by a strong rebel force, which was driven out with a loss of 350 killed. Later he attacked the fortified position of Santa Maria, in Bulacan, and after cannonading it drove out the defenders at the point of the bayonet, killing 1,200 rebels, but losing very heavily himself. Among the rebels were a great number of deserters from the army. Another

AN IFUGAO INDIAN, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

victory was won by hard fighting at the heights of Cacaron, where a rebel cartridge factory was found and a large quantity of munitions was taken. After losing 600 men in the bombardment and assault, the rebels formed an ambuscade in the bush for the pursuing Spaniards, whose commander suspected such a design and set the woods on fire before attacking, causing 200 deaths from fire. The fleeing insurgents were outflanked by another column and were utterly routed, losing 500 more. These victories severed communications between the rebels in Nueva Ecija and Bulacan and those of Cavite and prevented rebels of Manila from joining the armed forced in Bulacan. Aguinaldo, who intended to form a junction with the army raised in Bulucan, was compelled to retire from Pasig into Cavite, and was afterward superseded as commander-in-chief of the rebels by Andres Bonifacio. Many rebels of Bulacan embraced the offer of amnesty.

Dr. José Rizal, who escaped at the beginning of the rebellion on a Spanish steamer, on board of which he was arrested at Barcelona on Oct. 4, was brought to Manila for trial, sentenced to death, and shot on Dec. 29. He was the author of the constitution of the Philippine League. Pedro Roxas was also shot, not publicly in Manila, but at Agana, the capital of the Mariana Islands, where 83 exiled political prisoners were killed by their guards, who reported that they had attempted to escape. At the end of the year 80 prominent suspects of Luzon, including several priests, were sentenced to death. At the same time Gen. Polivieja issued a proclamation offering amnesty to all who surrendered within eleven days.

PHYSICS, PROGRESS OF, IN 1896. Constitution of Matter, etc. *Matter and Energy.*—Ostwald, in an address on "Scientific Materialism," delivered at Lübeck in September, 1895, and published in the "Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie (XVIII, p. 305), states his belief that the explanation of natural phenomena by describing the motion of atoms must be given up and a better one substituted. He would represent all phenomena by conceptions of energy alone, matter being, according to his view, nothing but a group of different energies arranged in space. He regards the identification of different energies with the mechanical form as a step in the wrong direction, and would make no hypothesis regarding their connection except that which is specified in the law of conservation.

Absorptive Force.—Müller-Erzbach (Wiedemann's "Annalen," August) says that he has proved that absorptive force—for instance, that which is exerted by a solid on a vapor—may act across a thin layer of a perfectly neutral substance, such as water. It therefore differs from other forms of molecular attraction in being able to act at an appreciable distance (not exceeding 0·0025 millimetre) across intervening bodies.

Metallic Structure.—Charpy (Paris Academy of Sciences, July 27) has tested the suggestion of Hartmann that metals, in spite of their heterogeneous structure, behave under stress as homogeneous bodies, and finds that, on the contrary, displacements vary from point to point according to the microscopic structure.

Mechanics. *Pendulums.*—Lippmann (Paris Academy of Sciences, Jan. 20) has studied the conditions necessary for keeping up the motion of a pendulum without interfering with its time of oscillation. That a given instantaneous impulse, as in a clock, should not disturb the period, it is necessary and sufficient that it should occur exactly at the instant when the pendulum passes through its equilibrium position. Lippmann has succeeded in devising an electrical arrangement that fulfills this condition. Horace Darwin exhibited recently to the London Royal Society ("Nature," May 14) a biflar pendulum made after a design suggested originally by Lord Kelvin for observing slow tilts and pulsations of the earth's crust. It will show a tilt of less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second—an angle less than that subtended by an inch at a distance of 1,000 miles. Tisserand (Paris Academy of Sciences, March 6) reports that the variations in the rate of oscillation of the underground pendulum at the Paris Observatory follow the variations in atmospheric pressure, although an attempt is made to keep the pressure constant around it.

Torsion.—Peddie (Edinburgh Royal Society, March 2) finds that for every wire there is a critical angle such that when the range of oscillation is equal to it the loss of energy per oscillation is totally independent of the magnitude of the initial range and of fatigue. When the range is greater than this angle, the loss of energy is increased by fatigue; when less, it is decreased.

Pressure on a Spherical Shell.—Chree (Cambridge [England] Philosophical Society, Jan. 27) has proved mathematically that in the case of a thin spherical shell that is exposed to uniform but different normal pressures over its two surfaces, the effect of external pressure is to increase any original departure from sphericity, while that of internal pressure is to decrease it.

Motion of Projectiles.—Tait (Edinburgh Royal Society, Jan. 6) has further investigated the path of a rotating spherical projectile, and has deduced mathematically some remarkable paths, some of which are even concave upward. He has succeeded in reproducing some of these experimentally, using a teetotum.

Liquids. *Solution.*—Donnau ("Nature," May 21) suggests that the dependence of the color of a solution on the nature of the solvent may be due to the fact that absorption of light is a case of electrical resonance, and he deduces mathematically a formula for expressing the fact that, as the index of refraction of the solvent increases, the principal absorption band travels toward the red—a result identical with the law that was deduced experimentally by Kundt. Nicoll (Edinburgh Royal Society, Feb. 3) has determined the molecular volume of iodine in different solutions, and finds that it is constant at about 85°, whether the molecule is of the form I_2 or I_4. He concludes that the molecules in the gaseous form and in dilute solution are truly comparable. Loomis ("Physical Review," January-February) has studied, by improved methods, the lowering of the freezing point of a liquid by the presence of a dissolved salt, and finds in general that his results agree with the theory of electrolytic dissociation. Guntz (Paris Academy of Sciences) accounts for the energetic properties of the residues of metals extracted from their amalgams at a low temperature by supposing that the residue actually consists, for the most part, of the element in the atomic state. This hypothesis is supported by thermo-chemical data.

Density.—Macé de Lépinay (Paris Academy of Sciences, March 9), after weighing a quartz cube in water, finds, as the final result, that the mass of a cubic decimetre of pure water at 4° C. is 0·999954, with a possible error of 6 units in the last figure.

Viscosity.—Thorpe and Rodger (London Royal Society, June 11) have established a relationship between the viscosity of liquids and their chemical constitution. One of the most striking points of connection is the influence exerted by oxygen according to the mode of its association with other atoms in the molecule, hydroxyl-oxygen differing markedly in this respect from carbonyl-oxygen and ether-oxygen from either. In homologous series

the viscosity is found to increase with the molecular weight, and the more symmetrical the molecule of an isomeric compound, the lower the viscosity.

Diffusion of Metals.—Roberts-Austen, in his Bakerian Lecture before the London Royal Society ("Science," June 5), describes his experiments on the diffusion of one metal in another. For molten metals the "diffusivity" measured in square centimetres a day is as follows:

Gold in lead	3·19	at 500°.
" " bismuth	4·52	" "
" " tin	4·65	" "
Silver in tin	4·14	" "
Lead in tin	3·18	" "
Rhodium in lead	3·04	" "
Platinum in lead	1·69	" 490°
Gold in lead	3·03	" "
Gold in mercury	0·72	" 11°

For solid metals the results are as follow:

Diffusivity of gold in fluid lead at	550°	3·19
" solid "	251°	0·03
" " "	200°	0·007
" " "	165°	0·004
" " "	100°	0·00002

Fluid Friction.—Umani ("Nuovo Cimento") concludes from experiments on mercury and nickel that finite slipping takes place, in this case at least, at the surface of a solid in contact with a liquid—a vexed question in the theory of fluid friction.

Capillarity.—Linebarger ("American Journal of Science," August) has devised an apparatus for the rapid determination of the surface tensions of liquids, based on Jäger's method of immersing two capillary tubes of different bore and measuring the difference of the depths to which they are plunged when the forcing out of air bubbles at the bottom requires the same pressure in both.

Condensation.—Palmer ("American Journal of Science," October) finds that in a vertical steam jet the surface that separates the invisible from the visible part is sharply marked and oscillates up and down. The demarcation seems to be due to the fact that the instantaneous heat of condensation can superheat the supersaturated steam as it arrives at the surface. The velocity of condensation increases with the pressure, and the amplitude of the oscillations decreases with it.

Critical State.—Barus ("American Journal of Science," July) regards his experiments as proving that there is no "real continuity between CO_2 gas and CO_2 liquid at the critical temperature. There is continuity between the liquid and a gas which preserves the same molecule, the same molecular structure as the liquid from which it issues. Doubtless at still higher temperature the gas with the liquid molecule will break up into the true gas with the gaseous molecule."

Impact with a Liquid Surface.—Worthington and Cole (London Royal Society, Dec. 12, 1895) have studied this phenomenon by means of instantaneous photography, and have thereby added much to the accuracy and fullness of detail of our knowledge of what takes place during a "splash."

Flotation of Metals.—Mayer ("Science," Sept. 4) finds that rings of metal wire, highly polished and chemically clean, will float on water. He regards the phenomenon as dependent on the condensation of a film of air on the metallic surface, for if one of the rings be heated and placed on the water as soon as it is cool it sinks at once.

Gases. *Kinetic Theory.*—Bertrand (Paris Academy of Sciences, May 4), after a critical examination of Maxwell's formula for the relation between the velocities of the gaseous molecules and their components in any arbitrarily chosen direction, concludes that it is absurd, since it gives an apparent solution of a problem that is, from its nature, insoluble. M. Bertrand points out that Maxwell, in finding the law of distribution of speed in a system of molecules, assumed that the velocity in any direction was independent of that in any perpendicular direction. This assumption M. Bertrand regards as unjustifiable. Boltzmann (Wiedemann's "Annalen," May) regards the Boltzmann-Maxwell law as a theorem in probability rather than a principle of abstract dynamics, there being nothing to preclude the possibility of the molecules behaving at any instant in a manner quite different from that indicated by the law, although the greater the number of molecules the more improbable does such a departure become. Tait (Edinburgh Royal Society, June 15), in a defense of Maxwell's proof against Bertrand's attack, asserts that the proof involves none of the absurdities charged against it. The gist of the matter, in his words, is this: "There is a *unique* solution of the problem; Maxwell's is *one* solution, therefore it is *the* solution. Del Lungo (Atti dei Lincei) asserts that the independence of distribution of velocities assumed by Maxwell in his proof is a necessary consequence of the conservation of momentum and of energy. The distribution in question, he says, satisfies many conditions that are not satisfied by any other, and that represent closely the phenomena of gases.

Viscosity.—Noyes and Goodwin ("Physical Review," November-December) conclude, from experiments on the viscosity of mercury vapor, that the space occupied by a molecule is of the same order of magnitude as that occupied by an atom, so that viscosity can not be used to determine molecular complexity.

Velocity in Tubes.—Bazin (Paris Academy of Sciences, June 1) finds from experiments that no single expression can be found that will accurately represent the velocity of an air current at any given point between center and circumference of a tube. At a distance from the center equal to three fourths of the radius, the velocity is equal to the mean for the whole tube.

Barometry.—Hefner-Alteneck (Berlin Physical Society, Dec. 13, 1895) has devised an instrument for demonstrating minute changes in atmospheric pressure, which is said to be 150 times more sensitive than a mercury barometer. It consists of a flask whose neck communicates with a horizontal glass tube. The central part of the tube, which bends slightly downward, contains an index of colored petroleum, which moves at the slightest change of external pressure.

Acoustics. *Variation of Intensity with Distance.*—Shaefer (Wiedemann's "Annalen," April) has proved, by attaching a telephone to a clock and bringing it to different degrees of sensitiveness, that sound does not diminish in intensity strictly with the square of the distance, but at first more slowly and then more rapidly.

Sensitive Flames.—Bouty (Paris Academy of Sciences, Feb. 17) has shown that the nature of the gas that is used affects the sensibility of a sensitive flame to sound. For instance, that of a pure hydrogen flame, which is small, can be increased by addition of an inert gas, such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide. Jastrow ("Science," April 10) uses for the study of sound intensities in his psychological laboratory a singing flame whose intensity can be regulated very delicately by means of a supply valve bearing an index that magnifies the change in the height of the flame 100 times. Hallock, by photographing sensitive flames that are set in vibration by resonators, has been able to obtain a very perfect registration of compound tones, with all their characteristics. He believes that he has proved by this means that the human voice is analogous to a stringed rather than to a reed instru-

ment. His device may be used in tone analysis, and may become a useful adjunct in voice culture.

Resultant Tones.—Everett (London Physical Society, Jan. 24) has propounded a new theory of resultant tones, depending on the fact that while by an analysis of a periodic curve compounded of two simple harmonic motions, only two terms of a Fourier series are obtained, if some error has been made originally in adding the motions, which error is repeated for each wave, then a third term appears, having a frequency that is the greatest common measure of the original two. The "error" in the acoustical case, Prof. Everett supposes to occur during the transmission of the sound by the ossicles of the ear. The theory is supported by the fact that in the violin, where the sound post transmits the sound in some respects like the ossicles, it is easy, by sounding two strings, to obtain tones that agree with the hypothesis.

Heat. *Thermometry.*—Fessenden ("Nature," Jan. 16) describes a new method of measuring temperature, which he has used for several years. He uses two thermo-junctions, one in the substance whose temperature is to be measured, the other in the bulb of an air thermometer, which contains also a coil of platinum wire connected in series with a carbon resistance and a storage battery. The coil is heated by means of the current from the battery, and its temperature is adjusted by varying the resistance, till the galvanometer shows that the two thermo-junctions are at the same temperature, which is read off on the air thermometer. Some of the advantages are that no assumption is made about variation of thermo-effect with temperature or about variation of voltage with temperature, or with regard to temperature or temperature-coefficient of wires. The apparatus is extremely simple. Parenty and Bricard (Paris Academy of Sciences, April 27) have devised a self-registering thermometer balance, in which the two arms carry respectively a barometer and an air thermometer, both dipping into the same mercury trough. At constant temperature and varying atmospheric pressure the equilibrium is undisturbed, the alterations in the weight of the arms caused by movement of the mercury being the same for each, but with change of temperature the equilibrium is destroyed, and the beam moves. The apparatus can be used also as a thermostat. Harker (London Royal Society, June 18) has determined the freezing point of mercurial thermometers by a new method, in which distilled water is cooled below the freezing point, the thermometer is inserted, and then freezing is brought on by dropping in a crystal of ice. It was found easy to keep the temperature in the freezing vessel constant to one or two ten thousandths of a degree for an hour at a time.

Temperature.—Wäggener (Berlin Physical Society, Nov. 15, 1895) has measured the temperature of a Bunsen flame with carefully tested thermo-electric elements. He finds that the results are influenced by the thickness of the wires that he uses, the thinnest wire giving the highest values in the outer edge of the flame and in the zone of active combustion, but not in the inner cone. By calculating from the highest results given by four wires of different thicknesses, the value 1,750° C. was obtained for a wire of zero thickness, and this was taken as the temperature sought.

Specific Heat.—Lindau (Berlin Physical Society, March 13) holds that the specific heat of gases may be determined from their cooling during adiabatic expansion. In opposition to this view, Planck (*ibid.*) points out that the cooling does not depend solely on specific heat, but also on the extent to which the gas differs from a perfect gas. Amagat (Paris Academy of Sciences, Jan. 13) shows that Joly's determinations of specific heats at constant volume, and those at constant pressure by Lussana, give widely different results when used as bases for computing the ratio of the specific heats of air at 50° under pressures of 1 to 50 atmospheres. He shows that Joly's figures are the more probable.

Fusion.—Demerliac (Paris Academy of Sciences, May 18) has studied experimentally the lowering of the melting point of benzene by pressure. The alteration in melting point for an additional pressure of one atmosphere was found to be 0·0294, which agrees, within errors of observation, with the alteration that can be deduced from the formula of Clapeyron. Ramsay and Eumorfopoulos (London Physical Society, Feb. 14) have measured the melting points of various substances by means of Joly's meldometer, an instrument that consists essentially of a strip of platinum heated electrically. Small fragments of the substance are placed on the strip and the temperature at which they melt is deduced from the length of the strip. For calibration, gold was used, and Violle's value of 1,045° C. for its fusing point was taken. The zero point of the instrument was found to be constant to within a quarter of a degree.

Conductivity.—Peirce and Wilson ("American Journal of Science," January) find that the temperature variation of the thermal conductivity of marble and slate is practically null, these substances conducting heat equally well at temperatures from 350° C. to zero. This result was reached by slicing slabs into layers between every pair of which thermometers were introduced. Villari (Paris Academy of Sciences, Oct. 19) finds that gases that are subjected to the action of a series of electric sparks acquire increased conductivity for heat. Von Bezold (Berlin Physical Society, Nov. 22, 1895) explains the so-called "thermic after effect" in thermal expansion by the assumption of minute nonconducting particles scattered through the conducting substance.

Thermodynamics.—Onnes (Amsterdam Royal Academy of Sciences, Jan. 25), starting from the theorem that Van der Waals's "corresponding states" are dynamically similar, infers that the cooling of the gas in Thomson and Joule's porous plug will become zero and turn into heating, with all gases, at sufficiently high temperatures.

Light. *Photometry.*—Whitman ("Physical Review," January–February) has devised a new form of photometer for colored lights, based on the "flicker" principle discovered by Prof. Rood. The observer's eye receives light alternately from a colored surface and a rotating white disk that hides the surface during half of each revolution. At high speeds the flickering sensation that is noticed at first disappears, and with it practically the sensation of color, so that the instrument can then be used as an ordinary photometer and different-colored luminosities can be compared. Violle (Paris Academy of Sciences, Jan. 13) finds that a flat flame of acetylene burning under a pressure of 30 centimetres of water, and used with a screen, gives perfectly satisfactory results as a secondary photometric standard.

Absorption.—Spring ("Bulletin of the Belgian Royal Academy"), in experiments on the transparency of liquids, finds that the absorbent powers of different liquids for light form a decreasing scale, the simplest substance, water, offering the greatest resistance. The influence of temperature is considerable; with a mass of liquid 26 metres thick, a difference of temperature of half a degree centigrade will produce opacity by means of the currents to which it gives rise.

Spectroscopy.—Donath (Wiedemann's "Annalen," August) has investigated bolometrically the absorp-

tion spectra of fluorescent substances and ethereal oils, making his measurements with a quartz prism and replacing all lenses by mirrors. He finds that uranin, eosin, fluoresceïn, esculin, and chlorophyll show no thermal absorption down to wave length 2·7 μ. Aymonnet (Paris Academy of Sciences, Dec. 30, 1895), from a comparison of the results of various investigators, concludes that the position of the heat maximum in the solar spectrum depends not only on the composition of the prism, but also on other parts of the spectroscope, and that another source of error is the continual variation in the intensity of solar radiation. Jewell ("Astrophysical Journal," February) considers that he has established that the vibration period of an atom depends to some extent upon its environment, an increase of the density of the material (and presumably an increase of pressure) seeming to produce a damping effect. He has done this by study of the Rowland photographs of solar and metallic spectra, and his results have important bearings on solar physics. Ramsay (London Physical Society, Feb. 14) has devised a direct-vision spectroscope in which the eyepiece can be moved in a plane perpendicular to the axis. He reports that it is of great utility in verifying the position of spectrum lines.

Color.—Carey Lea ("American Journal of Science," June), in investigations on the color relations of atoms, ions, and molecules, has shown that if two colorless substances unite to form a colored one, the color belongs to the molecule, and hence a solvent that separates the ions gives a colorless solution. Mayer ("American Journal of Science," January) analyzes contrast colors by viewing through a reflecting tube a graded series of gray disks or rings on colored surfaces. The method is based on the fact, discovered by Rood, that black when mixed with some colors darkens them, and with others changes the hues.

Polarization.—Sohncke (Wiedemann's "Annalen," July) finds that, as theory requires, all doubly refracting crystals emit polarized fluorescence. Wyrouboff ("Journal de Physique" (3), 3, 1894) has discovered a new substance which, like quartz, possesses double rotatory power. It is the neutral anhydrous tartrate of rubidium, and it is unique in that its rotatory power in the crystalline state is reversed in solution. "This wholly new phenomenon," says Le Conte Stevens (address on "Recent Progress in Optics," American Association, 1895), "introduces some perplexity in connection with certain molecular theories that have been formulated to account for double rotatory power."

Longitudinal Vibration.—Jaumann (Wiedemann's "Annalen," February) argues that since both light and electric waves that strike a cathode surface at right angles favor the dissipation of its charge, they must have a component in the direction of propagation. He reconciles this with Maxwell's equations, which admit of no longitudinal component, by supposing that the inductive capacity and permeability of the medium are affected by the oscillations themselves. Maxwell's constants then become variables and the resulting equations correspond to pencils of light that vibrate transversely along their axes and more and more longitudinally toward the edges (see RÖNTGEN RAYS).

Phosphorescence.—Becquerel (Paris Academy) finds that the salts of uranium emit invisible phosphorescent rays, some of whose properties are similar to those of the Röntgen rays. They are emitted not only after the salts have been illuminated, but even when they have been kept in darkness for months. They are reflected and refracted like light, affect a sensitive plate, discharge electrified bodies, and traverse substances that are opaque to visible light. The invisible rays emitted by potassium uranyl sulphate that has been kept several days in the dark can discharge an electroscope even after passing through a plate of aluminium two millimetres thick. Powdered metallic uranium possesses the property in an even stronger degree. In discussing these phenomena, S. P. Thompson ("Philosophical Magazine," July) says: "The phenomenon of persistent emission of these invisible rays by the uranium compounds long after any electrical or luminous stimulus has ceased to be applied would seem, therefore, to bear the same relation to the transient emission of them in the Crookes tube as the persistent emission of visible light by phosphorescent bodies does to the transient emission of light by fluorescent bodies. Hence the writer ventures to give to the new phenomenon thus independently observed by M. Becquerel and by himself the name of *hyperphosphorescence.* A hyperphosphorescent body is one which, after due stimulus, exhibits a persistent emission of invisible rays not included in the hitherto recognized spectrum." Henry and Seguy (Paris Academy of Sciences, May 26) find that at a fixed pressure the brightness of zinc sulphate, phosphorescing under the action of cathode rays in a Crookes tube, decreases with time. There is a certain pressure at which the maximum brightness is obtained; a reversal of the current reduces this to about one twenty-seventh of its original value. Charles Henry (Paris Academy of Sciences, summarized in "Cosmos," March 28) suggests what he calls the "storage of light," based on the recent discovery ("Annual Cyclopædia," 1895, page 651) that intense cold retards or prevents phosphorescence, thus, as it were, preserving in a latent condition the light to which the phosphorescent substance has been exposed. The light can be regained by raising the temperature.

Fluorescence.—Wiedemann and Schmidt (Wiedemann's "Annalen," March) find that the vapors of potassium and sodium show brilliant fluorescence when illuminated with bright sunlight. They show also electro-luminescence. These results are of importance in solar physics. Schmidt (Wiedemann's "Annalen," May) maintains that all bodies are capable of fluorescence if dissolved in suitable solvents, the most favorable form being a "solid solution," as in sugar or gelatin. The color of fluorescence is often nearly independent of the solvent.

Dispersion.—Guye and Jordan (Paris Academy of Sciences, April 20) conclude from an experimental study that active liquid bodies, not polymerized, present only normal rotatory dispersion, and that there is no simple relation between the refrangibility of the radiations and the rotatory dispersion.

So-called "Dark Light."—Le Bon, in several papers read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, describes experiments on what he calls "dark" or "black" light (*lumière noire*), an invisible form of radiation arising from the passage of ordinary light through apparently opaque metal plates, and capable of producing shadow pictures like those made by Röntgen rays. His results have not been generally accepted by physicists, it being generally assumed that they are due to filtration of ordinary light. Le Bon, however, asserts (May 11) that he has taken all possible precautions against this. He reports (Paris Academy of Sciences, Jan. 27) that when an ordinary photographic dry plate is placed under a negative in a printing frame, and the negative is closely covered with a thin iron plate, if the whole be exposed to the light of a paraffin lamp for three hours, a faint but well-defined image may be brought out by prolonged development. If lead is used to cover the plate instead of iron the image is nearly as good as if no obstacle at all had intervened. In another experiment (*ibid.*, May 11), after

exposing two plates of metal (copper and lead) to an electric arc for an hour, he placed between them a photographic negative and a sensitive plate, the unexposed faces of the plates being inward. An image resulted which M. Le Bon attributes to "dark light" stored on the surface of the metal plates. Without preliminary exposure to the light of the arc no image was obtained. He believes that there are four forms of invisible radiation—the "X-rays" of Röntgen, the invisible fluorescence of Becquerel (see *Phosphorescence* above), the new form of radiation just described, and a similar radiation which he asserts is emitted by organized beings in darkness. David E. Packer, an English astronomer, has also asserted that he has photographed the solar corona in broad daylight, apparently by rays similar to "dark light," by allowing the sunlight to filter through metal foil. Other experimenters, however, have been unable to repeat his work. Aschenholz (Berlin Physical Society, March 27) concludes from experiments that Le Bon's "dark light" has no existence. He calls attention to the fact that it is very difficult to exclude lateral light, even with metal screens, and he exhibited photographs to support his view.

Lenses.—Barton ("Philosophical Magazine," January) describes a graphic method for determining the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors. For a concave mirror the distance of object and image respectively are laid off on two co-ordinate axes, and the extreme points are joined. Two separate observations thus give two lines that intersect in a point equidistant from the two axes, whose co-ordinates are both equal to the focal length sought. Hastings (National Academy of Sciences) has discovered by mathematical calculation a form of lens for telescopes by using which the secondary chromatic aberration can be very nearly done away with. He estimates that his discovery will increase the power of any telescope by 10 per cent.

Monochromatic Projection.—Abney exhibited at a *conversazione* of the Royal Society ("Nature," May 14) an apparatus for throwing on a screen or on a photographic plate the image of a luminous object in monochromatic light. An image is first thrown on the face of a prism or a grating, and the spectrum is formed as usual, the color desired being allowed to pass through a slit placed directly in the spectrum. A second lens close to this slit forms the desired image.

Heliostat.—Mayer (New York Academy of Sciences, May 4) has devised a heliostat that uses lenses and total-reflection prisms, the advantage being that it can give a powerful beam of light that practically emanates from a point.

Electricity. *Velocity.*—Blondlot ("Annales de Chemie et de Physique," April) has measured the velocity of an electro-magnetic disturbance along a wire by discharging Leyden jars that are connected with the same spark gap by two wires, a short one and a very long one. The time interval between the resulting two sparks was measured by throwing their images on a photographic plate by means of a rotating mirror whose speed was deduced from the musical note produced by the vibrations of its axle. The mean of five sets of measurements gave 296,400 kilometres a second, while three others in which the distance traversed was 1,821 metres—nearly twice as great as at first—gave 298,000.

Resistance and Conductivity.—Appleyard (London Physical Society, May 22) has investigated the effect of temperature on dielectric resistance, and finds that the capacity of a paraffin condenser varies irregularly with the temperature, but that the capacity of a mica condenser is constant between 33° F. and 110° F., at least within one per cent. With paraffin, when the temperature reaches a point within about 20° of the melting point, the resistance falls rapidly; when melting begins there is a rapid drop, but while it is in progress the resistance remains constant. Dewar and Fleming have recently shown that with pure metals the electrical resistance shows every sign of disappearing as the absolute zero of temperature is approached, but in the case of alloys, even when the second metal is present only as a slight impurity, this is by no means the case. Lord Rayleigh ("Nature," June 18) suggests that the apparent resistance of an alloy may be made up of thermoelectric effects, the reverse electro-motive forces due to an infinite number of internal metallic junctions simulating a true resistance, which of course would have no relation to the real resistances of the metals that compose the alloy. Fleming, in a lecture at the Royal Institution ("Science," Aug. 7), has shown that the conductivity of pure metals is increased enormously by the cold of liquid air, while that of alloys is only slightly increased. Dewar and Fleming are of opinion that pure metals would become perfect conductors at the absolute zero of temperature, and hence also absolutely opaque to electric radiation. These experiments furnish additional proof that the passage of an electric current depends on something that goes on outside of what we call the conductor. They furnish also a means of testing the purity of metals, that almost rivals the spectroscope in delicacy. Ayrton (London Physical Society, March 13) states that the conductivity of copper has been steadily increasing, the result being specially noticeable in the process where the metal is continually burnished while depositing electrolytically. It has been supposed that the effect was due to increased density, but Prof. Ayrton says this has now been proved untrue. This change invalidates such resistance standards as are based on the specific resistance of copper. Griffiths (Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Oct. 20) finds that the resistance of a salt solution that contains gelatin, and is allowed to "set" slowly at a constant temperature, does not alter appreciably even when the viscosity becomes very great. Strowd and Henderson (London Physical Society, Oct. 30) measure electrolytic conductivity by means of continuous currents, by using a balancing electrolytic cell with the principal cell so that the electro-motive force of polarization in each balances the other's effect on the galvanometer. Reeves (London Physical Society, March 13) has described an addition to the Wheatstone bridge for the purpose of measuring low resistances. He does not balance by varying the length of standard wire between the two contacts, but instead the distance between these contacts, and also the length of wire that is being measured, are kept constant, balance being obtained by altering other resistances in the network. By this means the resistance of metre lengths of heavy copper wire can be obtained with an accuracy of one tenth of 1 per cent. One advantage of the method is that it is independent of the resistances at the contact.

The Question of "Negative Resistance."—Frith and Rogers (London Physical Society, May 8) find that there is a critical frequency of alternation above which the resistance of an alternating-current arc has a positive value that is independent of the frequency and below which it has a negative value. This critical frequency lies between 7·5 and 0. S. P. Thompson (London Physical Society, June 26) asserts that the observations of Frith and Rogers only prove that that part of the resistance of an arc that is not constant is positive and varies inversely as the current. The rate of increase of resistance compared with current will therefore be negative. Discussion showed that there were diverse opinions

among physicists regarding what is properly to be termed the "resistance" in such a case, and the necessity for a modification of definitions was acknowledged. "The Electrician" (London, July 3), in an editorial on the subject, concludes that "negative resistance" and "adjuvant distributed electro-motive force" are one and the same thing, and since the latter is possible and actually occurs, so may the former. Fitz Gerald (*ibid.*, July 17) thinks that the whole question is simply one of convenience of definition. He prefers the term "adjuvant Thompson effect" for any distributed thermal action that helps the current.

Electro-motive Force.—Bancroft ("Physical Review," January–February) concludes from a discussion of various experiments that the potential difference between a metal and an electrolyte does not depend, except in special cases, on the concentration of the solution nor on the nature of the positive ion, but on the electrode, the negative ion, and the solvent. Campbell (London Physical Society, June 12) advocates the use of air-coil transformers for measuring alternating voltages and currents that are either above or below the range of available instruments. Since the readings depend on the frequency, when the voltage is observed on an open-circuit secondary, in attempting to measure the current in the primary of such a transformer, Mr. Campbell uses a closed secondary with very high inductance, in which case the primary current is proportional to the secondary, which may be measured with an ammeter.

Specific Inductive Capacity.—Silberstein (Wiedemann's "Annalen," December, 1895) has shown that the specific inductive capacity of a mixture of two perfectly insulating liquids which mix in all proportions and do not contract in the process may be found by taking the sum of the products of the respective separate volumes by their specific inductive capacities and dividing by the total volume.

Condensers.—Carpenter ("Physical Review," November–December) finds that the so-called "soaking in" of a condenser charge varies greatly in rapidity with different condensers, and seems also to depend somewhat on the potential of charge, but not on the potential difference.

Dielectrics.—Duff ("Physical Review," July–August) finds that the viscosity of glycerin, castor oil, and other nonconducting liquids is increased by less than 1 per cent. when the liquid is subjected to considerable electrostatic stress. The phenomenon seems related to the electrostatic Kerr effect.

Cells.—Jacques ("Boston Herald," May 11; "Electrical Review," May 20, etc.) has devised what he calls a "carbo-electric battery," consisting of a carbon anode and an iron cathode in a bath of fused caustic soda or potash through which air is continually blown. He asserts that the resulting current is due to true combustion of the carbon, and that he has therefore succeeded in obtaining electricity direct from coal. Some of his critics regard the device as a thermoelectric battery that owes its power to the heat energy used to keep the soda fused. Stockbridge ("Engineering Magazine," July) describes the cell as consisting of an iron pot of fused caustic soda in which hangs a carbon rod. When the cell is in action the soda must be at a temperature of 400° to 500° C., and air is pumped through it. The carbon is attacked and gradually consumed, with the generation of a current. The cell is said to have an efficiency of 85 per cent., but this does not take into account the expenditure of heat for keeping the soda fused or the power that runs the air pump. Reed ("Electrical World," Aug. 8) regards the cell as neither galvanic nor thermoelectric, and thinks that its action is what he calls "thermotropic," depending on the principle that if between two similar pieces of metal there is an oxide of the metal or any other connecting oxide or salt not decomposed by the flame, upon heating either of the wires while keeping the other cool, a strong electric current flows through the circuit. On transferring the heat from one piece to the other the direction of the current is reversed. The electro-motive force from two copper wires with their junction is at least 100 times that of an ordinary thermoelectric couple. Koehne, in Germany, has carried on similar investigations, and concludes that a solution of carbon may be obtained electrolytically, that carbon can be separated from it at the cathode, and that a cell may be made having carbon as its soluble electrode. He describes (Berlin Physical Society, Feb. 14) his success in obtaining such a solution by using pure carbon as anode, platinum as cathode, and hot sulphuric acid as the electrolyte. The fluid became successively yellow, brown, and black, and graphite was deposited on the cathode.

The Electric Arc.—Fleming and Petavel (London Physical Society, Feb. 28) find, from an analytical study of the alternating-current arc, that the purple light of the true arc varies periodically, being completely extinguished for a certain interval during the phase. It has equal maximum values during the period, lagging slightly behind the maximum expenditures of power in the arc. The illuminating power of the carbon crater varies between a minimum and two unequal maxima, one when the carbon is positive and the other just behind the instant of greatest power expenditure. The total mean spherical candle power is less for equal expenditure of power than in the continuous-current arc, and lowering the frequency decreases the efficiency. Frith (London Physical Society, April 24) finds that an arc has the power of modifying the wave form in an alternating circuit in which it is included. The difference between the efficiency of such arcs in the laboratory and that which is claimed for them in practice may thus be explained. Arons (Wiedemann's "Annalen," January) suggests that the difficulty of producing an alternate-current arc between metallic electrodes may be due to the lower thermal conductivity of carbon, which enables it to retain its heat, or to the volatile gases given off by carbon, or to the oxidation of metals during the passage of the current.

Electrolysis.—Zelinsky and Krapiwin ("Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie," October) have investigated the electrolytic conductivity of solutions of salt in methyl alcohol and find that in many cases these have conductivities of the same order of magnitude as aqueous solutions. In all cases the molecular conductivity increases with dilution. The substitution of a little alcohol for water in the aqueous solutions has precisely the same effect as the substitution of a little water for alcohol in the others, namely, a diminution of conductivity. No explanation of this has yet been suggested. Tommasi (Paris Academy of Sciences, May 18) has devised a new apparatus for electrolysis in which polarization is suppressed, the deposited metal is removed from the oxidizing action of the bath, and the resistance is reduced.

Thermoelectricity.—Hagenbach (Wiedemann's "Annalen," May) finds that a thermo-couple of cadmium or lead amalgams or salts shows a diminution as dilution is increased, contrary to the general rule and to theory.

Contact Electricity.—Nernst (Wiedemann's "Annalen," August) has put forth a theory of contact electricity based on ionic velocities. An accumulation of electricity can be prevented only by the equally rapid diffusion of both ions of an electro-

lyte, and the unequal velocities due to unequal mobility of different ions must be made up by a difference of potential.

Frictional Electricity.—Christiansen (Wiedemann's "Annalen," December, 1895) has investigated contact differences of potential between metals by means of so-called "drop electrodes," the terminals of the electrometer being connected respectively with the upper and lower mercury reservoirs, in the latter of which plates of a different metal were immersed. He finds that the gas through which the drops fall has considerable influence, platinum becoming more positive in hydrogen and more negative in oxygen, while other metals are more negative in hydrogen.

Photo-electricity.—Warburg (Berlin Physical Society, May 15) conjectures that gases, unlike electrolytes and metals, whose conductivity is independent of strength of current, do not become conductors till the current has reached a certain intensity. Hence the retardation observed in the effect of light in producing the spark discharge may be due to the fact that the gas takes time to become a conductor and the action of light may consist in the removal of some obstruction to the establishment of conduction. Elster and Geitel (Wiedemann's "Annalen," January and March) find that the apparent dissipation of charge when an anode is illuminated in a vacuum is due to the effect of the light on the platinum cathode or on the interior of the tube when it has acquired a slight coating of alkali-metal vapor. They also find that the brushes and sparks from a Holtz machine passing between a cathode plate of zinc and an anode sphere of any metal are replaced by a glow discharge when short-wave light illuminates the cathode. The quantity of electricity that passes is also smaller. Lodge ("Science Progress," August) has experimented to test the presence of metallic particles or vapor near an electrified metal that is rapidly discharging under the action of light. He concludes that the discharge of electricity from illuminated surfaces is not effected by evaporation of those surfaces, but that the molecules which convey the charge belong to something in the gas and not to the illuminated body. The conviction deepens everywhere that photo-electric phenomena are due to convection, but its mechanism remains undiscovered.

Low-pressure Phenomena in Gases.—Gossart and Chevalier (Paris Academy of Sciences, Feb. 10) describe a new mechanical action proceeding from a Crookes tube. In attempting to show the heating effect of such a tube by means of a radiometer they found that the latter did not rotate, but took up a fixed position under control of the tube. If the radiometer arms were set in motion, there were oscillations about this position, more rapid the nearer the radiometer was to the tube. Nipher (St. Louis Academy of Science, May 4) has observed a rotational movement of the cathode disk in a Crookes tube. The motion was not affected by magnets and appears to be due to reaction between the disk and the radiant matter. If so, the latter must start from the disk in a vortex whose axis passes through the dark spots opposite to it. Paalzou and Neesen (Wiedemann's "Annalen," December, 1895) find that the medium in which discharge tubes are immersed has a decided influence on them, water and alcohol extinguishing the glow. The effect is not due to condensation, for the total current was lessened and the effect required time. Any motion of electricity near by, such as electrification or discharge of the outer surface of the tube, or the approach of a charged body, favored the internal discharge. Elster and Geitel (Wiedemann's "Annalen," December, 1895) find that electric oscillations may cause peculiar movable light phenomena in rarefied gases. In a discharge tube that is surrounded by a conducting ring in connection with the earth, and that touches another conductor connected with a strong induction coil, a pencil of bluish light is formed at a vacuum of 0·01 to 0·001 millimetres of mercury. The approach of a conductor or a magnet causes this light to assume various shapes and positions. Wood (Wiedemann's "Annalen," October) has measured temperatures within a vacuum tube by using a platinum spiral as a bolometer. At an internal pressure of 3 millimetres the rise of temperature varied from 18° to 25·7° C. as the current varied from 0·0015 to 0·0036 ampère. The bright spaces were always a few degrees hotter than the dark ones. In a later article ("Physical Review," November–December) the author states that in no case does the temperature within the tube exceed that of the outer air by more than 20 or 30 degrees, and that it varies definitely from point to point. In passing from a bright to a dark stratum there is sometimes a change of 5°. Pupin ("Electrical Age," March 28–April 25) has made special experiments on the behavior of electrical discharges through poor vacua, when such discharges are produced by means of the condenser effect of tin-foil coatings or other conductors placed on the outside of a vacuum jar. When one electrode is such a coating on a glass bulb, and the other is a brass sphere, the discharges bear striking resemblance to the phenomena of the solar corona. Moore (American Institute of Electrical Engineers, April 22) has achieved noteworthy results in vacuum-tube lighting by means of an invention that he calls a "vacuum vibrator," which is practically the interruptor of an induction coil working in a vacuum, the actuating magnet being without. The breaks can thus be made very suddenly without danger of sparking, and the resulting intensity of illumination is great.

Cathode Rays.—Jaumann (Wiedemann's "Annalen," October) finds that cathode rays may be temporarily deflected by moving electrified bodies, the effect differing totally from the permanent deflection due to neighboring conductors. De Heen ("Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique") advances the theory that cathodic and anticathodic rays result from encounters between molecules projected from the cathode and anode respectively. When adjacent parallel laminæ are used as anode and cathode no anticathodic rays are observed, whereas, according to the ordinary theory, there should be great numbers of them. De Heen supposes, on his theory, that the intervening space is too small to allow of frequent collisions. (For other phenomena, see RÖNTGEN RAYS.)

Electric Waves and Radiation: Detection and Measurement.—Rutherford (British Association) detects electro-magnetic waves by a group of fine steel wires, insulated from each other by shellac, which are first magnetized and are then inserted in a coil that is provided with a suspended magnet and mirror. The passage of the waves alters the magnetism of the group and moves the mirror. The detector will respond to long waves at a distance of half a mile; for short ones it is less sensitive. Lang (Wiedemann's "Annalen," March) has measured the wave length of electric waves by a method similar to that of Quincke for measuring the wave length of a musical tone. Quincke's method depends on the arrangement of the lengths of two tubes which, starting from near the source of sound, are brought together at their other end, so that the sound that has traveled through one tube interferes with that through the other. The tubes in the electric measurement are of paper lined with tin foil.

Electric Waves: Absorption.—Planck (Wiedemann's "Annalen, January) divides the absorption of electric waves by resonance into three stages:

first, that when the circuit absorbs energy from the external wave system till it has acquired a maximum of oscillation; second, the stationary stage, when the circuit absorbs only as much energy as is necessary to compensate for that which it gives off; and, third, the stage when the oscillation is dying out, after the cessation of the primary wave. The distribution of energy in each stage can be calculated. Zeeman (Amsterdam Royal Academy of Sciences, Sept. 26, 1895) has investigated the variation of absorption of electric waves by electrolytes, with the wave length and the concentration. He finds that the coefficient of absorption changes as the square root of the conductivity of the solution, and does not change if the conductivity and the wave length vary in the same ratio. In another paper (*ibid.*, Oct. 26, 1895) he finds (1) that the energy diminishes in the logarithmic ratio; (2) that if the wave length is 6·5 metres, the energy has decreased to one third of its original value when the wave has passed through 6·5 centimetres of a solution of common salt, whose resistance is $3{,}200 \cdot 1^{-10}$ that of mercury. Drude (Wiedemann's "Annalen," May) finds that short electric waves are more strongly damped in alcohol and glycerin than in water or aqueous solutions. Theoretically the damping should increase with the conductivity, yet these badly conducting bodies damp as effectually as a 5-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate, which is 6,000 times more conducting. Alcohol and glycerin also show anomalous dispersion for rapid electric oscillations.

Electric Waves: Refraction and Dispersion.—Cole ("Physical Review," July–August) finds that for waves 260 centimetres long the index of refraction of alcohol is 5·24 and that of water is 8·95. For waves 5 centimetres long the indices are 3·2 and 8·85 respectively, showing that the dispersion by alcohol between these limits is considerable. Lampa (Vienna "Sitzungsberichte") has determined the refractive indices of several substances for electric waves 8 millimetres in length as follow: Paraffin, 1·524; ebonite, 1·739; crown glass, 2·381; flint glass, 2·899; sulphur, 1·802; benzole, 1·767; glycerin, 1·843; oil of turpentine, 1·782; oil of vaseline, 1·626; oil of almonds, 1·734; absolute alcohol, 2·568; distilled water, 8·972. Cohn and Zeeman (Wiedemann's "Annalen," January) find that when electric waves are propagated in water no dispersion is observed for frequencies ranging from 27 to 97 millions, and that the index of refraction for such vibration equals the square root of the dielectric constant.

Electric Waves: Effect on Resistance.—Aschkinass (Wiedemann's "Annalen," March) finds that tin-foil gratings have their resistance lowered by electric rays, but the original resistance is restored by shock or heat. Von Lang (Wiedemann's "Annalen," January) finds that when a rod of carbon stands lightly on a carbon block there is a degree of contact whose resistance is abruptly diminished by electric waves in the neighborhood, even those produced by an electrophorus. The resistance is restored by a slight concussion. Zinc and aluminum give similar results. Gulik (Amsterdam Royal Academy of Sciences, Jan. 25), in investigating the cause of the variation of resistance in microphonic contacts brought about by electric vibrations, has ascertained that the ends of a current chain, when brought very close together, attract each other if the wires are exposed to Hertz waves. If the air gap is longer than 4 microns, small sparks result.

Electrographs.—Robinet and Perret ("La Nature," May 9) have made electrographs by placing a sensitive plate beneath a negative, sheltered from ordinary light, in a sort of condenser formed of air films. An exposure of thirteen minutes gave an excellent result. The plate is more rapidly acted upon when the frequency of the alternating current that is used is greater, and the impression depends also on the nature of the condenser plates (copper and lead giving the best results) and on their distance. The experiments differ from those performed several years ago by Niewenglowski and Lamoureux in the shortness of exposure and in the fact that phosphorescence plays no part in the action.

Hall Effect.—Bagard (Paris Academy of Sciences, Jan. 13) finds, contrary to conclusions already reached by Roiti, that Hall's effect occurs with liquids. He has proved this experimentally for saline solutions, and finds that the results for zinc sulphate are of the same order of magnitude as those for metallic bismuth.

Edison Effect.—Fleming (London Physical Society, March 27) has experimented on the Edison effect in an incandescent lamp—that is, on the passage of a current between a metal plate inside the loop and the positive (not the negative) lead of the lamp. He finds that after a certain time, depending on the position of the plate, its potential falls to that of the negative plate. This time is longer if the loop is outside the filament. The space between the plate and the negative lead has a kind of unilateral conductivity, a low-voltage battery being able to send a current from plate to lead, but not in the opposite direction. If the voltage of the lamp current be raised, a current can be passed from the plate to the negative lead, while a galvanometer properly connected will show that a current is passing from the positive lead to the plate. In this condition the lamp is very sensitive to the influence of a transverse magnetic field. Prof. Fleming thinks that his experiments show that the resistance of a vacuum tube to the passage of a discharge would be greatly reduced if the cathode were made incandescent. Salomons (London Physical Society, Feb. 28) shows that if an incandescent lamp through which an alternating current passes is brought near a continuous-current electro-magnet the filament vibrates, and may be broken. The number and position of the nodes are independent of the natural period of the filament, but depend on the frequency of the current.

Electrification of Vapors.—Schwalbe (Wiedemann's "Annalen," July) finds that the vapors rising from electrified liquids can not bear away with them any of the electricity. This goes to disprove Exner's theory of atmospheric electricity.

Electric Measurements.—Campbell (London Physical Society, May 22) employs for the direct measurement of the frequency of alternating or pulsating currents a steel wire or a steel spring acted upon by an electro-magnet through which the current passes. The tension of the wire or the length of the spring is varied till maximum resonance is obtained, which point is found by a small contact piece. The instrument will measure frequencies of 40 to 150 double vibrations a second. Starke (Berlin Physical Society, Feb. 28) has devised a simple method of determining the electrical constants of solid bodies, based on introducing into one arm of a Wheatstone bridge a condenser between whose plates fluid mixtures of dielectrics with varying electrical constants may be placed. A mixture is sought, such that the immersion in it of the given solid does not alter the constants of the mixture. Leake, Leventhorpe, and Whitehead (London Royal Society, Dec. 5, 1895), by using a method adopted by Ayrton and Mather for accurate calibration of electrostatic voltmeters, find that measurements of steady potential differences of about 2,000 volts made in the ordinary way with the Kelvin absolute electrometer are, on the average, 1·5 per cent. too large—an error due to imperfect action of the

springs, which could be remedied by heating them. Holman ("Philosophical Magazine," December, 1895), in an article on galvanometer designs, concludes that it is practically useless to wind turns within a distance of about one quarter of the needle length of the coil center, and that to increase sensitiveness the needle must be as short as is consistent with torsion of the suspending fiber.

Magnetism. *Magnetization.*—Grotrian (Wiedemann's "Annalen," April) has shown by induction experiments made with coils of wire laid over an iron sphere so as to cut off segments of various sizes that the sphere is evenly magnetized throughout, as theory requires. The direction of the grain in wrought iron does not affect this result. Nagaoka (Wiedemann's "Annalen," September) finds that in fields of less than 20 C. G. S. units the magnetization of iron and amalgams shows a discontinuity at the melting point.

New Effect in a Field.—Duane (Wiedemann's "Annalen," July) finds that cylinders and disks of glass, sulphur, paraffin, ebonite, or quartz, oscillating between the poles of a magnet with their axes vertical and at right angles to the lines of force, are damped proportionally to the intensity of the field and to the speed of rotation. He regards this as a hitherto unobserved magnetic effect, for his experiments show that it is not due to action on the suspending threads, to viscosity of the air, to electrostatic effect from the coils, or to induction currents in the substance.

Hysteresis.—Du Bois and Jones (Berlin Physical Society, April 14) have found by experiment that hardening iron generally increases its hysteresis and coercitive intensity, but decreases its residual magnetism. Krupp's cast iron is distinguished by low hysteresis and small coercitive intensity.

Torsion due to a Solenoid.—Moreau (Paris Academy of Sciences, May 26) finds that the increase of torsion due to the action of a solenoid on a twisted wire is proportional to the square of the magnetizing current, is independent of the wire's diameter when this is small, and is always in the same sense as the original torsion.

Changes in Length.—Chree ("Nature," Jan. 23) calls attention to the fact that some recent authorities assume that the "tractative force" of a magnet acts continually within its mass as a force tending to shorten it, while others, following older writers, treat the same force as a tendency to lengthen the bar. This has introduced confusion.

Miscellany. *Device for illustrating Laws of Motion.*—Hrabowski (Wiedemann's "Annalen," January) has devised a simple apparatus for illustrating all the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a carriage that moves on a single rail and that is pulled by a weight connected with it by a spring moving in a vertical tube. The upper end of this spring carries a pencil that marks on a vertical plate as the carriage moves. When the carriage is held still the spring is extended and the pencil stops at a point that indicates the pull of the weight. When the carriage is released the spring contracts and the pencil traces a curve from which can be seen the force that is acting at any moment. By inclining the rail the phenomena of acceleration and retardation may easily be studied.

Cathetometer.—Wadsworth ("American Journal of Science," January) has invented a new form of cathetometer in which the object to be measured is compared with the standard scale by means of a silvered mirror on a vertical axis just in front of the objective. High accuracy and cheapness are claimed for the instrument.

Disturbance of Laboratories by Electric Roads.—Frölich (Berlin Physical Society, Jan. 17) finds advantageous for the protection of physical laboratories from the effect of electric railways the arrangement of Siemens and Halske, consisting of two coils of wire netting at right angles to each other, stretched on a wire frame and surrounding the instrument to be protected. By putting this in contact with the conducting rail of the car line the disturbance due to the passage of a car is compensated and the effect on a magnetized needle is much reduced.

Odors.—Gerardin and Nicloux (Paris Academy of Sciences, April 27) suggest that the variation in volume of air after treatment with a glowing platinum wire may be used to give a measure of bad odors in air.

PHYSIOLOGY. Respiration.—The subject of the respiratory exchange of the lower marine animals, observes H. A. Vernon, has an interest quite apart from the mere measurement of the exchange of material taking place in particular individual animals, because of the comparatively slight differentiation the tissues have in many of them undergone. In the higher animals the respiratory exchange is the sum of the changes taking place in various tissues which differ considerably from one another in structure and chemical nature. The respiration is also, as a rule, largely influenced and governed by stimulation and inhibition from nervous centers. In animals such as *Beroe* and *Cestus*, however, the nervous system is exceedingly primitive, so that we are probably justified in looking upon the respiratory exchange as almost entirely a pure tissue metabolism phenomenon, uncomplemented by nervous influence. Now in the transparent pelagic animals, such as *Medusæ*, *Ctenophora*, and *Salpæ*, there appears to external observation but slight differentiation of the viscid protoplasmic tissue, and so it seemed to the author of interest to determine whether, within the limits of experimental error, the unit weight of such animals has at the same temperature the same respiratory exchange, and whether the relation of the respiratory activity to temperature is in the different animals constant. The chief conclusions drawn by the author from his experiments are that the respiratory activity of lower marine animals, such as the pelagic *Cœlenterata*, *Tunicata*, and *Mollusca*, is very small compared with that of the higher animals, such as the teleost fish; that the respiratory activity of different animals is very differently affected by temperature—as a rule, the less differentiated and more lowly the animal, the greater is the effect produced; that the respiratory activity is very largely influenced by the size of the animal, there being no valid exception to the general rule that it varies inversely with the size. On keeping animals in captivity the respiratory activity of certain of them, as of the *Medusæ*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata* examined, either kept constant or slowly diminished on certain days, while that of others of them, such as *Beroe*, *Cestus*, and the *Salpæ*, very rapidly increased from day to day, although the condition of the animals obviously deteriorated. In pelagic animals the respiratory quotients as a rule increase on successive days, but in the *Vertebrata* examined they remained constant. Most of the quotients are somewhat higher than those usually observed in warm-blooded animals. The transparent pelagic animals contain a very small amount of solid organic matter in their tissues. As a general rule, for animals of the same class, it appears that the respiratory activity depends on the mass of the animal and on the amount of solid constituents in its tissues. When kept in captivity pelagic animals diminish in size very rapidly.

From observations to determine whether the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled in breathing is affected by the rarefaction of the air, made upon

soldiers on the slopes of Monte Rosa and upon himself in Turin, Prof. Ugolino Mosso finds that the quantity of that substance expired by a man at an altitude of 4,600 metres differs but little from that expired at 276 metres above the sea level. The author subjected himself to pressures as low as 34 centimetres of mercury without feeling any ill effects, the oxygen present being still sufficient for purposes of respiration; but when the pressure was reduced to 30 centimetres he began to find his faculties impaired, and in one case felt a great want of breath. After eleven or twelve minutes, he became incapable of making accurate observations, and the experiments had to be discontinued.

The study of the hibernation of the marmot, by M. R. Dubois, has shown that besides being marked uniformly by a diminution of the chemical exchanges, as has been observed by all authors, the exchanges consist in accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood and a smaller expiration of that gas. The respiratory quotient, or the relation between the oxygen absorbed and the carbonic acid produced, goes on diminishing and approaches 0·5, while in the animal awake the relation is near unity. The inference that the fats especially are consumed in hibernal torpor is confirmed by microscopic examination of the animals made after a long period of sleep. M. Dubois has confirmed, further, the fact already vaguely mentioned, that it is not necessary to cool the ambient medium to the freezing point to put a marmot to sleep. Indeed, if a sleeping marmot is placed in a temperature below the freezing point it will awake. The reason of this seeming anomaly affords another illustration of the theory of the natural defenses of the organism. If the animal continued motionless and torpid at a temperature below the freezing point it would not be able to defend itself against the cold, and would perish. The awakening is brought about partly by the irritation caused by an accumulation of urine and partly by the action of the ganglions of the great abdominal sympathetic.

In relation to mountain sickness, Prof. Zuntz has given an account of experiments on respiration carried on by him in conjunction with Dr. Schumburg at great altitudes on Monte Rosa. He found that when resting the consumption of oxygen was greater than at lower levels, but not in a very marked degree, and differed with different individuals. During work, which consisted in climbing a steep incline, the amount of oxygen consumed was, per kilogrammetre of work, nearly three times as great, indicating a correspondingly increased expenditure of energy. In accordance with these facts, what is called mountain sickness can not be due chiefly, if at all, to the diminished partial pressure of oxygen at the higher level. The author considered that it was rather the outcome of a lessened cardiac activity, brought about by the powerful stimuli of insolation acting on the eyes and skin, by the action of cold, of increased air currents, and of psychical excitement united to the antecedent fatigue. The deleterious effects of these abnormal stimulations can be lessened, or even done away with, by practice, and the effect of the diminished partial pressure of oxygen, which is observed in the case of some persons, may be prevented by mixing a little (about 2 per cent.) of carbon dioxide with the inspired air, that gas inducing deeper inspirations.

The most generally accepted explanation of the benefit which persons of weak lungs are supposed to derive from mountain air is that in the rarer atmosphere of high altitudes a much more complete expansion of the lungs is necessary to obtain the same quantity of oxygen that would be required in the denser atmosphere of the plains. Consequently sojourners on mountains unconsciously acquire the habit of full breathing. Another source of benefit suggested by a writer in the London Hospital, is, that, as he says has recently been shown, "the blood itself becomes altered in response to the lessened amount of the more rarefied oxygen which each blood corpuscle can carry. The effect of this process of adaptation is that the red corpuscles multiply considerably, while, as some believe, the hæmoglobin is also increased. This accords with the well-known effect of mountain air in the treatment of anæmia and with the sense of well-being felt by visitors to high altitudes. Other salutary factors in the qualities of mountain air are its purity, dryness, and comparatively low temperature, combined with the intense solar radiation at high altitudes.

The anæsthetic properties of nitrous oxide have sometimes been ascribed to its asphyxiating power. Careful comparisons of its physiological action with that of a neutral gas, such as nitrogen, G. T. Kemp says, show that separate anæsthetizing and asphyxiating powers may be demonstrated in nitrous oxide. To supplement this, a series of analyses of the blood gases of animals asphyxiated by nitrous oxide show that anæsthesia may be obtained with this gas while the blood is still carrying sufficient oxygen to meet the demands of the system.

Circulation.—Experiments made heretofore have shown that absorption by the blood vessels takes place in cases where substances not occurring normally in the blood are introduced into some connective-tissue space; but the processes by which this occurs do not serve to explain the absorption by the blood vessels of fluids having the same tonicity and the same approximate constitution as the circulating plasma. Ernest H. Starling has studied this subject with reference to the question whether the blood vessels do absorb such isotonic fluids, and that of the manner in which the absorption takes place. As the result of his experiments he concludes that isotonic solutions can be and are absorbed directly by the blood vessels; that a backward filtration into the vessels is mechanically impossible in the connective tissue of the limbs, the muscles, and the glands similar in structure to the submaxillary; that the absorption is determined by the osmotic pressure of the serum of the proteids (from 30 to 40 millimetres mercury). The same factor is probably responsible for the absorption from the tissues that ensues on any general lowering of capillary pressure, as in general anæmia; and that the proteids of the tissue fluids, when not used up in the tissues themselves, are probably absorbed mainly, if not exclusively, by the lymphatic system.

The results of the researches of R. M. Horne on the action of certain salts in preventing coagulation of the blood show that the salts of calcium, strontium, and barium retard or prevent coagulation when present in the proportion of 0·5 per cent. and upward; that barium salts have a more powerful preventive action upon coagulation than strontium, and strontium than calcium salts. Barium chloride materially retards coagulation in the proportion of 0·25 per cent. Calcium hydrate in saturated watery solutions does not retard, and strontium hydrate retards only slightly, while barium hydrate is highly effective in retarding coagulation of the blood. The delaying influence of calcium, strontium, and barium chlorides upon coagulation is overcome by dilution with distilled water and by the addition of a suitable quantity of potassium oxalate. Coagulation of blood treated with calcium, strontium, or barium chloride is accelerated by a temperature of from 30° to 40° C. Sodium chloride and potassium chloride, added to the extent of 0·07 per cent. and upward, do not accelerate, but still further retard the coagulation of the blood which has been treated with calcium or strontium chloride.

Speaking in the Berlin Physiological Society on the regeneration of the blood corpuscles in man, and on the structure of the organs therein concerned; as based on serial sections through lymphatic nodules, the spleen, and the marrow of bones, Dr. Benda said that he had come to the conclusion that in the nodules the germinal center, the germinal layer, and the more peripherally placed leucocytes form part of a developmental series. He had found similar structures in the spleen and in the red corpuscles of the marrow bones.

With an apparatus for registering the changes of volume of the hand and wrist during the period of normal sleep, Prof. W. H. Howell has found that a gradual increase in volume takes place from the beginning of the attempt to go to sleep, the unconsciousness of sleep appearing at some time during the increase. The volume reached its maximum within one or two hours after the beginning of sleep, and then remained for an hour or two practically constant. Following upon this appeared a gradual constriction, which at first was moderate, but increased more rapidly during the first half or three quarters of an hour of sleep, and brought the volume curve at the time of awakening nearly or quite to the point shown at the beginning of sleep. The curves throughout the sleeping period exhibited also long periodic waves of constriction and expansion, lasting for an hour or more, and numerous shorter rapid constrictions and expansions, which were connected with the movements of the sleeping subject or with external stimuli, such as noises in the street. Upon the assumption that the increased volume was owing to a vascular dilatation, particularly in the skin, the author points out that, upon the accepted view of the regulation of blood supply in the brain, the volume of the circulation and the pressure within this organ during sleep must stand in reciprocal relations to the volume changes exhibited by the limbs—that is, during the period of sleep the blood supply to the brain and the intracerebral pressure gradually diminish to a minimum, which is reached within the first one or two hours; this condition remains practically constant for the following hour or two, and is then succeeded by a gradual increase in blood flow and intracerebral pressure, which may be said to reach the normal condition at the time of awakening. The vascular changes are explained by a fatigue and subsequent resumption of tone in the vasomotor center, especially in that part controlling the skin circulation.

Haldane and J. L. Smith find that the oxygen tension of arterial blood is about 26·2 per cent. of an atmosphere, or 200 millimetres of mercury, and that the process of diffusion alone does not explain the passage of oxygen from the air of the pulmonary alveoli to the blood.

In his studies of the mammalian heart, W. T. Porter found that a fall in the volume of the coronary circulation—of 73 per cent., for example—caused a fall in the force of the heart of 49 per cent., while the frequency of the beat was altered only 9 per cent. Restoring the volume of the coronary circulation restored the frequency of the heart beat. The change in force followed the change in blood supply immediately.

Miss Hyde reports to the American Physiological Society that she has found that distention of the left ventricle diminishes *per se* the volume of the coronary circulation. It acts further as a stimulus to the cardiac muscle, causing the ventricle to beat more strongly. Strong contractions of the ventricle cause an increase in the volume of the coronary circulation. If the ventricle, having been distended, is placed again at atmospheric pressure, the force of contraction is much diminished.

W. T. Porter finds that stimulation of the peripheral end of the vagus nerve occasions diminution in coronary flow. Increase in coronary circulation follows stimulation of the cervical sympathetic. These results are held to indicate vasoconstrictor fibers in the vagus and vasodilator fibers in the sympathetic.

The nuclein-therapy theory of leucocytosis and immunity is criticised by Dr. W. A. Wells, of Washington, who summarizes his conclusions on the subject by predicating that, notwithstanding the long-continued conflict as to the importance of the cell and of the lymph, respectively, as the protecting agency of the body, it is probable that the claims on each side will be found reconcilable; that there is no reason for regarding the leucocytosis which appears after the introduction of nuclein into the system as produced differently from that which follows from a great number of other agents, many of which are poisons; and that the most rational explanation of leucocytosis is according to the principle of chemotaxis. The predominance of polynuclear cells is therefore accounted for in the greater sensitiveness of these forms to chemotactic influences. We must regard, therefore, a leucocytosis as only a local condition—that is, only a determination of the white cells into the peripheral circulation, without any real, significant, absolute increase of the whole number of these cells. The leucocytosis produced by nuclein is of this kind. The uric acid found in increased amount in the urine after administration of nuclein may be formed from the nuclein direct and not from the white blood corpuscles. There is, moreover, no constant correspondence in the number of leucocytes and the amount of uric acid excreted, for there may be often an increase of uric acid without leucocytosis. There is some reason for believing that, of all leucocytes, those possessed of the eosiniphilic granules perform the most essential part in protecting the organism against infectious diseases. A suggestive correspondence exists between those diseases which are distinguished by an augmentation of eosiniphiles and diseases antagonistic to tuberculosis.

A paper read in the British Association by Dr. Durham showed that a gradual, though rapid, disappearance of certain leucocytes from the peritoneal cavity takes place, due first to their aggregation, and secondly to their adhesion to the omentum. Another factor is the rapid passage of the cells along the lymphatics, and this is a strong argument against too rigid a theory of cœlomic and hæmal white corpuscles. There would appear to be a definite peritoneal circulation of cells and fluid from the mesenteric blood vessels to the mediastinal lymph vessels almost from the moment after intraperitoneal injection until the normal condition has been re-established.

Digestion.—Since the discovery by Bernard, in 1835, that the liver, in its sugar-producing function, is connected with the general metabolism of the body, confirmed as it has been by subsequent researches, the view that it is simply a bile-forming gland has steadily lost ground. The liver is on the direct channel of absorption of carbohydrates and proteids, but it is not on the route of the absorption of fats, which, according to Munk, are all absorbed by the lymphatics, and reach the liver only through the hepatic artery. Yet a connection with the metabolism of fats is suggested by the enormous accumulation of fats in some animals at certain seasons, and under conditions not pathological. The question whether this is so has been investigated by D. Noel Paton, who after two years of patient analyses has found that a uniform distribution of the substances soluble in ether, called fats, exists throughout the various parts of the liver; that the ether extract, while it varies greatly

in amount, is on an average about 5 per cent. of the liver substance; that after extraction with ether, a certain amount of fatty acids remains in combination with bases as soaps or under other conditions; that the fatty acids constitute roughly about 3 per cent. of the liver; that fats may be transported and accumulated, and also produced, in the liver; that they do not undergo the same simple transformation when accumulated in it that glycogen does; that when accumulated in the liver they disappear either by being carried from the organ or by being metabolized in the organ; and that some of the fatty acids are linked with phosphorus and cholin to form lecithin, and this lecithin is a forerunner of the nucleo-compounds of the body. The liver thus seems to have the function of utilizing and economizing the phosphorus in the body by combining it with fatty acids as a stage in its reconversion to nuclein compounds. Other facts point to the formation of the fatty acids from the glycogen. The addition of an excess of a proteid to the food does not lead to an accumulation of fat in the liver.

Experiments described by Dr. Pavy as having been made with reference to the formation of sugar in the liver after death bear upon the two opposite views—Dr. Pavy's own, that the process is the converse of what takes place during life, when the vital activity of the liver protoplasm produces a dehydration of carbohydrate matter by transforming sugar into glycogen, and the view held by some physiologists that the transformation of glycogen into sugar is yet an act of vitality due to a continuance for a time of molecular life. The conversion being readily effected by ferment action, the author holds it superfluous to invoke such action to account for the process continuing after death. The experiments of Dr. Pavy with the livers of animals recently killed appear to support his views, and he has formulated his conclusions by saying that the amount of sugar in a liver taken without any special precautions to insure rapidity of manipulation is considerable; that which is present in a liver removed with rapidity immediately after death and at once plunged into a freezing mixture, and thus exposed to a temperature which would suspend both vital and ferment actions, is small. The saccharine condition of the liver taken after death by ordinary methods is thus seen to be due to a post-mortem change. The fact that in liver substance treated with alcohol, dried, and powdered, a considerable production of sugar can take place under suitable conditions of moisture and temperature is a proof that the change is not due to vital but to ferment action, a conclusion which considerations drawn from the nature of the chemical change rendered probable *a priori*.

The experiments of Wroblewski in his investigation of the influence of various acids and pepsin in promoting the digestion of proteids, especially casein, were made with 12 acids, all reduced to the same strength. The author found that the pepsin of the child, dog, and pig differ in their behavior with different acids, and are therefore not identical; that oxalic acid is the most active, and is followed by hydrochloric acid; and that some alkaloids, especially caffeine, materially assist the digestion of proteids.

Experiments by W. D. Halliburton and T. Gregor Brodie show that the pancreatic juice obtained through temporary pancreatic fistulæ from dogs produces a change in the caseinogen of milk which differs from the action of rennet in that the precipitate of casein occurs in the warm bath (from 35° to 40° C.) in the form of a fine granular precipitate, the milk, to the naked eye, undergoing no change in its fluidity. On cooling this to the temperature of the air, it sets in a coherent curd, which contracts to only a small extent, and is again broken up into fine granules by warming to 35° C., the milk, to the naked eye, becoming again fluid. This may be repeated a great number of times. The phenomenon of pancreatic precipitation is, moreover, not prevented but only slightly hindered by such an addition of potassium oxalate as completely inhibits the activity of rennet. The experiments performed with extracts of the gland lead to similar results, which may be marked if the action of the tryptic ferment is very energetic. The precipitate produced, provisionally termed "pancreatic casein," can by the action of rennet be converted into true casein. Its solubilities are partly like those of caseinogen, partly like those of casein.

The results of experiments by Arthur Emunds on rennet and the coagulation of milk indicates that a small quantity of milk-curdling ferment can be obtained from other tissues and organs than the stomach as the testis, liver, lung, muscle, kidney, spleen, thymus, thyroid, brain, blood, small intestine, and ovary. No evidence was found that casein can be converted into caseinogen and recoagulated by rennin. The apparent recoagulation obtained by Peters is supposed to be due to calcium salts present in the rennet extract; so also the coagula of alkali-albumin by rennin obtained by Peters is referred by the author to the presence of calcium salts in the rennet essence. Peptone has a marked retarding effect on coagulation, which may be partly, at least, neutralized by the addition of calcium chloride. Casein is soluble in ammonium oxalate without being reconverted into caseinogen. Grimaux's *colloïde aspartique* was found to have no action on milk coagulation.

In experiments upon the influence of alcoholic drinks on the chemical processes of digestion, Drs. Chittenden and Mendel found that alcohol and liquors in very small quantities stimulated digestion or did not retard, but checked its activity when given in larger proportions; from which they conclude that "whisky can be considered to impede the solvent action of the gastric juice only when taken immoderately and in intoxicating quantities."

Speaking, in the Berlin Physiological Society, on reported cases of presumed regeneration of the bile-duct some twenty days after its extirpation, Dr. Rosenberg mentioned a case of a lateral branch from the duct, recently observed in a dog and leading to the intestine, and urged that the possible existence of a branch should in every case be disproved before concluding that a regeneration of the duct has taken place.

Glandular System.—As indications of the importance of the suprarenal capsules Pettit dwells on their derivation at a very early period from the germinal epithelium of the cœlum and their intimate relation with the great vascular trunks of the abdomen. In the amphibia there is a suprarenal portal system. It is, the author thinks, probably to be ranked with the thyroid body; and its secretion is internal and demonstrable by histological processes. Gourfein shows the great influence of these capsules on the general nutrition of the body, and says that the retention of one is sufficient to preserve life, while, like the thyroid gland, they act chemically upon the organism. Szymonowicz has found that extracts of the adrenals cause strong contraction of the arteries with corresponding rise in the blood pressure, which is augmented after section of the vagus.

Two proteids have been found by Hutchison in the thyroid gland, one of which, small in quantity, is a nucleo-albumin, while the other is a colloid, contains phosphorous and iodine, and is in large

quantity. By gastric digestion the colloid is split up into a nonproteid and a proteid substance, of which the former is the active agent in the gland. Notkin, of Kiev, has obtained a substance from the gland which he has named thyro-proteid, and which possesses poisonous qualities, producing, in toxic doses, tetanic symptoms. Dennig finds that the administration of thyroid extract greatly augments for a time the excretion of nitrogen, when a diminished excretion follows; and an increased excretion of nitrogen under the use of the extract has also been observed by Bleibtreu and Wendelstadt. Roos has recognized the presence in the gland of an active principle which is of stable composition. Roos's analysis of the thyroid gland and Baumann's of the thymus gland show the constant presence of iodine as a normal constituent of these glands. The quantity present in the thymus varies from 2·5 to more than 6 milligrammes in the whole gland.

In their investigation of conditions influencing the secretion and composition of bile, Dr. Fr. Pfaff and Mr. A. Balch had the advantage of a patient with a fistula, resulting from an operation, through which all the bile secreted was discharged. The jaundice, which had existed before, disappeared in the course of a few weeks, and the patient felt perfectly well at the time the investigation was begun. Human bile, ox bile, and the mixture of the pure bile salts, dried and made into pills, increased the daily secretion and the amount of solids. Salol had hardly any effect. Sublimate and calomel, if anything, slightly decreased the daily secretion. During the time of observation—ninety-seven days—the patient remained perfectly well and gained in weight.

Experiments made by E. A. Schäfer and B. Moore to determine whether the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands possess an internal secretion necessary to the life of the animal or having any important action on any of the metabolic processes go to show that the salivary glands do not exert any great metabolic influence apart from their external secretion, as does the pancreas.

In contrast to the statements of Max Neisser that lymph coming from the thoracic duct does not contain bactericidal properties, S. J. Meltzer and Charles Norris find the lymph coming from that duct in dogs to be distinctly germicidal for the typhoid bacillus. The bactericidal power of the lymph differs from that of the blood in not becoming exhausted, even after days.

Muscular System.—The questions whether the heart muscle can or can not continue working at the expense of its own substance, concerning which former results have been contradictory, and whether an exhausted heart—defined as one from whose capillary clefts all remnants of blood (or nutrient material) have been washed away—have been investigated by Arthur H. White, by methods designed to avoid the faults of the methods of previous students. The author concludes that "beyond doubt" the heart is incapable of contracting unless it possesses nutrient material in its capillary clefts. "In the absence of certain salts (the most important of which are sodium carbonate and calcium and potassium chlorides) this nutrient material can not be utilized, so that the heart often seems to be exhausted long before such is actually the case. In order to enable it to continue working until the last remnant of blood has been washed out of its substance, it is essential that the fluid which is used for perfusion purposes should contain the necessary saline subtances. A stage is finally reached when the heart is so fully exhausted that no stimulus or no amount of feeding with saline fluids will cause it to contract—that is to say, it can not contract at the expense of its own substance." When a heart is in this fully exhausted condition, it can be restored only by feeding it with a true nutrient fluid containing both serum albumin and salts, the former being most essential, while the latter play a secondary but necessary part in hastening the chemical changes which occur during contraction, as well as neutralizing the effect of such products of metabolism as tend to paralyze the heart's action. No fluid can be pronounced nutrient unless it is capable of revitalizing such an exhausted heart.

The experiments of veterinary Capt. F. Smith upon the maximum muscular effort of the horse were directed toward ascertaining the greatest amount of force the animal is capable of exerting at a given moment, or determining the limit of its power. The method of the experiments was so arranged as, so far as possible, to prevent the pull being a jerk. The 80 horses experimented upon were classified in 4 groups; the highest or "excellent" ones being those which met the gradually increasing resistance by a gradual increase in force, eventually straining their utmost. Such horses, exerting themselves to the greatest possible extent, were able to reach as an extreme a dead pull of 78·5 per cent. of their body weight. The next group in the descending scale "good" could pull 77·6; the third group, "fair," 70·6; and the fourth group, "bad" or "indifferent," 65·6 per cent. of their body weight. The inquiry tells us the greatest force a horse may exert at a given moment, but does not deal with useful effective force in draught. That is liable to variations according to somewhat complicated conditions.

Investigating the influence of temperature on the working power of unstriated muscle, Dr. Schulz studied the isotonic and isometric contractions of strips from the muscular layer of a frog's stomach in response to maximal electrical stimuli at temperatures between 6° C. and + 45° C. From the temperature of the room onward the height of circulation increased up to 35°, the tension up to 32°, while at the same time and up to the same temperatures the latent period and duration of the contractions diminished. Above these maxima all the phenomena were exactly reversed. At 45° the muscles gave no further reaction, and a temperature of from 60° to 65° caused a permanent shortening. On cooling below the temperature of the room, both the height of contraction and the tension diminished progressively, whereas the latent period and duration of contraction increased down to a lower limit of − 5° to − 6° C., at which temperature there was no further reaction. When slowly rewarmed contractions again made their appearance. Between − 8° and − 10° the muscle contracted suddenly and permanently; but this contraction disappeared on slow warming, the muscle now being inert even at higher temperatures. Comparing the striated with the unstriated muscles, Dr. Schulz laid stress on the fact that with a rise of temperature the latter exhibit a gradually increasing efficiency up to the maximal, whereas the former, according to Gad and Heymans, show a secondary minimum at 19° C.

It has been observed by Dr. David Hepburn that the shaft of each metacarpal bone, with the exception of the first, presents 2 triangular areas, a larger in the dorsal aspect and a smaller in the palmar aspect, neither of which affords origin to muscular fibers. It follows, therefore, that the palmar aspects of the various metacarpal bones are more fully occupied by muscles than the dorsal aspects. The dorsal interosseous muscles, which are abductor in function, are smaller than current descriptions lead us to believe. This is quite in accordance with the comparatively feeble nature of the abductor movements. Each digit is provided with a short

flexor muscle, presenting radial and other heads, which are capable of acting independently, and thereby producing a certain amount of abduction and adduction according to their position with regard to the middle line of the hand. Every muscle of the dorsal or abductor series is inserted in common with one of the heads of a short flexor muscle, and in consequence of their close fusion the line of separation between them is somewhat obscured and has been overlooked. The members of the palmar or true adductor stratum have all disappeared from the human hand with the exception of the adductor *pollicis obliquus et transversus;* hence the action has been thrown upon certain heads of the short flexors, and in consequence these heads stand out more distinctly, especially as their presence is not marked by fusion with any other muscle. Wherever true adductor muscles are found, as in certain of the apes, they are inserted in conjunction with those heads of the short flexors which are capable of supplementing this action. In the case of the human pollex, which possesses the one true adductor muscle, not only is this muscle inserted in common with one head (the ulnar) of the *flexor brevis pollicis*, but in consequence that head is always obscured, and in many cases extinguished.

A study of a new method of walking and running called *en flexion*, on account of a sudden bend of the knee at a particular point in the stride, has been made by MM. Comte and Regnault. It is shown that in this method, which has proved to be of great practical advantage in the movement of troops the vertical oscillations of the body are rendered more gradual, besides being reduced in magnitude. The same point is brought out in a dynamographic study of the variations of the pressure on the feet. The sudden variations of pressure disappear from the curve.

The results of an experimental study by M. A. Chauveau of the question as to whether albuminoids take part in the production of external work, seem to show that the amount of nitrogen secreted is practically the same, whether the animal is doing external work or not; they thus confirm the conclusion drawn by the author from previous experiments that the energy necessary for external work is produced by the combination in the muscle of hydrocarbons.

In experiments on the relation between the expenditure of energy in a muscle and the amount of shortening it undergoes, M. A. Chauveau finds that for a given amount of external work done by the muscle, the energy used up is smaller as the muscle is nearer to its maximum length. The determination was made by means of the method of the respiratory interchanges.

Nervous System.—The "Lancet" observes in its review of histology in 1896 that the result of the researches of numerous observers has been to support the views of the Spanish microscopist Ramon y Cajal in regard to the intercommunication of cells and the mode of termination of their processes, showing that in many cases where direct continuity of substance between more or less remote cells was believed to exist an interspace is really present over or through which the nerve impulse must leap in order to be transferred from the axis cylinder of one cell to the substance of another cell. Abundant evidence has been obtained that the axis cylinder of one cell breaks up into ramifications which partially surround or embrace the cell body with which they are in association. Finding that the neuroglial cells are sometimes small with greatly ramified processes, and sometimes large with simplified processes, Ramon y Cajal has suggested that there are only two states or forms of the same cells, and has constructed a hypothesis to explain sleep. In repose the cells are expanded, extended, or spread out with numerous ramifying dendrites which interpose themselves between the axis-cylinder digitations of one cell and the protoplasmic processes of another, and no nerve current passes. In active states of the nervous system, on the other hand, the neuroglial cellules contract, their processes are withdrawn, and the axis-cylinder processes and the protoplasmic processes come in contact, with consequent passage of the nerve current. These statements are in the main supported by Kolliker, the second volume of a new edition of whose "Histology" has just been completed.

The assumption by Longet, which has been generally accepted as a fact, that after division of the facial, hypoglossal, and sciatic nerves (in the dog) the most remote branches of the distal part cease to respond to stimuli after the lapse of four days is criticised by Prof. Arloing, who adduces evidence to show that the irritability of the divided nerves is not always uniform in the date of departure, and that considerable variations may be observed in different genera and even in different animals of the same species. Ranvier's observations are cited showing differences in the dog, rabbit, guinea pig, and rat, and in young animals and adult, in vigorous animals and ailing ones; and Prof. Arloing himself adds his own observations that in the horse, ass, and mule the persistence of irritability in the branches of the facial nerve after section of the trunk was remarkable, being prolonged in some cases till the thirteenth day. Different nerves seem to vary in their faculty of retaining their irritability, for while in one case the peripheric extremity of the divided facial nerve retained its excitability for five days, the corresponding portion of the divided median and of the moderator of the heart had both lost their excitability between the fourth and fifth day.

Experiments have been carried on by Dr. Risien Russell to test the explanation offered by Dr. Hinsdale and Dr. Madison Taylor of crossed knee jerk as the result of a centripetal impulse producing activity of one motor area which in turn stimulates the corresponding portion of the other hemisphere and produces a contraction of the adductors of the thigh opposite the one originally struck. In one set of experiments the author divided the *corpus callosum*, but even after this, when an active state of the knee jerks was induced by a certain degree of asphyxia, it became possible to elicit the crossed knee jerk. Further, in order to test whether the cerebrum was concerned in the production of the phenomenon, the spinal cord was divided transversely in the dorsal region. In the course of a week well-marked exaggeration of the knee jerks ensued, and it was always possible to evoke a crossed knee jerk and even a greatly exaggerated cross jerk. It was also sometimes observed that a blow on the distal end of the femur or the proximal end of the tibia was followed by contraction of the opposite adductors of the thigh and extensors of the knee, while there was no response in the extensors of the side on which the blow was delivered. The phenomenon is not explained, but the fact is merely recorded. Drs. Hinsdale and Taylor regard the phenomenon which has been named re-enforcement as resulting from irradiation of motor impulses from the active centers to other similar centers, so that they and their related muscles acquire a heightened responsiveness to external stimuli. But Dr. Russell points out that any voluntary motor impulse directed to the muscles on the contraction of which the knee jerk depends diminishes the possibility of eliciting the phenomenon. He mentions that in using the Jendrassik method the extensors of the knee are sometimes brought into action, and

this, instead of increasing the knee jerk, renders it difficult or impossible to obtain it. Dr. Russell believes with others that the spinal centers are normally under a certain degree of restraint by cerebral centers, and that what is called re-enforcement is really removal in some degree of this inhibition, a removal which may be effected by diverting the patient's attention to some other act. Removal also of one hemisphere in an animal causes increased activity of the opposite knee jerk. Further, the return of the knee jerk in Kramer's case of progressive paresis is accounted for by supposing the inhibition lessened as the result of progressive cerebral degeneration, so that there comes a time when the spinal centers are so far freed from inhibition that the few remaining fibers in the posterior columns are sufficient for the purpose of carrying a stimulus which was formerly ineffective because of the inhibition from above.

The experiments of Gotch and Macdonald on the relation between temperature and excitability in nerve and muscle indicate that the rule that increased excitability occurs with increased temperature is not invariable, since such tissues do not become more excitable to all forms of stimulus as the result of an elevation of temperature. In each case the nature of the tissue and the nature of the stimulus require to be investigated.

The results of the researches of Hills (Research Scholarship of the Grocer's Company) on the physiology and pathology of the cerebral circulation go to sustain Kellie's view that the volume of blood in the brain under physiological conditions varies but little; and, further, the author has satisfied himself that there are no, or few vasomotor nerves distributed to the cerebral vessel—a view which the "Lancet" regards as requiring confirmation.

Experiments by R. Hunt, contradicting the commonly accepted opinion of Baxt, go to show that the inhibitory and accelerator nerves are to be regarded as purely antagonistic, and that the result of stimulating the two together is approximately the algebraic sum of the effects produced by stimulating them separately. In no case did one nerve completely overcome the effect of the other, though the two were stimulated for periods as long as twelve minutes.

T. Hough has observed that when the inhibitory impulses attained by stimulation of the vagus nerve are just strong enough to bring the heart of the dog to rest the duration of the standstill is not so long as with stronger stimuli; but that a very slight increase of stimulus above this point produces a standstill which is not lengthened by any further strengthening of the inhibitory impulses.

In the case of a patient who died in convulsions with which he had been suddenly seized no significant abnormality was found by Dr. Munro, of Glasgow, in any organ but the brain. When the dura mater was removed it was found to be lined on the left side by an adventitious membrane about as thick as itself, firm and adherent, although it could be stripped off. The membrane was reddish and was not adherent to the pia-arachnoid except in the region of the left olfactory bulb. There was no evidence of hæmorrhage to the naked eye, and the membrane appeared to be of recent development.

In the course of a description of the effects of the division of one inferior peduncle of the cerebellum J. S. Risien Russell has shown that in the disorders of equilibration that result the direction of rotation is always toward the side of the lesion.

The ciliary ganglion has been regarded sometimes as a spinal, at other times as a sympathetic structure. The results of experiments by Dr. Apolaut, of Berlin, upon cats seem to place it in the sympathetic system.

Special Senses.—The number of visual units existing in the human retina is discussed in a paper by Prof. König before the Physical Society of Berlin. The acuteness of vision was measured by the distance at which a grating made of regular rectilinear wires begins to appear wavy. Starting at the fovea, it diminishes toward the periphery, and in such a way that the curves of equal visual acuteness form concentric ellipses. The area of each retinal field by which two wires are seen as two increases toward the periphery. If such a field be called a visual unit, then their total number for the whole retina is 50,000. If it be assumed that each unit can perceive 3 kinds of color, of which the resulting impulse is conveyed to the brain by a separate nerve fiber, then there must be 150,000 fibers in the optic nerve. As a matter of fact, histologists estimate the number at from 400,000 to 500,000. The author further discussed the experiments he had made in connection with Dr. Zumpf, which showed that objects of different color must be observed at different depths in the retina. The difference of these depths for red and blue rays proved so great that one lay in the pigment layer, which is hence regarded as a sensory organ. An English anatomist has described the existence of spherules in this layer united to a nerve plexus from the rod and cones. Prof. König finally gave an historical retrospect of Purkinje's phenomenon, in which two colored (red and blue) fields of equal luminosity as seen by daylight appear unequally luminous at twilight, the red disappearing much sooner than the blue. After this phenomenon had been studied by a whole series of observers and its importance insisted upon, Prof. Hering had recently found that it is an exceptional phenomenon. It can only be observed in dark surroundings; in daylight and bright surroundings the differently colored fields remain equally luminous, while the intensity of their illumination is reduced down to a point at which color perception ceases. Prof. König had satisfied himself of the truth of this observation, and thus Purkinje's phenomenon has now lost all its supposed significance.

An experiment made by M. Charles Henry with a new pupilometer upon the action of light on the iris proves that there is almost always a dilatation of the pupil when the iris is withdrawn from the light. The variations of the dimensions of the iris are much less when it is the iris alone that is subjected to light than when the iris and the retina are influenced together. Another experiment indicates that this action of light upon the iris is due, in part at least, to a reflex of cerebral origin; but, on the other hand, we do not yet possess sufficient knowledge of the anatomy of the iris to enable us to say whether these variations are due to the direct action of light on muscular elements, as supposed by Brown-Séquard, or to the action of nervous centers as yet unknown belonging to the iris.

The visual purple of fishes is described by Dr. Abelsdorff, of Berlin, as showing a maximum in its absorption spectrum differing from that in the similar spectrum obtained from amphibia, birds, and mammals. A solution of visual purple obtained from fish exhibited by the author, which was at first of an obvious violet color, became speedily yellow under the action of light, and then finally and very slowly colorless. By treating fish eyes with alcohol and formalin the author had obtained preparations which showed the retina of a brilliant purple color as looked at anteriorly.

Miscellaneous.—It is pointed out by Dr. Lazarus Butler that before the laws of osmosis, deduced from the final osmotic pressure, freezing point, etc., can be applied to the explanation of biological problems, it is necessary to determine whether the initial

rates of osmosis of substances bear constant ratios to their final osmotic pressures, and whether the presence of proteid substances in the solutions affects the initial rate of osmosis. The author has found that the initial rates of osmosis can not be determined from observations of the freezing powers of solutions, and that proteid substances, even when present only in minute quantities, diminish the rate of osmosis to a marked degree. Dr. Barlow further applies these conclusions to the consideration of lymph formation, and describes observations of the specific gravity of the blood, of voluntary muscle, and of lymph, which have an important bearing on the question. In his conclusion he summarizes the evidence in favor of the occurrence of osmosis and increased infiltration as the effective factors in causing the increased outflow of lymph that is seen after the injection of a crystalloid into the blood, as well as the evidence against the view that osmosis and increased filtration alone account for the observed phenomena.

A study of rowing has been applied by Dr. F. Ahlhorn to explain the use and meaning of the asymmetrical types of tail fin often met with among fishes, such as the upturned tail of the shark and sturgeon and the downwardly extended tail of the flying fish. All rowers are acquainted with the results of holding their oars too obliquely in the water. If the upper edge is turned too much toward the stem of the boat, a brisk pull brings the blade out of the water and the oarsman is thrown backward from his seat; but if the blade is inclined in the opposite direction, it digs into the water and the oarsman "catches a crab." The skeletal support of the asymmetrical fins of fishes is generally such that either the upper or the lower border of the fin offers more resistance to the pressure of the water than the opposite border, whereby the fin is caused to assume an oblique instead of a vertical position. Then, where the upper part of the tail is stiffer than the lower—as in the heterocercal tail of the shark and sturgeon—the tail in locomotion is driven upward; while if the lower part of the tail is firmer than the upper—as in the flying fish—the tail tends, in action, to assume a lower position than the rest of the body. "The body of the animal, in fact, is made to swing vertically about a horizontal axis running through the center of gravity." In the first group the tail becomes elevated above the head, and the bottom-haunting fish composing it are enabled to give free play to their tails while scouring the sea bottom in search of food. In the second group the head becomes raised above the tail. It consists of surface-swimming forms, which are thus enabled, by the adaptation of their structure, to swim swiftly beneath the surface of the water without danger of their tails emerging, and so causing inconvenience and waste of force. The tails of many air-breathing aquatic animals, such as the crocodile, water snake, and the extinct icthyosaurus, are constructed on this principle.

In his examination of the opposition of the thumb Dr. René du Bois-Reymond studied in detail the theory of saddle joints, and on the assumption that the movements take place about two axes at right angles to each other and passing through the point of contact of the two bones, he arrived by construction at a mathematical formula corresponding to the ideal saddle joint. The formula shows that a certain amount of rotation is possible in this joint. The author further investigated, by the horopter and photographically, the actual movements of the thumb, the hand being fixed.

In a paper on the formation and structure of dental enamel Dr. J. Leon Williams discusses: 1. The existence of a very thin membrane, or a structure of membranelike appearance, lying between the ameloblasts and the forming enamel, and also between these cells and those of the *stratum intermedium*. A similar membrane was seen in many specimens covering the odontoblasts. 2. The formation of enamel by deposit, and not by cell calcification. This deposit probably consists of two distinct cell products—a granular plasm and spherules of calcoglobulin. 3. The relation of the cells of the *stratum intermedium* to true secreting tissue, the relation being especially marked in the enamel organs of the rat and mouse. 4. An intricate vascular network in the *stratum intermedium*. A free distribution of blood vessels was observed in the chloroblastic layer of cells in the mouse, rat, and calf, as well as in the human embryo. 5. The fibrous character of enamel in many of the lower animals and the change of the fibers into more or less regularly arranged granules in the monkey and man. 6. The author affirms that the varicosities of the enamel rods are not caused by acids (though often rendered more clear to view by acid treatment), but represent a true structural peculiarity of this tissue; and that these varicosities, which often continue in an uninterrupted line across large fields of view, correspond with the course of one set of fibers. 7. The Retzius bands are often as distinctly marked in forming as in mature teeth and in teeth which have been kept constantly moist as they are in dried specimens. The enamel rods are often seen to pass without break across several of these bands. The bands are principally due to a deposit of pigment, and not to imprisoned air or gas, as is claimed by von Ebner.

In view of the great discrepancies in the published results of the analysis of enamel Charles S. Tomes endeavored to estimate the organic matter directly, and was surprised to find that it did not exist in weighable quantity. Other results of his studies of the composition and nature of this substance are that there is at least one equivalent of water in combination with the calcic phosphate, and this, unmentioned in the analysis, has generally figured as organic matter. Further, that there is more water than this in the enamel; "it may be that from its physical structure it is very hard to dry, though longer drying and a somewhat higher temperature make little difference to it; or it may be that there are two equivalents in composition, and that the salt is exceedingly hard to decompose absolutely at the temperatures obtained. The enamel of the elephant's molar (on which the experiments were mostly made) must then be considered as an almost inorganic crystalline structure, and, so far as my investigations have gone, there is no reason to suppose that the enamel of man, the horse, and the ox, differ materially from it."

In his investigations of the physiological influence of alcohol, C. F. Hodge has regarded the influence upon growth, including reproduction, upon psychic development and upon animal activity and ability. With fresh cultures of yeast an addition of $\frac{1}{1000}$ of 1 per cent. of pure alcohol retarded growth materially, proportionately much more than larger amounts. Two pairs of puppies were experimented with, to one of which alcohol was given in nonintoxicant doses, which were increased as the puppies grew. Growth in both pairs continued practically normal, the alcoholic pair even growing a little faster than their controls at first. Each normal puppy was, however, about 5 per cent. heavier than its alcoholic brother or sister. On the side of the reproductive faculties, too, the alcoholic pair proved not inferior to the normals. The chief difference was on the psychic side. Both the alcoholic animals were much quieter than their controls, and both were abnormally timid.

Interesting experiments in the synthesization

of proteidlike substances have been described by Dr. John W. Pickering. From them it appears that if certain derivatives of proteids and other substances of allied chemical constitution are heated together in sealed tubes with an excess of either phosphorus pentachloride or pentoxide a series of colloidal substances are formed which, when freed from the contaminating phosphoric acid and dissolved in concentrated ammonia, give opalescent solutions that, on evaporation down in a vacuum, yield substances closely resembling in physical, chemical, and physiological properties certain proteids. These colloidal substances, although they differ from one another in minor details, are usually distinguished by the following characteristics: they are soluble in warm water, forming opalescent lævorotatory solutions; the resulting solutions yield the principal color reactions hitherto deemed diagnostic of proteids; in the absence of salts, solutions of these colloids do not coagulate on healing, but in the presence of a trace of a neutral salt they coagulate at temperatures very similar to proteid solutions: fractional heat coagulation shows that the colloidal solutions are mixtures of different substances; the different constituents of the colloidal solution exhibit different physiological actions; in the presence of an excess of neutral salts, or of salts of the heavy metal, the colloidal solutions behave in a manner similar to proteid solutions; when introduced into the circulation of pigmented rabbits, dogs, and cats certain of these substances produce intravascular coagulation of the blood in a manner similar to a nucleo-proteid. They also hasten the coagulability of the blood withdrawn from the carotid, and will, when slowly injected intravenously in minute quantities into dogs, produce a retardation of the coagulability of the intravascular blood, e. g., a "negative phase." Apparently these colloidal substances are, owing to both their physical and chemical properties and their physiological behavior, the synthesized bodies nearest to proteids at present known.

Dr. A. B. Macallum has found that the greater part, and sometimes the whole of the assimilated iron in the cells of the higher forms of animal life is held in the nucleus, in the chromatin of which it is chiefly found; and the same is true of the nuclei of all the higher vegetable organisms; it is rarely found in the cytoplasm of the cells. An important section of the author's paper is given to the occurrence of assimilated iron in special forms of life, such as in protozoa, fungi, bacteria, and the *Cyanophyceæ*. Chlorophyll yielded no evidence that it contains iron, and it is mentioned incidentally that species of *Monotropa* remain colorless when fixed in solutions of corrosive sublimate.

Concerning the bacteriology of oysters, Profs. Herdman and Boyce said, in the British Association, that it had been shown that sea water is very deadly to the typhoid bacillus, so that an infected oyster would probably soon be free from infection. It has been found, as an experimental result, that artificially infected oysters soon get rid of their typhoid bacilli. Moreover, there is normally in the oyster a bacillus resembling that of enteric fever, by which an inexperienced investigator might easily be misled. In the discussion Dr. Kohn showed that the pigment causing the green color in the gills of certain oysters is not due to iron or copper, as has been supposed, since the body contains even larger quantities and is not colored. Dr. Grünbaum spoke on the action of human serum on typhoid bacilli as tending to show the normal presence of certain protective substances, varying in quantity in different individuals, more particularly in mother and child.

The nature and causes of immunity to disease, natural and acquired, are discussed by Dr. W. B. Ransom in the light of a large number of facts cited and reviewed. The author concludes that immunity can not be due to "exhaustion of the soil" or the using up by the bacteria of certain constituents of the animal body necessary for their food; for it may be produced without bacteria entering the body at all, and it has been shown that the fluids of animals naturally or artificially immune may form good culture media. The last fact also disproves the theory that it is due to the retention in the body of bacterial products harmful to themselves. Dr. Ransom's conclusion is that immunity, whether caused by gradually accustoming the body to the action of a microbe or its toxine, or by injecting into another the serum of an animal thus protected, is in each case due to a vital reaction of the cells of the body, and that in each case the injected substance stimulates to that reaction. Such reaction is shared in by all the cells of the organism. They all become less sensitive to the microbic toxine, while the special defensive mechanisms are stimulated to the more active exercise of their special functions. Immunity then depends on the action of living cells. In resisting the invasion of living bacteria, there is a defensive mechanism in the army of phagocytes, but this alone can not suffice. Changes in the fluids of the body, rendering them a less suitable pabulum, or even actually bactericidal, are produced by changes in all the cells by virtue of which they become comparatively insensitive, though they do not, so far as we know, secrete a chemical antidote.

In comparative experiments made by Prof. Charteris and Dr. MacLennan regarding the lethal dose of hydrochlorate of eucaine and hydrochlorate of cocaine injected into guinea pigs, it was found that the toxic dose of the eucaine was 0·09 gramme, and that of cocaine 0·068 gramme, per kilogramme body weight. The mode of death from the two substances varied. With the cocaine salt there were more rotatory movements of the head, more salivation, more opisthotones, and more respirations than with the eucaine salt. It was also noticed that the physiological action produced by a given dose of eucaine did not follow nearly so rapidly as that which ensued with a similar dose of cocaine under identical conditions. Hence it was concluded that the action of eucaine was slower in onset and less in intensity.

Toxines are defined by M. Armand Gauthier as poisons secreted by microbes or formed by the animal economy which, if introduced into our organs or not completely eliminated, bring on a pathological state and involve profound and often permanent modifications of the nutrition and of the vitality of the cellules. Those toxines are of 3 kinds: the *ptomaines*, definite alkaloidal poisons formed by the microbes; *leucomaines*, basic substances, definite, like the ptomaines, but formed in our organs in the regular course of life; and *toxines*, properly so called, poisons either albuminoid or of an indeterminate chemical nature, playing in general the part of ferments of surprising activity. They are secreted by pathogenous microbes as well as by venomous animals and certain plants. They form an essentially injurious portion of venom and virus. Along with the microbial toxines the author in his work on "Animal and Microbial Toxines" describes the soluble ferments, animal and vegetable, and the specific glandular secretions as well as those curious *antitoxines* which the living organism produces when it reacts and defends itself against the attacks of those dangerous agents. There are other antitoxines now used in *seropathy*.

The observations of Prof. H. B. Bowditch on Boston school children and those of Dr. Porter on St. Louis children go to show that the relation be-

tween height and weight varies with age in such a way that older children are heavier in proportion to their height than younger children.

Recent experiments by M. de Candolle at Geneva go to show that seeds continue for a long time to preserve the power of germinating when they are placed under circumstances in which life can not exhibit any of its activity. Seeds of corn, oats, fennel, mimosa, and other plants were exposed to a temperature of —40° F. for four months, yet when placed under favorable circumstances produced normal seedlings. The observations of Robert Brown long ago showed that seeds of *Nelumbium* more than a hundred years old were capable of germinating. Hence M. de Candolle concludes that protoplasm in resting seeds is analogous to a smoldering fire, but is endowed with potential life, with its constituents able to develop active powers when placed under favorable conditions.

In explaining the perfumes of flowers, M. Eugène Mesnard assumes that it is light and not oxygen which is the principal cause of the transformation and destruction of odorous substances; but in many cases the two agents seem to act in concert. The action of light makes itself felt in two different ways: On the one hand it acts as a chemical power, capable of furnishing energy to all the transformations through which the odorous products pass from their elaboration to their total resinification; and it exerts a mechanical action which plays an important part in the general life history of plants. This property explains the mode of the periodical liberation of the perfumes of flowers. The intensity of the perfume depends on the equilibrium which is established every day between the water in the cellules of the flowers, which tends to drive outward the perfumes already elaborated contained in the epidermis, and the action of light, which combats this turgesence. It is thus explained why in countries of the East the flowers are less odoriferous than in Europe; why the trees, the fruits, and even the vegetables are filled with odoriferous products more or less resinified. It is also explained why in those countries the vegetation is thorny. It has too much light and too little water there.

PORTUGAL, a monarchy in southwestern Europe. The throne is hereditary in the family of Saxe-Coburg-Braganza. The legislative power is vested in a Cortes, consisting of a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies. There are 52 hereditary peers, 13 spiritual peers, and 90 life peers. The Chamber of Deputies has 120 members, elected for three years by direct vote of citizens having an elementary education or a revenue of 500 milreis per annum. The reigning king is Carlos I, born Sept. 28, 1863. The ministry at the beginning of 1896 consisted of the following members: President of the Counsel and Minister of Finance, E. R. Hintze-Ribeiro; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Luiz Pinto de Soveral; Minister of the Interior, J. F. Franco Pinto Castello Branco; Minister of Justice and Worship, A. d'Azevedo Castello Branco; Minister of War, Col. L. A. Pimentel Pinto; Minister of Marine and the Colonies, Jacinto Candido da Silva; Minister of Public Works, Industry, and Commerce, Campos Henriques.

Area and Population.—Portugal has an area of 34,038 square miles, and had at the census of 1890 a population of 5,049,729. There were 35,769 marriages, 164,627 births, and 127,237 deaths in 1890. The number of emigrants in 1895 was 44,746, against 26,911 in 1894, 30,383 in 1893, 21,074 in 1892, and 33,585 in 1891. Lisbon, the capital, has a population of 307,661; Oporto has 139,856.

Finances.—The revenue for the fiscal year 1895 was 43,905,093 milreis, and the expenditure 41,264,947 milreis (1 milreis = $1.08). For 1897 the receipts are estimated at 49,700,969 milreis; 11,953,239 from direct taxes on land, industry, houses, incomes, etc., 2,755,000 from registration, 2,119,200 from stamped paper, 336,000 from lotteries, 24,688,583 from indirect taxes, 717,000 from additional imposts, 4,450,274 from railroads, telegraphs, posts, etc., and 2,681,673 *recettes d'ordre*. The expenditures are estimated at 49,430,068 milreis: 525,000 for civil list and appanages, 96,494 for the Cortes, 5,885,199 for interest and amortization, 1,637,600 for other expenses, 16,472,058 for the consolidated and terminable public debt, 400,000 for loss by exchange, 3,593,444 for the Ministry of Finance, 2,564,423 for the Ministry of the Interior, 1,010,480 for the Ministry of Justice and Worship, 5,221,676 for the Ministry of War, 3,739,078 for the Ministry of Marine and the Colonies, 386,454 for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 5,321,780 for the Ministry of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry, 59,877 for the savings bank, and 2,516,500 for extraordinary purposes.

The consolidated debt on Oct. 30, 1893, amounted to 529,993,076 milreis, bearing 3 per cent. interest, comprising 342,198,736 milreis of internal and 187,794,340 milreis of external obligations. The law of Feb. 26, 1892, reduced by 30 per cent. the interest on the internal or currency debt, and the law of April 20, 1893, reduced the interest on the external or gold debt by 66⅔ per cent. The redeemable debt on June 1, 1894, was stated to be 138,212,392 milreis, consisting of 28,082,902 milreis of internal, and 66,844,890 milreis of external obligations, on which also the interest was reduced by these laws, and 43,284,600 milreis of tobacco debt. The annual charge, including loss by exchange, is 15,395,742 milreis.

Commerce.—The value of the imports of merchandise in 1895 was 39,853,010 milreis, and of the exports 26,971,826 milreis. The imports of specie were 1,143,030, and exports 2,309,287 milreis. The imports of cereals were 5,576,000 milreis; of cotton, 2,590,000 milreis; of animals, 2,017,000 milreis; of codfish, 1,960,000 milreis; of sugar, 1,955,000 milreis; of coal, 1,771,000 milreis; of cotton cloth, 1,750,000 milreis; of iron, 1,656,000 milreis; of wool, 1,188,000 milreis. The export of wine was 11,292,000 milreis in value. Next in importance were cork for 3,524,000 milreis, animals for 2,519,000 milreis, copper for 1,707,000 milreis, fish for 1,445,000 milreis, cotton cloth for 880,000 milreis, and fruits for 701,000 milreis.

There were 1,788 ocean sailing vessels, of 319,000 tons, 4,202 ocean steamers, of 5,939,000 tons, 3,364 coasting sailing vessels, of 191,000 tons, and 976 coasting steamers, of 969,000 tons, entered at all the ports in 1896. The merchant navy numbered 51 steamers, of 41,161 tons, and 207 sailing vessels, of 47,724 tons.

Communications.—The railroads on Jan. 1, 1896, had a length of 1,453 miles, of which 914 miles belong to the state. The others receive subventions.

The post office in 1894 forwarded 21,017,000 letters, 5,466 postal cards, 19,507,000 newspapers and circulars, and 250,000 postal orders and letters of declared value, transmitting 30,050,000 francs. The telegraphs had 3,985 miles of line, and 8,839 miles of wire.

Currency.—The legal standard of value is gold, but the money in circulation is for the main part depreciated paper notes of the Bank of Portugal, the issues of which on Sept. 30, 1895, amounted to 54,139,000 milreis, protected by a metallic reserve of 12,102,000 milreis.

Political Affairs.—The financial crisis that began in 1890 had not passed away in 1896. New taxation and a reform in the system of collection were proposed to meet the demands of the creditors

of the Government, and also provide means for reorganizing the navy and developing the colonial administrations. The projects of the Minister of Finance included a partial revision of the tariff, the conversion of the public debt into a uniform stock paying 4-per-cent. interest, and a loan of £2,000,000, to be realized from the bonds of the tobacco company owned by the Government. The protective character of the tariff is to be maintained. New excise duties are raised from soap and sugar. For the conversion of the foreign debt the consent of the bondholders was necessary. It was proposed to them to exchange their 3-per-cent. consols for new ones of 52½ per cent. of their nominal value, the 4-per-cents. for 77·738 per cent. of the face, and 4½-per-cents. for 85·06 per cent. of their nominal value in new 4-per-cents. The converted debt would have a nominal capital of 90,000,000 milreis, redeemable in seventy-five years at par. Interest and sinking fund would be paid in Portuguese money, not in gold, holders having the option of demanding payment in London, Paris, or Berlin, in pounds, francs, or marks, at current exchange rates. The Cortes authorized the sale of 9,000 contos of reis of bonds guaranteed by the tobacco duties, consequent upon the contract concluded between the Government and the Portuguese Tobacco Company. The proceeds of this new loan were to be employed exclusively in the purchase of war vessels. In January Senhor Elduayen succeeded the Duke of Tetuan as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Col. Pimintel Pinto resigned the Ministry of War, and Col. José Estevao de Moraes Sarmento was appointed to the post on April 8. A reform of the army has been determined upon, as well as the reform of the colonial administration. After the King had been stoned by an anarchist while out driving, the perpetrator of the deed was sent to a lunatic asylum. On Feb. 4 a bomb was exploded in the house in which resided one of the doctors who certified to his insanity. On the following day the police arrested 60 notorious anarchists, who have made Lisbon their principal resort, because the laws were very lenient to them in Portugal. The Government, which has always given employment at a sacrifice to the state to men in need of work, determined to adopt severe measures to prevent future attempts of the sort. Accordingly, a bill for the repression of anarchy was voted by the Cortes on Feb. 12. The anarchists concerned in the bomb outrage were workmen employed in the lunatic asylum to which the King's assailant was sent. A law was passed prohibiting publication by the press of the particulars of anarchistic outrages. On April 18 a wealthy manufacturer named Domingor was killed by a bomb exploded in his carriage near Lisbon.

Colonies.—The colonial possessions of Portugal comprise the Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast of Africa, with an area of 1,650 square miles and 110,926 inhabitants; Portuguese Guinea, having an area of 14,000 square miles and 800,000 inhabitants; Prince's island and St. Thomas, with an area of 454 square miles and 21,040 inhabitants; Angola, with an area of 457,500 square miles and 19,400,000 inhabitants, including Ambriz, Benguela, Mossamedes, and the Portuguese Congo; Portuguese East Africa, with an area of 261,700 square miles, and 1,500,000 inhabitants; Goa, Damão, and Diu, in East India, with an area of 1,615 square miles and 514,169 inhabitants; Macao, with an area of 8 square miles and 67,036 inhabitants; and Timor and Kambing, with an area of 6,290 square miles and 300,000 inhabitants. The total area of the colonial empire is about 828,000 square miles, and the total population 14,213,000. The revenue receipts of all the colonies in 1895 were estimated at 4,929,314 milreis, and the expenditures at 5,162,862 milreis. Their total imports amount to 3,939,000, and exports to 5,121,000 milreis. There are 161 miles of railroad in Angola, 57 miles in East Africa, and 50 miles in the East Indies. The telegraphs have an extent of 268 miles in Angola, 230 miles in East Africa, and 33 miles in India. The colonial forces consisted in the beginning of 1896 in East Africa of 50 European officers and 1,143 European troops, afterward reenforced by 24 officers and 603 men, and 8 battalions of African rifles, and 2 companies of rifles in Timor, mostly natives, making the native forces 488 officers and 7,797 men. In Goa also the garrison was strengthened, in consequence of an uprising of the natives. The Government had to deal with simultaneous rebellions in East Africa, Goa, and Timor. The rebellion in Lourenço Marques was ended by the capture of Gungunhama, the African chief, who defied the Government and attacked the settlements, and in February, 1896, the troops sent out to Africa began to return to Portugal. But fresh forces were required to be sent out to Goa. The revolt there began in a mutiny of the troops ordered to be sent thence to East Africa. The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King, went out to Goa with the new Governor General, R. de Andrade. They made a strong effort to suppress the rebellion, and restored order in the neighborhood of the settlements, but in the wooded hills, the *ranes*, or native chiefs, still defied the royal troops. Several prominent officials were discovered to be implicated in the insurrection. Influential men in Portuguese India fled into British territory, where the British Indian authorities gave them asylum, but did not allow them to remain in the districts bordering on Portuguese India. In Timor the Chief of Balibo surrendered, rebels of Catubaba were reported as beaten, their villages having been captured, in August, 1896, and operations were begun against those of the Hamir.

PRESBYTERIANS. The statistical reports made to the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance at Glasgow show that in twelve years, 1884 to 1896, the number of presbyteries in all the Presbyterian and Reformed churches has increased from 1,208 to 1,426; of ministers, from 21,251 to 27,043; of ruling elders, from 101,130 to 130,083; of deacons, from 58,610 to 93,018; of Sunday schools, from 21,657 to 32,271; of teachers, from 223,313 to 318,665; and of pupils, from 1,901,184 to 3,335,654. The number of congregations is reported in the statistics for 1895 at 31,925, as against 23,821 "pastoral charges" and 13,384 "separate congregations" in 1884.

I. Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as presented to the General Assembly in May: Number of synods, 31; of presbyteries, 224; of candidates, 1,508; of local evangelists, 170; of licentiates, 455; of ministers, 6,842; of elders, 27,025; of deacons, 9,174; of churches, 7,573; of communicants, 944,716; of members of Sabbath schools, 1,096,391; of licensures during the year, 321; of ordinations, 286; of installations, 558; of churches organized, 149; of churches dissolved, 84; of members added on examination, 64,826; of baptisms, 24,484 of adults and 28,459 of infants; amount of contributions for home missions, $980,506; for foreign missions, $739,103; for education, $102,367; for Sabbath-school work, $130,598; for church erection, $155,177; for the relief fund, $94,352; for the freedmen, $109,205; for synodical aid, $73,152; for aid for colleges, $148,651; for the anniversary reunion fund, $352,350; for the General Assembly, etc., $92,462; for congregational purposes, $10,413,785; miscellaneous, $778,728; total, as footed up in the tables, $14,150,497. Besides these amounts, about

$135,000 were received from interest on permanent funds of the boards, and about $300,000 as income of the theological seminaries.

The Boards.—The table of statistics of benevolence for the past ten years presented to the General Assembly shows a steady decrease since 1891 in the ratio of gifts from the churches to the total income of the boards—from 38 per cent. to 31 per cent.; a steady decrease in the total gifts to the boards since 1893—from $979,821 to $862,844; and a steady decrease since 1892 in the average contributions per member through the boards—from $1.20 to 90 cents.

The past year's receipts of the Board of Church Erection were $118,093, and the expenditures $165,582. With the aid thus given, churches and manses were erected valued at $573,280. The board had a loan fund of $245,000, out of which 11 churches were aided to the amount of $38,000; and a manse fund of $85,000, by which 41 churches were aided with $16,813. Besides these, 175 churches were aided to the amount of $80,699. About $40,000 are available annually from the loan fund.

The Board of Publication returned in a business capital of $332,833, with receipts for the year of $317,848, and expenditures of $362,745. The net profits amounted to $31,146 (a decrease of $5,653), two thirds of which went to the missionary department. The available funds of the missionary department aggregated $145,130, and the expenditures reached $124,962. The board had maintained 107 missionaries, organized 1,030 new schools, and had under its care 51,890 pupils and teachers.

The available receipts of the Board of Ministerial Relief had been $171,557, showing a slight decrease, and the expenditures $166,735, giving an average to each of the 795 beneficiaries of $210, with a maximum of $300. A debt of $9,673 was covered by a gift of $10,000 previously, though not necessarily, applied to the Endowment fund.

The total receipts, including loans, etc., of the Board of Education, had been $103,442, and the expenditures $103,158. Of the 1,037 candidates for the ministry under the care of the board 248 were new.

The Board of Aid for Colleges had received $89,138, against $119,627 in 1894–'95, and had expended $98,787. It had a balance of $11,149. During an operation of thirteen years 56 institutions had been aided. The board held mortgages amounting to $173,388 on property valued at $942,429. During the period of thirteen years the receipts had aggregated $1,143,361.

The receipts of the Board of Home Missions had been $729,433, and the expenditures $858,985, while the debt had grown to $299,062. The board had sustained 1,544 ministers, a decrease of 287, with 1,830 churches having 99,454 members, and returning 9,179 additions on profession of faith. Sixty-five new churches had been organized.

The receipts of the Freedmen's Board had been $146,992, and the expenditures $149,763. The debt had increased to $16,371. The freedmen had contributed $35,577 to their churches and ministers and $32,521 to schools. One hundred and eighty-one ministers were in the field, and 314 churches or missions and the same number of Sunday schools were sustained, with 19,624 pupils in the latter. The churches and missions returned 18,761 communicants, and 2,083 added on examination. The 75 secular schools returned 230 teachers and 9,511 pupils.

The funds available for the prosecution of the work of the Board of Foreign Missions amounted to $959,774, and the expenditures were $929,239, of which $54,310 were charged to administration. Appropriations had been cut down more than $100,000, and the present deficit was $76,770.

The one hundred and eighth General Assembly met in Saratoga, N. Y., May 21. The Rev. J. L. Withrow was chosen moderator. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on the Constitution of the Church the Assembly reaffirmed the action of the Assembly of 1894 in directing the insertion in the title of the constitution of the words "subordinate standards," as setting forth the true relation of the Confession of Faith and the other standards of the Church to the Word of God as their sole source and sanction, and called the attention of the judicatories and members of the Church to the declaration of the standards, which set forth in explicit terms the belief of the Church that all the standards rest upon and are in accordance with the Holy Scriptures. The term "subordinate standards" on the title page of the constitution of the Church was changed so as to read, "being its standards, subordinate to the Word of God, containing," etc. The report on Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor recognized the great good that had attended the formation of the societies, and advised that the Assembly should so direct their future that they might be "of the greatest service to the cause of Christ and the furtherance of the influence of the Church." It further included a statement of the relations between the individual societies and the Church, in which all young people's religious organizations of every name were recognized as under the jurisdiction of the Church "which are to be found within its churches or composed of members of its churches. Variety of form can not affect this relation, which involves mutual obligations. Such being the case, the Assembly deems it unnecessary to prescribe any specific form of organization for individual societies, while it expects them to conform to certain acknowledged principles, both general and particular, as follow: In general, those societies are to be organized and to work in conformity with the historic position of the Church, as expressed by her standards and interpreted by her courts. The particular relations of all societies to the Church are sustained, in the first instance, to the session of a particular church, and thence through the session to the Church at large. Each society is under the immediate direction, control, and oversight of the session of that church in which it is formed, and that oversight is not merely general, but applies to the constitution of the society, the schedule of its services, the election of its officers, and the distribution of its funds." This statement was adopted as "setting forth the sense in which the Church expects the young people to be loyal," and was ordered sent to the presbyteries to be read to individual societies. The use was advised, in journals, reports, etc., within the Church, of the simple designation "Young People's Societies." The Assembly further resolved on this subject that it reaffirmed the deliverances of former years wherein confidence had been expressed in these societies and encouragement given to their work; exhorted them not only to increased loyalty and devotion to the pastors and sessions to which they are subordinate, but to careful study of the doctrine and polity of the Presbyterian Church; and urgently recommended them, as far as practicable, to make the appointed boards of the Church the channels of their beneficence, and to maintain steadfastly their adherence to Presbyterianism, in harmony with the principles and practices of interdenominational fellowship.

A memorial was received from the Synod of India requesting the General Assembly, "in view of the exceedingly difficult complications which often occur in cases of polygamists who desire to be received into the Church, to leave the ultimate decision in all such cases in India to the Synod of India." The committee to whom the application was referred re-

ported as their unanimous opinion that, as it contemplated a matter of doctrine, it could not, in view of the mandatory provisions of the Form of Government giving the ultimate determination of all doctrinal questions to the General Assembly, be granted, and the Assembly so decided.

The plan of co-operation in home missionary work among the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of North America, reported by the Committee on the Presbyterian Alliance and already adopted by many Presbyterian and Reformed Church boards, was approved; and the high esteem and fraternal regard of the Assembly for all the churches of the Presbyterian Alliance was expressed, together with its desire for closer relations with the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches on the North American Continent.

The report on Church unity dealt with the correspondence which the committee had had with the Protestant Episcopal Commission during the past nine years concluded with an expression of kindly feeling toward the Episcopal brethren and advised that the correspondence be closed for the present. It also included the proposed constitution of the Federal Union of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, concerning which the Assembly resolved, in adopting the report, "that, while declining to adopt the plan of federation submitted by the majority of the committee, the General Assembly hereby records its fraternal regard and affection for the Churches comprehended by the proposed plan."

The report on the Sabbath entreated the members and all other persons conscientiously to discountenance whatever tends to break down the distinction between this and other days, making a number of specifications; commended the efforts that were being made through Sabbath schools and Young People's Societies to educate the rising generation as to the claims, sanctities, and obligations of the Sabbath; advised the devotion of the last Sunday in October by pastors and churches and in the Sunday schools to the special consideration of the subject of the Sabbath; declared that "those Sabbath associations of our land having a Christian basis, and being in sympathy with Sunday laws passed with a view to protect the day of rest and worship, should have a claim upon the co-operation and practical support of the Christian public"; and gave special approval to the American Sabbath Union and the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance auxiliary, recommending them especially to Christian men and women in all our communities."

The erection of a large business building in the city of New York by the Board of Home Missions, on which a heavy debt was placed, having been much criticised, a proposition was made by Mr. John S. Kennedy to buy the building for what it had cost, less Mr. Kennedy's own subscription, together with another proposition from Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy to enlarge and improve the Lenox Building, from which the board had moved, and make it adequate to all their needs. The subject was referred to a special committee of 11. It is understood that this committee found the transactions connected with this building correct, and decided to recommend that it be retained and occupied as intended.

The report of the special Committee on Theological Seminaries related the proceedings of the committee during the year and its correspondence with the trustees of the seminaries concerning changes which the Assembly desired to have made in their charters in order to bring them more fully under its control. Princeton, Omaha, and Dubuque Seminaries and Lincoln University had either modified their charter provisions in compliance with the wishes of the Assembly or had declared their readiness to take steps to secure such legislation as would enable them to do so. McCormick Seminary had declined to consider the question of a closer union with the General Assembly. The trustees of Western Seminary had resolved to adhere to their former action in the premises, which was to endeavor to secure legislation permitting an arrangement with the Assembly. The commissioners of Auburn Seminary had prepared an historical sketch of the administration of the institution for the seventy-six years of its existence, and had adopted a resolution declaring that, having once expressed and already once reaffirmed their views on the subject of the proposed change, they did not feel called upon to reiterate or modify them. The report was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution that "the General Assembly highly appreciates the readiness of the boards of control in some of our theological seminaries, shown during the past year, to carry out the plan approved by the General Assembly of 1895; and while others of the boards of control have not seen their way clear as yet to adopt the general provisions of that plan and carry them into legal effect, the General Assembly can not but hope that upon further consideration they may come to the conclusion that all the funds and property in their hands and the teaching in the said seminaries may be so completely safeguarded to the Church that benevolent persons contemplating making gifts or bequests to these institutions may have the fullest confidence in the future security of such gifts or bequests. With entire confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the beloved brethren in control of our theological seminaries, we urge them to take such measures as will secure the most desirable result, and also that these several boards be requested to report to the next General Assembly what progress they have made in this direction." The committee was discharged.

In view of the instructions given by the previous General Assembly concerning the acceptance of candidates for licensure, the Presbytery of New York had declared its intention to assure itself of the fidelity of candidates and ministers received by it, and of their acceptance of the standards of the Church; and further, "that it desired on one side to hold fast the truth as embodied in our standards, and at the same time, in the interest of peace and mutual good will, did not exclude from application for license students who gave evident assurance of their loyalty to the standards of the Church." The Long Island Presbytery had declared that in its action in the matter the General Assembly had exceeded its power. The Assembly reaffirmed the action of the General Assembly of 1895 concerning the reception by presbyteries of students as candidates who are pursuing their theological studies in seminaries for whose instruction it disavowed responsibility, and added: "In doing this, we call attention to the facts that the Presbytery of New York, last year, asked the General Assemby to instruct it in relation to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care, and that the Assembly, in response, instructed it, using substantially its own words. The action of the Assembly did not relate to the licensure of candidates, but to the reception of students asking to be taken under care. It fully recognized the right of the presbytery to determine the qualification of candidates for licensure. We also express our understanding of the words 'instruct and enjoin' in our last year's action to be simply an emphatic expression of its response to the Presbytery of New York touching the specific question overtured. 2. We call attention to the difference in status between transfers from other denominations,

on the one hand, and students seeking to enter the ministry of the Church, on the other hand, in the relation they sustain, or seek to sustain, to the Church. As to ministers from other denominations, the General Assembly, having had no care or supervision of their theological instruction, requires an examination as to their changes and reasons therefor, of conviction in doctrinal belief and in the form of church government, and of their approval and sincere acceptance of the standards of the Church. On the other hand, students seeking to come under the care of presbyteries as candidates for the Gospel ministry have no presbyterial or ecclesiastical status save what is implied in Church membership; but, having a purpose to qualify themselves in doctrinal belief for the Gospel ministry, it is indispensable for the purity of the Church in doctrine and polity that presbyteries in receiving them under their care so direct them in all cases when necessary, and, if need be, require them to pursue their theological studies under some approved divine, or in institutions or seminaries which have not been disapproved by the Church, that their instruction may be in all respects in accord with the doctrine and polity of the Church into whose ministry they are seeking to enter. 3. While fully recognizing the constitutional rights of presbyteries in the matter of licensing candidates for the ministry (see Form of Gov., chap. xvi), we are nevertheless urgent that presbyteries have special care of their examinations in subjects required by the Form of Government, chapter xiv and section 4, and that due respect be given to the deliverances of the General Assembly in the matter of the education of students for the Gospel ministry. 4. We are equally urgent that the same care be taken by presbyteries in their examinations of ministers coming from foreign bodies that is urged upon them in the licensure of candidates already under the care of presbyteries." A special committee was appointed to prepare a "constitution, rule, or such other action as may seem best to them," regulative of the power of the General Assembly and of the presbyteries to superintend the education and care of candidates for the ministry, which should report to the next General Assembly.

The Board of Home Missions was advised to make certain changes in its method of doing business, intended to secure a stricter accountability and promote a stronger sense of responsibility in the presbyteries and churches asking aid; and a committee of three ministers and six laymen was appointed to confer with the board regarding its methods of general administration and suggest such changes therein as may seem advisable; to examine the office expenditures and the books and accounts of the board, with the view of ascertaining what reductions are practicable and changes desirable; to ascertain the cause of the present indebtedness and seek means for removing it and of preventing the recurrence of deficits: and to advise the churches and the General Assembly of the results of their investigation and of their conclusions. The moderator was authorized also to issue a pastoral letter on the subject. Resolutions were adopted concerning protection to American citizens (particularly missionaries and teachers) in Turkey: approving international arbitration, and suggesting an arrangement between the United States and Great Britain to be made as the beginning of a uniform system. The judgment of the Assembly was expressed that while the Church should use every agency in its power, moral, educational, and legal, to accomplish the suppression of intemperance, the mightiest weapon that could be employed is the Gospel. The sessions of the churches were therefore advised each to appoint a permanent committee on temperance to devise ways and means for uniting and directing the energy of the Church against intemperance; and appeals to conscience were suggested as affording the best method of operation.

II. Presbyterian Church in the United States.—The following is the summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Assembly in May: Number of synods, 13; of presbyteries, 76; of churches, 2,788; of ministers, 1,349; of licentiates, 85; of candidates, 402; of ruling elders, 8,656; of deacons, 7,072; of communicants, 210,539; of licensures during the year, 79; of ordinations, 61; of churches organized, 55; of members added on examination, 11,874; of baptisms, 4,857 of adults and 5,304 of infants; of baptized noncommunicants, 87,031; of teachers in Sunday schools, 19,223; of pupils in the same, 138,735. Amounts of contributions: For Assembly's home missions, $26,648; for local evangelistic purposes, $104,461; for the Invalid fund, $13,096; for foreign missions, $110,737; for education, $48,764; for publication, $7,748; for colored evangelization, $10,468; for the Bible cause, $4,221; for presbyterial purposes, $15,935; for pastors' salaries, $798,106; for congregational purposes, $607,393; miscellaneous contributions, $108,938; total contributions, $1,856,515.

The sales of the publication house—$28,190—had been about $5,000 less than those of the previous year, and the donations granted from the book department—$4,242—were also less. The whole amount appropriated to benevolent work was $7,894, or $1,267 more than the collections for the cause. Among the donations were 817 Bibles given as prizes for perfect recitation of the Shorter Catechism and 901 Testaments for the perfect recitation of the Introduction to the Shorter Catechism. Twenty-two new books had been published. A volume of "Practical Sermons" by ministers of the Church was about to be published.

The receipts of the Executive Committee of Home Missions for the fiscal year 1895–'96 were in the several departments respectively: For home missions, $33,779; for the Invalid fund, $15,175; for the William A. Moore Loan fund, $2,504. From the regular Loan fund, $6,730 had been loaned to 48 white congregations and $255 to 5 colored congregations. The entire gross receipts of the committee were $4,026 more than in the previous year, and the clear gain in receipts was $3,151. Eighty missionaries had been employed, besides whom 11 teachers had served in 8 schools in the Indian Territory. Thirty-eight aged or infirm ministers, 108 widows of ministers, and 4 cases of orphan children of ministers had been aided to the total amount of $10,086 from the Invalid fund.

The report of the General Assembly's Home and School at Fredericksburg, Va., represents that the property is valued at $42,850—$25,250 above the indebtedness. It consists of a home for the beneficiary orphan girls and the building of the Collegiate Institute, accommodating 250 pupils. Forty beneficiaries—orphans of deceased ministers and children of missionaries—are maintained in the home and taught in the Collegiate Institute. The latter institution is chiefly maintained by the tuition fees of the pay pupils.

The Louisville Theological Seminary returned 60 students, among whom much activity prevailed in mission work through the city. Columbia Theological Seminary had 27 students, an endowment of $237,445, and an income of $11,500 a year, which was, however, $200 short of the expenditure. The Southwestern Presbyterian University had 33 students in the divinity school, 13 of whom were ready to enter upon active missionary work.

The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions returned its receipts for the year as having been $142,100, or $9,667 more than the receipts for the previous year. Its expenditures had been $127,690. In accordance with instructions of the General Assembly, the Congo Boat fund, amounting to $10,393, had been mostly invested, and the interest was used for the support of the African work. In view of the uncertainties of the financial situation, the appropriations for the missions for other purposes than the salaries of missionaries had been reduced considerably below the amounts asked for in the estimates. A charter of incorporation had been obtained in the State of Tennessee. Nineteen new missionaries had been sent out, and not less than 29 others were needed; the missions in northern and southern Brazil, in China, on the Congo, and in Italy, Japan, Korea, and Mexico returned 35 stations, 55 ordained missionaries, 86 unordained missionaries, 29 native preachers, 117 other native helpers, 35 churches, 2,004 communicants, 379 church members added during the year, 13 theological students, 63 Sabbath schools, with 1,350 pupils, 861 pupils in boarding and day schools, 19,622 persons aided by medicine, and $3,590 contributed by the mission churches.

The thirty-sixth General Assembly met in Memphis, Tenn., May 21. The Rev. R. Q. Mallard, D. D., was chosen moderator. The report on colored evangelization mentioned the address of letters to the General Synod of the Reformed Church inviting a conference respecting co-operation in work for the negroes. The only answer received was the expression of regret that the press of work in other fields forbade "that financial assistance to which our hearts and sympathies prompt us." An effort had been made to purchase the Ferguson Williamson College, at Abbeville, S. C., where 152 students were enrolled under the care of 4 teachers. The Stillman Institute had enrolled 10 students. Several Sabbath schools had been established by members of the institution. The movement for the organization of a synod of an independent African Presbyterian church had not been successful, only $154 having been contributed for the purpose. At present there were 4 separate presbyteries for the colored people—2 (those of North and South Carolina and of Texas) independent, and 2 (those of Central Alabama and Ethel) under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly. Outside of these presbyteries about 36 churches were scattered over a large area. The Presbytery of Zion had lost its quorum, and was practically disbanded. Though the time did not yet seem to have come for the organization of an independent synod, great progress in that direction had been made in the past five years. A case involving a question of the relations of the Church and its colored members came up in an appeal from the Presbytery of Charleston, S. C. This presbytery had declined, on the ground of his color, to take under its care a colored candidate for the ministry who had been approved as qualified and suitable by the Committee of Examination. In the review of the records of the presbytery the synod gave its approval to all except the minute of this action, which action it directed the presbytery to review and correct. The presbytery appealed from this. The Assembly refused to sustain the complaint, thus approving the action of the synod. A minute was entered in reference to this action declaring that in refusing to sustain the complaint of the presbytery, the General Assembly, "without expressing any opinion as to the extent of the general discretionary power of a presbytery in receiving candidates, confirms the action of the synod solely on the ground that the reason given by the presbytery for not receiving the applicant as a candidate, viz., that he was colored, is contrary to the law and constitution of the Church." The plan of co-operation of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in reference to missionary work, suggested by the western section of the Presbyterian Alliance, was approved. The report of the committee respecting the Presbyterian Alliance included a proposition for reducing the number of delegates from this Church to the Council of the Alliance from 32 to 10, as a means of reducing the expenses connected with the association. The proposition was not adopted, but instead of it the Assembly instructed its delegates to the meeting of the General Council about to be held in Glasgow, Scotland, "to bring to the attention of the Council the matter of the representation of the churches upon the floor of the Council and the matter of the expenses assessed with a view to reducing the expenses of the Alliance and making an equitable distribution of the expenses among the churches." A contract was brought up for discussion which had been made between the Assembly's Home and School, at Fredericksburg, Va., and the city of Fredericksburg, by which the city of Fredericksburg, paying the school $10,000, was entitled to send 10 pupils from its public schools to the collegiate department of the institution. An overture from the Presbytery of St. Louis objected to the contract as constituting in effect an alliance between the Church and the civil authorities, and asked that it be revised. The report adopted by the Assembly reaffirmed as a cardinal doctrine of the Church its condemnation of all alliances of Church and civil power, and all dependence of the Church upon gifts from the State, but showed that the $10,000 paid by the city of Fredericksburg was not a gift, but a legitimate payment for specific tuition to be given; that it was authorized by a law of the State of Virginia; that it was not the "repudiation of a distinctive principle," as the overture described it, "unless such distinctive principle denies to the Church the right of contracting with the civil authorities, under any and all circumstances, when a *quid pro quo* is received"; and that it did not commit the Church to secular education in any sense other than that which obtained when the contract was made. A protest was filed against this action, expressing the belief that it was an "indirect violation of our time-honored principles, and a departure from an unbroken custom of refusing to accept State aid in support of denominational and religious work." Preliminary arrangements were made for observing the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formulation of the Westminster symbols of doctrine, and a committee was appointed on the subject. In response to an overture of inquiry concerning the powers of one ruling elder, the Assembly replied that "one ruling elder does not constitute a session, a pastor does not constitute a session, and in the circumstances the orderly procedure would call for the interposition of the presbytery." A proposition was approved to petition Congress and the State legislatures for laws forbidding the running of railroad trains on the Sabbath.

III. United Presbyterian Church in North America.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church presented to the General Assembly in May: Number of synods, 12; of presbyteries, 65; of ministers, 869; of licentiates, 76; of students of theology, 115; of ruling elders, 3,763; of congregations, 948; of pastoral charges, 801; of mission stations, 385; of members in America, 109,408; of members in the whole Church (including the missions in India and Egypt), 120,799; of Sabbath schools, 1,123, with 11,589 officers and teachers and 107,121 pupils; of Young People's societies, 805, with 35,146 members. During the year 36 ministers

were ordained, 35 licensures were issued, 17 congregations were organized, 32 new mission stations were received, 25 houses of worship were erected at a total cost of $233,094, 15 parsonages were erected at a cost of $26,737, 8,023 members were received on profession (in the whole Church), and 4,292 infants and 2,072 adults were baptized. Amount of contributions (in America): For salaries of ministers, $586,948; for congregational purposes, $473,048; for the boards, $255,366; for general purposes, $102,736; total contributions in America, $1,404,090; total contributions of the whole Church, $1,418,098; average contribution per member in America, $13.13; average salary of pastors in America, $1,054; amount of contributions of Sunday schools, $84,888. The number of members in America is 2,012, and in the whole Church 3,093 larger than in 1894.

The Board of Education reported that there had been 143 students in the theological seminaries, 1,142 in the colleges, and 723 in the academies—an increase of 130 over the attendance in the previous year. The productive endowments of the seminaries amounted to $291,800, and those of the colleges to $352,600. The board was able to pay only about 60 per cent. of the allowance to the students.

The receipts from the presbyteries for ministerial relief had been a little more than 40 per cent. of the appropriation of the previous General Assembly.

The Board of Church Extension reported that its receipts from contributions—$30,639—for the year were $5,493 greater than in the year preceding, and returned a balance in the treasury of $2,003, a little less than in the preceding year. The payments to congregations and for expenses of all kinds had been $30,717. The appropriations amounted to $20,800 donations and $3,350 loans, making a total of $24,150—$8,103 less than in the previous year. An appropriation of $50,000 was asked for the ensuing year.

At the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Executive Committee of Home Missions applications for aid were presented amounting to $87,821, of which $9,125 were for new work proposed or actually begun. It was found that the $20,000 revenue fund of the board had not been in any measure restored during the year, and that the debt additional to this had grown to $13,018, although the direct contributions of the Church for home missions had increased, and were the largest on record. The receipts from direct contributions had been $60,272, and from legacies $2,860, which, with the proceeds of investments of permanent funds, made a total income of $64,016.

The year's receipts of the Freedmen's Board were $43,909. The board had employed 9 ordained ministers and a total of 73 missionaries, and returned 11 stations occupied, 6 congregations with 575 communicant members, 12 Sabbath schools with a total enrollment of 3,079, and an enrollment of 3,037 in the day schools. Prominence is given in the report to the religious work, which is represented as being in an encouraging condition.

The entire receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions were $122,938, of which $14,582 were from the Woman's Board. Notwithstanding the continuous financial depression, the re-enforcement of the missions, and their increased expenditures the board closed the year without indebtedness, and with a balance in the treasury. For the ensuing year, it asked for $108,575, in addition to the $25,000 pledged by the Woman's Board, congregations, and individuals. Sixteen new missionaries had been sent out, 5 more were under appointment. Forty-two missionaries were employed in the Egyptian mission, with 22 native ministers pastors, 19 licentiates, and 11 theological students, while the whole number of native workers was 401. The whole number of stations was 190, with 37 organized congregations (2 of which were wholly self-supporting), and 5,004 members, and 125 Sabbath schools with 6,222 pupils. Five hundred and seventy-seven members had been added by profession during the year. The contributions of the natives for distinctively religious purposes amounted to $13,552, and their total contributions for all purposes were $47,244, an average of $9.44 per member. For every dollar sent from the United States about $1 had been contributed by the natives in Egypt.

The mission in India returned 11 mission stations, while work had been done in nearly 600 villages. Fifty-one American missionaries, men and women, were engaged in the work, with 9 native ordained missionaries, 12 licentiates and theological students, and 198 native helpers. One of the 14 congregations was self-supporting. The churches, with the stations and villages, returned 6,582 communicants and baptized adults, of whom 564 had been received on profession during the past year. The 125 Sabbath schools returned 3,022 pupils, and 170 village schools 6,261 pupils. The native Christians had contributed $5,697 in tuition fees and $562 for religious purposes. There were also connected with the mission 1 theological seminary, 1 college, 4 high schools, and 3 middle schools, and the medical work was a considerable feature.

The receipts for the year of the Women's General Missionary Society, with balances from the previous year, made a fund of $81,523, and the disbursements were $70,832. The literary department of the society's work had paid its way and left a small balance. The sum of $24,275 had been contributed for foreign work, and $12,038 had been spent on the salaries of woman missionaries. Four new missionaries had been sent out during the year. In the medical work much interest had been manifested in endowment of beds in the new hospital at Belum, India ($600 endowing a bed in perpetuity). In the home-mission department, 18 missionaries had been engaged, in California, Washington, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and Pennsylvania. An important work was carried on at 2 stations among the Warm Springs Indians. Twelve industrial teachers had been employed in the freedmen's department, a new branch of agricultural training had been added, and improvements in school buildings were mentioned.

The thirty-eighth General Assembly met in Xenia, Ohio, May 27. The Rev. James White, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo., was chosen moderator. The permanent Committee on Reform reported, noticing progress in the temperance reform in the direction of a demand for the suppression of the whole liquor traffic; an awakening of the young people to the necessity of a radical reform as to Christian citizenship; the growth of a feeling of alarm over the increase of the desecration of the Sabbath; and the continued pressing of the effort to secure the acknowledgment of God, the moral law, and Jesus Christ in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States. The Committee on a Union Metrical Version of the Psalms reported that a meeting had been held at which several denominations were represented. Only preliminary work could be done. Another meeting was to be held. Stated reports were made by the theological seminaries direct to the Assembly for the first time. Allegheny Seminary had had the largest attendance of students in its history, and had adopted all the amendments to its constitution recommended by the Assembly's committee. Newburg Seminary reported concerning summer schools. The seminary at Xenia, Ohio, had adopted an amended constitution, responding

to the Assembly's demand. The directors of the seminaries were instructed to report to the General Assembly concerning the giving of instruction in the English Bible and the training of students in evangelistic work. The overture defining the rights of the Assembly over the theological seminaries, sent down by the previous General Assembly, had been passed upon favorably in the voting of the presbyteries, and was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. A plan of co-operation with the Associate Reformed Synod of the South in the work of home misssons and Church extension was adopted. Co-operation had already been of practical effect in the erection of a church at Atlanta, Ga. The report on Young People's work showed that the membership of the societies had increased by 2,303, and that the whole amount of their contributions had been $35,310. The average contribution of each society was $55.78. The number of junior societies had increased from 211 to 238, and of their members from 5,451 to 8,902, with an increase of $1,007 in the contributions. Concerning the affiliation of these societies with the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the latter organization and ascertain what relation, if any, can be established between the two organizations. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year: To foreign missions, $108,000; to home missions, $100,000; to freedmen's missions, $50,000; for Church extension, $50,000; for ministerial relief, $8,000; for education, regular work, $10,000; for colleges and seminaries, $20,000; and to the Assembly's fund, $3,000. The Board of Home Missions was directed to set apart 5 per cent. of the contributions for the restoration of the reserve fund. A report was adopted embodying a number of petitions and recommendations for the promotion of temperance and moral reforms.

IV. Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America. Synod.—The statistics of this body, as reported to the synod in June, give it 13 presbyteries (the Syrian Presbytery having been added during the year), 115 congregations, 115 ministers, 67 pastors, 42 unsettled pastors, 11 licentiates, 17 students, and 9,910 members. The total contributions for the year were $163,447.

The synod met in Cincinnati in May. The Rev. J. C. Smith was chosen moderator. The case of an appeal from the action of the Presbytery of Pittsburg, which had been a source of division in the Pittsburg Presbytery and the synod, was brought to a final decision. All the collateral questions of the case were set aside, and the action of the synod was based on the simple principle that a body of 45 church members not attached to any specific society, who were willing to provide themselves a house of worship and support the ordinances, were entitled to recognition and organization. The organization was granted. The position of the synod as supporting national reform and as to testimony bearing was reaffirmed. The national reform movement is defined as being intended to unite all those who believe that the Government of the United States should be made distinctively Christian, whatever may be their Church relations or their views with reference to the exercise of the right of suffrage. Its strongest supporters are among the members of this Church. Testimony bearing relates to the duty insisted upon by this Church of refusing to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States or to participate in any political or other action under that statute while it contains no direct recognition of God. The explicit testimony of the Church against secret societies of all kinds was reiterated, and the action of the synod on the subject was ordered published in tract form for general distribution. A committee was appointed to prepare and publish a book of selections from the Psalms with appropriate music for Sabbath and mission schools.

V. Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The statistical reports of this Church for 1896 give it 1,617 ministers, 2,867 churches, 165,847 communicants, 15 synods, and 127 presbyteries. The tables show an apparent decrease in the principal items, which, however, is only apparent, being occasioned wholly by dropping from the rolls churches which have not reported, estimates of the numbers of which have been included in the tabulations of previous years.

The total contributions for the year for the work of the Board of Education were $12,560, a gain of $2,168 over those of the previous year; the expenditures were $12,908. The whole number of probationers was 600. The fact that only 30 young men had been ordained during the year was regarded as indicating that the presbyteries were demanding better preparation before they consented to the laying on of hands. The total amount of permanent funds invested for the education of young ministers was $26,743, having increased $8,302 during the past twelve months. Eighteen seminaries and colleges returned 168 instructors, 3,254 students, $621,500 of college property, $333,793 of productive and $130,000 of nonproductive endowment, and 200 probationers for the ministry. It was mentioned in the report of the board as a subject for congratulation that the motto "Education before ordination" had been accepted throughout the denomination. Two years' experience under the policy of combining education and ministerial relief was represented as having been satisfactory.

The receipts of the Board of Ministerial Relief, $11,303, were slightly in excess of those of the previous year. Twenty new names had been added to the list of beneficiaries, and the present number was 107—45 of whom were ministers and 62 widows or families, or orphan children of ministers—the whole number of dependents being about 300. The success of Thornton Home had been demonstrated, and it had now a permanent fund of $16,628 for its support, all safely invested.

The Board of Publication reported that the sales of books for the year amounted to $12,716; that the net profits of the concern were $7,650; and that reductions had been made in both the bonded and the bank indebtedness.

Nine hundred and twenty-five Christian Endeavor societies returned 25,600 members. Eighty new societies had been formed. The societies had undertaken to build a church in Portland, Ore., and were enjoying an encouraging prospect of success.

The Board of Missions reported that it had received during the year $44,256, viz.: $14,825 for foreign missions, increased by the contributions through the Woman's Board to $24,768; $13,894 for home missions; and $4,593 for other objects. Adding to these amounts church-erection loans returned, the cash balance at the beginning of the year, and contributions received and applied without being sent to the office of the board, the whole amount available for missionary work and church erection was $85,574. The home missions included 23 churches, 16 of which were supplied with pastors whose salaries were in part paid by the board. The foreign mission, in Japan, returned 15 preaching stations, with 624 communicants, an average attendance of 215, $4,599 contributions from the mission stations, and church property valued at $4,517.

The receipts of the Woman's Board for the year ending April 15, 1896, were $16,546, or more than $1,000 above the receipts of the preceding year.

The General Assembly met in Birmingham, Ala.,

May 21. The Rev. A. W. Hawkins was chosen moderator. The subject that attracted the most attention and gave occasion for the largest discussion was the course of the Board of Trustees of Cumberland University in electing a professor to a new professorship in the theological seminary without consulting the Board of Visitors and without any of the members of the faculty being present, as they claimed they had a right to be, under the charter of the institution. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, when the visitors and the faculty were present, this action was modified; the resolution creating the new professorship was repealed, and the name of the Rev. B. G. Mitchell, the proposed professor, was recommended to the General Assembly as an additional member of the faculty, whose specific duties were to be determined by the faculty on consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Board of Visitors reported to the General Assembly concerning the earlier action of the trustees, which was related, and recommended that the election of Mr. Mitchell as professor, while no reflection was intended upon his ability or denominational views, be not confirmed. The Assembly's Committee on Theological Seminaries also reviewed the case, and regarded the whole action of the Board of Trustees as irregular, and something the consequences of which the General Assembly should not be made to suffer; and assnmed that the Assembly could not take cognizance of anything that was done at their meetings, or that grew out of it. Hence their elections could not be confirmed, and the situation of the theological seminary remained precisely as it was one year before. The Assembly therefore should reaffirm its deliverance of one year before on the subject, and distinctly declare that no proposition of the Board of Trustees regarding the faculty of the theological school could be entertained by it unless it carried with it the evidence of the concurrence of the faculty and the Board of Visitors, as the law required. This report and the action it contemplated were adopted. Subsequently a resolution was passed, declaring it to be the sense of the body that "if it should be the pleasure of the Board of Trustees of Cumberland University to hold a joint meeting of the board and the theological faculty and the Assembly's Board of Visitors, or the latter's consent be obtained by correspondence, and an agreement be reached, and the board shall see fit to transfer Dr. R. V. Foster to the chair of Systematic Theology, and shall elect the Rev. B. G. Mitchell to a chair in the seminary, such action will be in full accord with the views and purposes of this body." The result of the whole proceeding is regarded as being a demonstration of the authority of the General Assembly over the theological seminary. In a case brought up on appeal where a synod had censured a presbytery for ordaining a minister who fell short of the required standard of educational qualification, the minority report of the judiciary committee was adopted, to the effect that, the presbytery being the sole authority in such cases, the minister was constitutionally ordained, and the action of the synod was irregular and unconstitutional. In the case of Mrs. Bixby, who had taken the full course of the theological seminary with her husband, and had been refused a degree, the Assembly decided, adopting the minority report of the committee, that since the lady had been allowed to take the course, she should not be denied her degree, and added, "but the adoption of this report does not commit the Assembly for or against the ordination of women, or authorize the same on the part of any presbytery." The secretary of the Educational Society was authorized to confer with the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church and seek to make arrangements for the establishment of a school for the education of young men preparing for the ministry in that Church. The subject of purchasing a site for an orphans' home, concerning which conflicting questions of location had arisen, was referred to a committee, who were authorized to advertise and receive bids, and report to the next General Assembly. Overtures asking for a declaration on the doctrine of sanctification were referred to a committee to report to the next General Assembly. The question of rotation in the eldership and a memorial asking that on questions not affecting doctrine or the constitution of the Church the synod be the highest court of appeal, were referred to the next General Assembly. The resolutions on temperance declared that while charity should prevail among brethren as to party methods, every Christian man should regard his ballot as a sacred trust, and cast it for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The report on Sabbath observance included a reference to the bicycle as "becoming a foe to church attendance," and deprecated such use of it as tended in that direction.

The Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church returned in the census of 1890 400 ministers, 250 churches, and 13,250 members.

VI. Presbyterian Church in Canada.—The statistical reports of this Church, made to the General Assembly in June, gave the numbers of churches and stations constituting charges as 2,412, with sitting accommodation for 510,722 persons; of families, 96,581; of single persons, 27,209; of communicants, 188,180; whole number under pastoral oversight, 224,806; number of baptisms during the year, 10,653 of infants and 1,306 of adults; number received on profession of faith, 12,102; number in Sabbath schools and Bible classes, 153,064.

Amount of contributions: For home missions, $65,152; for augmentation, $30,929; for French evangelization, $23,202; for foreign missions, $5,493 from congregations and $50,546 from the Woman's Foreign Mission Society; payments to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' fund, $8,718; to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Endowment fund, $3,585; to the Widows' and Orphans' fund, $5,759; to the Assembly Expense fund, $3,980. The total of contributions to the schemes of the Church for the year was $279,494, or $15,945 less then in the previous year. Sabbath schools and Bible classes and Christian Endeavor societies raised $13,720 toward one or more schemes of the Church, or $10,865 less than in 1894. Amount received from stipends from all sources, $906,781; expenditures on Church or manse, $424,820; on other strictly congregational objects, $484,304; amount of income for colleges, $32,283. The tables show an increase from the previous year of 73 charges and 8,601 communicants. In the financial reports the item of congregational expenditure, stipends, and contributions for home missions show increase, the others decrease.

The entire revenue of the Widows' and Orphans' fund was $30,082, while the contributions from congregations were $1,224 less than in 1894.

The Board of the Church and Manse Building fund for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories had helped erect 21 new churches and 2 manses. Seventeen grants had been made, amounting to $1,655, on buildings valued at $11,660, and 9 loans, amounting to $4,250, on buildings valued at $17,500. The advances, therefore, were $5,905 on buildings valued at $28,100. Since 1882 the board had helped erect 269 churches and 56 manses, or 325 buildings in all, valued at $459,000. The rent saved by manses on which only about one fifth of the money intrusted to the board had been expended would pay interest at 9 per cent. on all the capital that had come into its hands.

The Board of Home Missions reported that services had been conducted during the year in 6 different languages at 670 points by 174 missionaries. These missions represented 6,109 families, 3,003 single persons, 7,148 communicants, and an average Sabbath-school attendance of about 7,000. In the department of the mission to lumbermen good literature in French, English, and Gaelic had been distributed to the men in the lumbering shanties. The Home Mission fund of the eastern section had increased its debt by about $1,000 to $3,691.

The total receipts of the Board of French Evangelization were $30,521. The 3 sections of the work returned 36 mission fields, 92 preaching stations, 788 families, 1,106 church members, an attendance on Sunday services of 2,300, 176 French and 51 English church members added during the year, 1,040 pupils in Sunday schools, 25 mission schools with 423 Protestant and 345 Roman Catholic pupils and an average attendance of 448, and 8 students in the theological college. Two colporteurs employed during the whole year and 4 for six months visited 10,750 families and distributed 985 copies and portions of Scriptures, and about 12,000 religious tracts and illustrated papers, etc.

The twenty-second General Assembly met in Toronto, June 10. The Rev. Principal Gordon, of Halifax, was chosen moderator.

The Committee on Union with other Churches reported upon its proceedings with reference to the proposition of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada for the establishment of a federal court composed of representatives of the negotiating churches, whose function it should be to promote co-operation and economy in respect to mission work and "dependent charges," but which should not have power to deal with questions of creed or discipline, or with any question vitally affecting the independence of the negotiating churches. It being impracticable to bring all the committee together, letters have been addressed to the several members asking them if they concurred in this proposition. All of the 14 members who answered the letters responded affirmatively. To a second question—"Whether, in the event of the proposal being approved, the function of such federal court might in any direction be properly extended? Might such federal body be intrusted, for example, with the duty of giving public expression to the opinion of the churches represented on moral or religious questions affecting the welfare of the community or of other lands, and of taking public action to promote the well-known views of the churches represented in relation to such questions?"—11 answered "Yes," 2 "No," and 1 indefinitely. The Assembly, proposing a proviso that a satisfactory definition of the duties of the contemplated court could be agreed upon, gave its approval to the formation of the body as proposed by the Methodist General Conference, and reappointed the Committee on Union with instructions "to confer with the committee of the Methodist Church, with the view of giving further consideration to the functions of such body as it is proposed to form, and to report to the General Assembly." It was suggested that the body be called a council instead of a court. As to the question concerning the schools in Manitoba, the resolutions of the Assembly recognized the importance of the religious character of public education, but expressed opposition to the application of public funds to sectarian purposes; disapproved of the Government favoring one section of the country more than another, and especially deprecated such remedial legislation as had been proposed for Manitoba; declared that separate schools did not afford a satisfactory solution of the educational problem occasioned by difference in religious belief; and pronounced opposition to the confusion of temporal and spiritual authority by any attempt to place the Church above the state in the management of a public trust. A committee was appointed to consider the question of too numerous applications of ministers of other denominations for admission into the Presbyterian Church. The experiment of summer sessions of schools of theology had resulted so successfully that they were continued. The schools have proved valuable by facilitating the supply of services to the mission fields of the Northwest throughout the winter. Propositions concerning the appointment of a committee to consider a way of giving greater unity and consistency to the development of the various enterprises of the Church; for the reduction of the number of commissioners to the Assembly, for the provision of a fund for paying its expenses, and for fixing a permanent place of meeting; and concerning an order of service for general use, were passed to another General Assembly. The question of the eligibility of ruling elders to be moderators of presbyteries was referred to the presbyteries. The Assembly expressed its hope that the Christian nations would take positive action in behalf of the Armenians.

VII. Church of Scotland.—This Church, according to its "Yearbook" for 1896, has 84 presbyteries, 16 provincial synods, and 620,376 communicants. The increase in communicants during the past twenty years has been 7,600 per annum. The incomes for home and for foreign missions have fully doubled during the past twenty-two years.

The General Assembly met in Edinburgh, May 21. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Edinburgh, was chosen moderator. A report having been presented recommending the adoption of the new hymnal compiled for the use of the three largest Presbyterian churches of the country, objections were made to it, a motion authorizing its use throughout the Church was lost, and a motion rejecting it was carried, the votes on the two motions being, respectively, 118 and 159. In the case of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Kilmun, charged with the enunciation of heresy in a book recently published by him and dealing with questions of the study of the Scriptures, the Assembly rejected his appeal from the Presbytery of Dunoon, and voted to depose him for a year, to enjoin him to withdraw the book, and instruct him to appear before the next Assembly and state whether he is prepared wholly to repudiate the condemned teaching, in order that the Assembly may consider further procedure. The report of the Committee on Probationers showed that ten years previously the whole number of students of theology in the 4 universities was 233, while in 1895 it was only 148. If the decrease continued they would three years hence have to face the condition of not having a sufficient supply of probationers for their needs, as the number of parishes and places to be occupied was steadily increasing. An overture avowing sympathy with the Armenians was adopted, to be expressed in the form of a letter from the moderator to the Patriarch of the Armenian Church.

VIII. Free Church of Scotland.—The reports from the foreign mission fields gave the following total results: Number of Scottish agents, 178; of native agents, 1,045; of baptisms during the year, 892 of adults and 1,114 of children, with 3,964 candidates for baptism or full communion. Of the revenue, £66,533 were collected in Scotland, £41,638 abroad, and £14,102 through the Woman's Society.

The General Assembly met in Edinburgh, May 21. The Rev. Principal William Miller was chosen moderator, and spoke in his opening address on mission work in India. The Finance Committee reported that its income had been £650,323, show-

ing an increase of £47,233 over the previous year. The report of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews complained of a lack of interest in that subject. In its birthday address to the Queen the Assembly expressed its deep concern "about our sorely afflicted Armenian fellow-Christians." A new hymnal, compiled by a special committee for the use of the three churches—Free Church, Established Church, and United Presbyterian—was sanctioned for use, with the consent of kirk sessions, in public worship. The Committee on Union, particularly with the United Presbyterian Church, was reappointed, and the Assembly, in its resolution on the subject, called upon the ministers and people to consider prayerfully the serious stage the question had now reached. A resolution of sympathy with the Armenians was adopted. In connection with the report on Church and state, the Assembly declared that it regarded the termination of the present connection of Church and state in Scotland as demanded by justice and the interests of religion. Overtures were presented from several Highland courts asking for a repeal of the Declaratory act (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1891). The Assembly resolved to pass from them. A bust of John Knox, by John Hutchinson, R. S. A., which has been placed in the quadrangle of the New College, Edinburgh, was formally presented to the Assembly and accepted by it.

IX. United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.—Returns from 577 congregations of this Church give it 191,881 members and a total income of £410,848, an increase in income of £19,241 as compared with 1894, while the whole amount is larger than the income of any of the ten preceding years.

The income from foreign missions had been £31,378, and the expenditure £34,639. One hundred congregations were connected with the missions, having 19,949 members, an increase of 712. The formation of a union for the purpose of interesting the young people of the Church in missions was recommended in the report.

The Synod met in Edinburgh, May 4. The Rev. James Rennie was chosen moderator. A deliverance was unanimously adopted in favor of the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of reunion of Presbyterian churches, with power to confer with the Assembly of the Free Church. A motion was offered that the Established Church be included in the scheme, but the Synod decided that, as that subject had not been before the Church, it was inexpedient to adopt a resolution upon it. A report was adopted in favor of disestablishment. A case brought to the Synod on appeal, involving the question of discipline for marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was referred to a committee for report at the next meeting of the Synod. The questions of the education bills, raffling at fairs (concerning which previous condemnations were reiterated), arbitration, and the Armenian massacres were considered. An overture intended to discourage applications for admission to the Church from ministers and preachers of other denominations was rejected by a large majority. The Young Men and Women's Guild was represented to be making steady progress. The 123 affiliated societies returned about 8,500 members.

X. Reformed Presbyterian Church.—A great convention of the Reformed Presbyterian churches of different countries was held in Glasgow, Scotland, June 30 to July 3. Resolutions were adopted declaring the principles of the churches represented; the supreme authority of the Holy Scriptures as the standard of moral law; the mediatorial character and headship of Christ as the rightful ruler of men in every relation of life; the duty of bearing the Gospel abroad; the moral accountability of the family, the Church, and the state, as well as of the individual; the duty of family worship; the exclusive use of the book of Psalms, and the exclusion of instruments in the service of praise; the obligation of the Church to base its creeds, confessions, system of government, order of worship, and administration of discipline expressly upon the authoritative foundation of the Holy Scriptures; God's revealed Word as the state's ultimate rule of moral conduct; the application of the scriptural law of qualification for the "high trust of civil office" and the exclusion of irreligious men therefrom; condemnation of the traffic in intoxicating drinks and of legalization of it in any form; the scrupulous observance of the Sabbath in home and social relations, faithful attendance "on the duties of the sanctuary," and denunciation of all complicity of Christians "with the dishonor done the Lord's Day by any department of governmental administration, or by partnership or the holding of stock in Sabbath-breaking organizations"; protest against opening museums, etc., on the Sabbath on any pretext whatsoever; testimony against immoral marriage and divorce laws, impurity in literature and art, and social amusements and personal indulgences which "gratify the flesh against the leanings of the spirit."

XI. Presbyterian Church in Ireland.—The General Assembly met in Belfast, June 1. The Rev. Dr. Williamson was chosen moderator. The statistical reports showed that there were in connection with the Church more than 22,000 families, with about 330,000 people. The congregational subscriptions to the Sustentation fund amounted to £22,900, an increase of £200 over the contributions of the previous year. The total amount of congregational debts was returned as being £75,000. A uniform hymnal was authorized, and a protest was entered against the action. The Government was urged, in the interest of the farmers, to push forward and strengthen the land bill. The name of the "Young Men's Guild" was changed to "Young People's Guild," a measure the effect of which is to make young women eligible to membership in the society.

XII. Presbyterian Church in England.—The reports of this Church, presented to the Synod in April, showed that the number of congregations had risen from 297 to 301, and the number of members had increased from 68,997 to 69,632. The number of available sittings was 156,815, an increase for the year of 2,329. The total revenue for the year had been £230,543, or £4,000 less than the amount in the previous year. The number of teachers in Sunday schools had fallen from 7,532 to 7,452, and the number of pupils from 82,596 to 80,969. The Church property was valued at £1,702,357.

The income for missionary purposes amounted to £23,224, or more than £1,000 in excess of the income of the previous year. The following statistics were given of the mission in China: Number of European ordained missionaries, 19; of medical missionaries, 11; of women's association missionaries (ladies), 21; of native pastors supported by their own congregations, 13; of native evangelists, 117; of theological students, 48; of organized congregations, 46; of preaching stations, 110; of communicants, 4,640. In nineteen years the agents have nearly trebled, and the congregations and stations more than doubled. The first native presbytery had been formed in Formosa, and it sent a letter to the Synod. The Synod determined to celebrate the jubilee of the Chinese mission in 1897. The Woman's Missionary Association supported about 20 missionaries in China.

Missions to the Jews had been carried on in East London with zeal and efficiency, but the mission to the Jews at Aleppo, Syria, had been hindered by the disturbed condition of the Turkish Empire.

The home-mission report represented that an encouraging degree of success had attended the effort to raise £50,000 for a Church building fund.

The Synod met in London, April 27. The Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw was chosen moderator. Recognizing with satisfaction the rapid spread of Christian Endeavor societies in connection with the Church, the Synod authorized the Committee on the Instruction of Youth to regard these societies as a department of the work under their oversight. The ordination, under certain conditions, of assistant ministers was sanctioned. A colonial committee was appointed to grant certificates to licentiates or ministers proceeding to the colonies.

XIII. Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.—The statistics of this Church, presented to the General Assembly in May, showed an increase of 9 congregations, 28 chapels, and 2,203 communicants. The present numbers were: Of churches, 1,317; of chapels, 1,514; of ministers, 742; of preachers, 399; of deacons, 5.291; of communicants, 147,297; of children in the churches, 67,000; of probationers, 2,954; the whole forming a total membership in the churches of 217,341, showing an increase of 2,885. The adherents, including members, numbered 305,-890. The collections toward the ministry amounted to £88,754, an increase of £1,151. The total amount of collections for the year was £221,672.

A report made to the General Assembly concerning the "Welsh from Home" showed that more than 100,000 Welsh people born in Wales were living in America, 50,000 in Liverpool, 47,000 in London, and about 80,000 in other English towns. A band of 25 Welshmen who had settled at the foot of the Andes in South America had formed a church and applied for membership. The 500 Welsh people resident in Johannesburg, South Africa, have Welsh services every Sunday.

The receipts in aid of missions during the year amounted to £13,851. The mission churches in Khasia, Jaintia, Sylhet, etc., in India, returned 9,303 members and collections of £11,246, with 6,409 children in day schools. The preaching stations numbered 271, showing an increase of 21 during the year.

The General Assembly met in Liverpool in May. The Rev. Griffith Ellis was moderator, and the Rev. J. M. Jones was chosen moderator for the next year. The Education Committee presented a report bearing upon the education bill pending in Parliament, criticising its provisions generally and opposing it. Besides adopting this report the Assembly resolved to petition Parliament against the bill, and ask, at any rate, that it should not be passed without such amendments as would promote the highest efficiency of education and prevent religious discord in schools. Inasmuch as the General Assembly is not mentioned in the Constitutional Deed of the connection, a committee was appointed several years ago to take measures for securing the legal standing of the body and to prepare the corresponding amendments to the Constitutional Deed. The amendments reported by this committee were received, and were referred by the Assembly to the associations of north and of south Wales for further consideration.

XIV. Presbyterians in Australia.—The Australian Presbyterian Federal Assembly met at Melbourne, Sept. 11. The Rev. Dr. David Paton, of Adelaide, was chosen moderator. The question of union was discussed in the debate on a committee report on the subject, and the Assembly resolved, by a vote of 57 to 3, to perfect a union on the basis of a scheme which had been before the churches for a considerable time. The discussion of the report on foreign missions brought out statements concerning the condition of the work in New Hebrides among the aborigines at the north end of the continent, among the Chinese in New South Wales, where there had been 30 baptisms, and among the Kanakas in Queensland, where 2 missionaries were laboring, between 300 and 400 persons were attending school, 163 had signed the pledge, 82 had communed, 26 persons had been baptized during the year, and the contributions amounted to more than £101.

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS OF 1896. The political canvass of 1896 began in 1895. Early in that year the names of William McKinley, of Ohio, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and William B. Allison, of Iowa, began to be talked of in connection with the Republican nomination. On the Democratic side there were few candidates, as it was believed that on the issue that has often divided the great parties, the tariff question, the drift of sentiment was so strongly with the Republicans that in this instance the Democratic candidacy would be an empty honor. Other issues, which came rapidly to the front later, were then formulating, but had not become so prominent as to indicate the interest they would awaken in the canvass.

The first definite steps relative to the canvass were the meetings of the national committees of the parties to determine the time and place for holding their nominating conventions. The Republican National Committee met in Washington early in December, 1895, and after several ballots selected St. Louis as the place for holding the convention and fixed the date June 16, 1896. The Democratic National Committee met in Washington a few weeks later, and selected Chicago as the place for their convention, fixing the date for its meeting July 7, 1896. This was unusual, the custom having been for many years that the party in power should give to its opponents whatever advantage there might be in the later convention. Since the first years of the Republican party there has been but one occasion on which the party in control of the Government held its nominating convention later than that of its chief political opponent.

The selection of delegates to the nominating conventions began in the spring of 1896. The conventions were to be composed of delegates from all of the political divisions of the United States, each State and Territory being entitled to double the number of its representation in Congress, 2 delegates being chosen from each congressional district by conventions held for that purpose and 4 being elected "at large" from each State by State conventions. Levi P. Morton, of New York, had been meantime announced as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, and in the selection of delegates from Southern States the honors were divided between the 4 candidates thus in the field. In New England the delegates were generally favorable to Mr. Reed, in New York nearly all were for Mr. Morton, and a large proportion of those elected from Pennsylvania were pledged to Matthew S. Quay, of that State. When the election of delegates from the agricultural States of the Mississippi valley, the Pacific coast, and from the mining States of the West took place it became apparent that the drift of sentiment was overwhelmingly for Major McKinley, and before the Republican convention met at St. Louis his nomination was assured.

Meantime new issues were brought to the front within the Democratic party. Agitation in favor of a return to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 had been in progress in the United States for several years, but had been

chiefly advocated by the Populist party and by individual members of the Democratic party, especially those from the South and the West. Democratic State conventions in several of the Mississippi valley States had declared for free coinage of silver in 1895; but until the spring of 1896 it was not supposed that that sentiment would control the Democratic organization or the framing of the declaration of principles at its national convention. A free-silver organization had, however, been formed within the Democratic party late in 1895, and through its work and that of an organization calling itself the Silver party a sentiment rapidly developed throughout the South and the West in behalf of silver, and before the election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention had been completed it was apparent that the silver sentiment would control that convention. The fact that State delegations to the national convention of the Democratic party vote as a unit, casting the entire vote in the State in such manner as the majority of the delegation may dictate, made it practicable, wherever the silver sentiment was strong, to send solid State delegations to the convention instructed to vote for a free-coinage plank.

The Republican Convention.—The Republican National Convention met in St. Louis, June 16, 1896. Most of the delegates had arrived several days in advance, and, as the nomination of Major McKinley was practically assured, attention was turned to the wording of the platform. The fact that the election of delegates to the Democratic convention had made it probable that that party would declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver added interest to the exact terms in which the Republican party would express its sentiments, which were clearly against free coinage of silver without international co-operation, and in favor of maintaining the standard of the national currency at par with gold. Many of the conventions of the Eastern States had declared explicitly for the single gold standard, while those of the Mississippi valley generally declared in favor of the use of silver as currency, but to such extent only that its parity with gold could be maintained. The discussion prior to and during the early days of the national convention resulted in the production of a plank by the Committee on Platform which contained the following words: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by national agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved." This plank was discussed with great earnestness in the convention, being vigorously opposed by members from the mining States of the West, and its adoption was followed by the withdrawal from the convention of delegates from several of these States, headed by the Hon. Henry M. Teller, United States Senator from Colorado, whose farewell speech to the convention of the party with which he had acted since its organization made an intensely dramatic scene, and at once suggested Mr. Teller as the possible candidate of the silver element of the Democratic party.

The platform of the Republican convention, in addition to the explicit declaration on the currency question quoted above, declared in favor of a policy of protection for home industries, which proved so popular in the campaign that followed as to bring the party success in several States where the sentiment in favor of silver was such as to make the financial plank unsatisfactory to many Republicans. The adoption of the platform was followed by the nomination on the first ballot of Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. Twelve thousand people in the great convention hall witnessed the scenes attending the adoption of the platform and the nomination of the candidates. Members of the National Committee were chosen by the State delegations, each delegation electing one member. The members of the National Committee met and elected as chairman Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, who had been manager of Major McKinley's canvass for the nomination and for many years his personal friend.

The Democratic Convention.—The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, July 7, 1896. From the first it was apparent that those favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be largely in the ascendency. The delegates from States east of the Alleghanies were generally opposed to this, many of them favoring a declaration making gold the single standard of value in the national currency. While they recognized the fact that they were in the minority, the fact that the Democratic national conventions since the nomination of Polk, in 1844, had invariably required a two-third vote to nominate, led them to the hope that they might prevent the nomination of an extreme advocate of free coinage. Strong speeches were made in the convention against the adoption of the free-coinage plank, but without avail, the majority in its favor being overwhelming. The closing speech on the question of platform was delivered by William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, a man of remarkable oratorical and dramatic powers, who, as was afterward learned, had deliberately planned this *coup* for the purpose of turning the convention to himself for the presidential nomination. Up to that time the names of Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, Horace Boies, of Iowa, and Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, had been chiefly discussed for the nomination. Mr. Bryan's plan for capturing the convention by his oratorical effort was successful, and on the following day he was nominated for President, while Arthur Sewall, of Maine, also an advocate of free coinage of silver, was nominated for Vice-President. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the Eastern delegates, who insisted that they were unfairly treated by the rejection of delegates from Michigan and elsewhere who favored the gold standard. Not only was the silver plank of the platform objectionable to them, but other declarations which denounced President Cleveland's policy of issuing bonds to maintain the gold reserve in the Treasury, the use of Federal troops and injunctions by Federal courts to suppress riots and interference with interstate traffic, and an attack on the Supreme Court because of its reversal of the action of Congress in favor of a tax on incomes. The scenes in the convention were full of excitement, and many delegations from Eastern States, as well as a small portion of those from the Mississippi valley, refused to participate in the balloting. The platform which was adopted declared explicitly in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the co-operation of any other nation; denounced the Supreme Court because of its decision against the income tax, and hinted at a reorganization of that court; declared for a revenue tariff "so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not to discriminate between classes or sections"; and denounced interference by Federal authorities in local affairs, and especially a "government by injunction." The National Committee organized by electing as its chairman the Hon James K. Jones, Senator from Arkansas.

The Populist Convention.—The National Convention of the Populist party met in St. Louis, July 22, 1896. That party, which had been in existence about six years, had polled more than a

million votes in the last presidential election. The fact that the Democratic convention had not only placed in its platform many of the principles advocated by the Populists, especially free coinage of silver and denunciation of Federal action in suppression of disorder, and had nominated a man who had been in close touch and sympathy with them, led the convention to nominate William Jennings Bryan as its candidate. But Mr. Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was rejected, and Thomas E. Watson, of Alabama, was selected as the vice-presidential candidate of the party. A convention of men who had declined to co-operate with either of the three parties above named, met in St. Louis the same date, styling themselves the Silver party, and also nominated Mr. Bryan, thus making him the nominee of three parties. The Populist National Committee organized by electing as chairman the Hon. Marion Butler, United States Senator from North Carolina.

Revolt of the Democratic Press.—The action of the Democratic National Convention on the silver question, as well as that relating to the suppression of disorder by the Federal judiciary and executive, was at once denounced by a large share of the Democratic press, in which they were joined by most of the independent papers, many of which in recent national campaigns had supported the Democratic nominees. Within ten days after the adoption of the platform at Chicago, more than 100 daily papers that had been accustomed to support the nominees of the Democratic party announced their opposition to the ticket and the platform. This was especially the case in the large cities east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, while several of the Democratic newspapers of the South, especially in the border States, took similar ground. In New York city every Democratic and independent newspaper, with a single exception, refused to support the Democratic candidates, and most of them declared openly in favor of the election of McKinley, although in many cases they did not agree with his views on the tariff. Similar action was taken by Democratic papers of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Detroit, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Chicago, and was followed by numerous others in the smaller cities. This action was not so strongly marked with the country press, free coinage being apparently more popular with the agricultural population and the residents of villages and towns. The fact that the most important Democratic and independent newspapers of the country refused to support the Democratic candidates and platform proved extremely disadvantageous to that party, since it deprived it both of the direct influence of the press upon its readers and of the most convenient method of placing before the public the arguments and statements that its leaders might desire to present.

Revolt of Sound-money Democrats.—Meantime, great dissatisfaction with the platform of the Democratic convention was developing among eminent Democrats in all the States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic and north of the extreme Southern States. Democrats of the Northern States by hundreds openly denounced the free-coinage plank as a proposition to dishonor the currency and obligations of the Government, and one which, if carried out, would not only put a stain upon the honor of the nation, but destroy the business interests and standing of the country. The friends and supporters of President Cleveland were indignant at the attack made in the convention upon his administration. This sentiment was generally expressed in vigorous tones by those holding places of trust and honor under his administration in all sections of the country. In addition to this, influential business men of nearly all communities, aside from those of the mining States, without reference to party affiliations, openly opposed the principles of the Democratic platform, and especially those relating to the currency question. President Cleveland remained silent, but several of his Cabinet officers openly announced their hostility to the platform of the party.

The National Democratic Nominating Convention.—The result of the growth of sentiment among Democrats who were opposed to the principles of the Democratic platform was that a convention was held in Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 1896, which was attended by delegates from 44 States, and which, after due deliberation, adopted a platform denouncing the principles of the Chicago convention relative to currency and Federal action in governmental matters, and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President, adopting the name of "the National Democratic party." A national committee was formed, with the Hon. William D. Bynum, of Indianapolis, as its chairman.

The Battle for the Agricultural States.—From the time that it became apparent that the currency question, and especially the free coinage of silver, was to be a prominent issue between the great parties, attention was turned to the great agricultural States of the Mississippi valley as the probable battle ground of the campaign. In New England and the Middle States the sentiment against free coinage was so strong that little doubt was felt as to Republican success in all of them. The advocates of silver, however, claimed for their cause great strength in the agricultural States, while it was conceded that the South and the mining States would support the platform and candidates of the Chicago convention.

As a result of the belief that the battle would be fought in the Middle West, the Republican National Committee decided to locate its working headquarters at Chicago, having also a headquarters in New York, and this was followed by similar action by the other parties. This was a new development in presidential campaigns, the headquarters of national committees having been located in New York on former occasions.

The Republicans were earliest in the field with the location of headquarters and the opening of their work. They rented apartments occupying several floors of the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, where Chairman Hanna was joined by the Hon. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, and the Hon. W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, members of the National Committee. Gen. William M. Osborne was made secretary of the committee, and located at the New York headquarters, the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer, with the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Joseph Manley, of Maine, Gen. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and the Hon. N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, members of the National Committee, in charge of the work especially relating to the Eastern and Southern sections of the country. Col. Perry S. Heath, former proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati "Commercial-Gazette," was placed in charge of the literary work at the Chicago headquarters, and Hon. William M. Hahn, of Ohio, was assigned to the management of the speakers for the campaign. Major Charles Dick, of Ohio, was made assistant secretary and assigned to duty at the Chicago headquarters. Chairman Hanna divided his time between New York and Chicago headquarters, giving the larger portion, however, to that at Chicago.

The Democratic National Committee opened its headquarters in the Auditorium Annex, immediately opposite the building in which were the head-

quarters of the Republican National Committee. Chairman Jones took personal charge of the work, and was assisted by the Hon. Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, the Hon. James Richardson, Member of Congress from Tennessee, who was placed in charge of the literary bureau, with E. W. Barrett, of Atlanta, as assistant, the Hon. Daniel McConville, of Ohio, in charge of the speakers' bureau, and Frank H. Hosford, of Michigan, secretary of the National Committee.

The Populist National Committee located in rooms adjoining those occupied by the Democratic National Committee, and co-operated with Chairman Jones constantly, attempting little in the way of separate work.

The National Democratic party established its headquarters in the Palmer House, and during the closing weeks of the campaign carried on a vigorous work in the distribution of literature and assignment of speakers to various parts of the country.

A Campaign of Education.—From the beginning it was apparent that the campaign was to be more thoroughly educational than any ever before known. Even before the opening of headquarters Chairman Hanna had begun to receive appeals for literature that would give people information regarding the merits of the currency question, and from the day that the headquarters opened there were urgent demands for documents covering every phase of the issues of the canvass. It was soon found that the voters of the West and South had been for two years quietly and abundantly supplied with documents favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and attributing the low prices of grain and other farm products solely to the demonetization of silver. This distribution of documents, which had been carried on by the Bimetallic League and other organizations supported by the adherents of the silver cause, had been very effective in creating a sentiment throughout the South and West in favor of free coinage of silver, and the Republican party thus found itself compelled to meet in a three months' campaign a sentiment that had been industriously created through an educational campaign of nearly three years by the advocates of silver. Mr. Heath immediately surrounded himself with a staff of writers and editors. The Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Ohio, late Superintendent of the Census, Dr. Fred H. Wines, of Illinois, and also of the Census Bureau, Mr. Eugene V. Smalley, of Minnesota an experienced writer and editor, and Mr. B. W. Snow, late of the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, were employed in the preparation of literature to be distributed both in the form of documents and through such newspapers as were inclined to support the doctrines enunciated in the platform of the Republican party. To Mr. Oscar P. Austin, of Washington, D. C., an experienced newspaper correspondent, was intrusted the editing of the documents and especially the determination of the accuracy of the statistical and financial statements they contained. The literature issued by the committee—both the documents and that prepared for journals—was devoted especially to the tariff and currency, and covered not only the history of these subjects with reference to the United States, but incidentally the experience of other nations in financial matters. The material prepared for newspaper use was distributed in the form of supplements and plates ready for insertion in the columns of newspapers, and was frequently accompanied by cartoons, which have become so important a factor in political contests. This class of matter was distributed by Mr. H. H. Rand, of Wisconsin, who also had charge of the printing contracts for the documentary service. The material for newspaper use was furnished free of charge to all newspapers that were willing to publish it.

The literature of the Democratic National Committee was confined almost exclusively to the currency question, especially to arguments in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was distributed through the medium of newspapers in a manner similar to that described above, while documents were also prepared for distribution. The literary work of the Democratic committee was in charge of the Hon. James D. Richardson, Member of Congress from Tennessee, assisted by a corps of editors.

The Populist National Committee distributed little literature aside from the speeches of its members of Congress, which were sent out from Washington, choosing rather to co-operate with the Democrats.

The National Democratic party, through its National Committee also prepared and distributed large quantities of literature after entering the field in September.

One specially notable feature of the literature of the canvass was the large quantity prepared and distributed by private individuals. Thousands of business men, merchants, manufacturers, grain dealers, railroad officials, building associations, insurance companies, newspapers, and others, published at their own expense brief and pointed documents on the currency question, distributing them through their daily correspondence and by other methods. The Protective Tariff League also distributed from its headquarters in New York literature aggregating many million copies, relating especially to the tariff and labor questions.

Distribution of Literature.—The earliest supply of literature distributed was that furnished by the congressional committees of each party, which had opened headquarters in Washington before the national canvass had begun, and had distributed millions of copies of speeches delivered in the House and in the Senate, many of which were prepared with this object in view. These documents were sent through the mails under the frank of members of Congress as "part of the 'Congressional Record,'" that publication being entitled under the law to free transportation in the mails. A large share of the documents thus distributed were sent direct to voters, whose names were furnished by members of Congress or those who were candidates for election to Congress. The number of documents thus sent out from the Washington headquarters of the three parties, added to those distributed by the Silver party and the Bimetallic League and silver organizations, aggregated 50,000,000 copies, of which number the Republicans distributed about half.

The preparation for printing and distributing documents discussing the tariff and currency questions was the first work of the Republican National Committee after it opened its headquarters in Chicago. It became evident to the managers of the campaign of that party that the demand for information on the currency question was very great and should be met promptly. The same mails that brought appeals for this literature, however, brought articles prepared by students of the financial question from every part of the country, and the pens of the editors employed by the National Committee were busy with the preparation of others. A quantity of valuable material for documents and newspaper publications was thus quickly available, and representatives of the great printing houses of Chicago and adjacent cities were summoned, the material was placed in their hands, and the presses were soon running day and night. "One million copies" was the usual order for each document placed in the hands of the printer, and

this order was frequently duplicated as the stock was exhausted, until the second and third, and even the fourth million was printed and distributed to the public, who still seemed to be hungering for information on every phase of the currency question. Some of these documents were mere leaflets of convenient size for pocket and letter use, while others were more elaborate discussions, covering a dozen or a score of pages. Nearly 200 different documents were prepared and sent to press by the Republican National Committee, and the total number of copies printed, including those sent out from the New York headquarters and from Washington, aggregated nearly 200,000,000, which was fully ten times as many as had ever been distributed by any national committee that had preceded it. The number distributed by the Democratic National Committee, including those sent out by its Congressional Committee at Washington, probably aggregated about 50,000,000. The silver organizations named above also distributed during and prior to the canvass a very large number of documents, probably aggregating 50,000,000 copies. The Republican National Committee, through its system of supplying the newspapers, sent out about 20,000,000 supplements for the use of daily and weekly papers, and distributed many millions of columns of matter in plates and by other processes. A brief "leaflet" prepared and sent from the Republican headquarters to daily papers for use in their columns obtained a circulation of over 1,000,000 a day.

The Machinery of Distribution.—The system by which the thousands of tons of literature thus printed by the national committees was distributed to voters in all parts of the country was very elaborate and satisfactory in its workings. All the documents as fast as printed, were sent to the distribution rooms near the headquarters, that of the Republican National Committee being under the direction of Capt. Thomas H. McKee, of Washington, D. C. The workings of the machinery of the distribution department of the Republican Committee are selected for this description by reason of the fact that this committee distributed a larger quantity of literature than did any of the other national committees. A hundred men were employed at the distribution rooms, handling the great mass of documents which came from the presses at the rate of 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 in a day. On the arrival of a consignment of documents, the superindent of distribution, after conferring with the head of the literary department and members of the committee as to the sections of the country for which it was especially suited, assigned a given number to each State, determining this by the number of voters in each State and the interest felt in the subject discussed. As soon as this was determined the designated number was quickly boxed and addressed to the chairman of the Republican State Committee in each of the States to which they were consigned, so that a few hours was sufficient to send the million documents by fast express in every direction. These allotments, on arrival at the headquarters of the State committees, were distributed by similar methods to the county committees, whence they were distributed, either by mail or some more convenient process, to the voters. The literature of the other national committees was distributed in a similar way. The work of preparing and distributing literature continued until within three weeks of the election, when the demand ceased and the attention of the people turned to the discussions from the platform, which were now being made at all hours in all communities. One especially interesting feature of the publication bureaus was that by which millions of large posters bearing striking cartoons and brief arguments on the currency question were furnished for use in cities and villages. These posters proved an effective method of reaching with terse and striking arguments many voters who could not be induced to read elaborate documents or newspaper articles.

Furnishing Speakers for the Campaign.—The speakers' bureau was an extremely important feature of the headquarters of each of the national committees. This bureau at the Republican headquarters was managed by the Hon. William M. Hahn, of Ohio; that of the Democrats by Hon. Daniel McConville, of Ohio. The business of the speakers' bureau was to assign such speakers as offered their services to the national committee to a given territory or line of cities and towns, and also obtain the services of others whose work was likely to be useful. Hundreds of men were sent out by each of these bureaus, being directed originally by orders given to them on their departure, and later by telegraph or letter. Their expenses were paid by the national committee, and in some instances they were paid for their time, though a large portion of them gave their services freely for the benefit of their party. One of the most attractive and unique features of the oratorial campaign was what was known as "the Generals' Train," operated under the direction of the Republican National Committee. This was a special train carrying Gens. Sickles, Howard, Sigel, and Alger and Corporal Tanner, who addressed gatherings of old soldiers in nearly every city and in many of the smaller towns of the Mississippi valley, which was constantly the great battle ground. At the rear of the train was a platform car, on which was mounted a cannon, which was fired at intervals while crossing the country and just before reaching the town where addresses were to be delivered. This unique programme called together at every point enormous numbers of people, and the addresses of these distinguished officers in the late war, some of whom in former political contests had co-operated with the Democratic party, but were now urging the election of McKinley, proved very effective. Another special train, which was confined to Illinois, a State most hotly contested by both parties, and was designated "the Governors' Train," carried 4 ex-Governors of Illinois. The speakers' bureaus of the Republican and Democratic parties sent their speakers into the various States in which the contest was most closely fought. The Republican committee sent men to the Pacific coast, this being the first time in which a national committee had attempted to supply speakers to that section of the country. In addition to the work performed by the speakers' bureau of the national committees, the State and county committees assigned thousands of their local speakers, so that the closing weeks of the canvass were marked by discussions from the platform in every community, which were attended by millions of voters.

Selecting Electors.—Meantime the heads of the respective national committees had been attentively watching the selection of electors throughout the country. The most important duty in this line, from the standpoint of the Republican and National Democratic parties, was to see that the men selected for this duty had the qualifications named by law, and that none were disqualified by reason of holding any official or business relation with the Government. Not only were all holders of offices under the National Government excluded from the list of electors, but also the directors and officers of national banks, and it was found necessary to revise carefully many lists of electors, in order to make it certain that no man not fully qualified had been named. Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, also found an arduous task in

arranging fusion tickets of Democrats and Populists in the various States which would command the full vote of both of those parties, this difficulty being increased by the fact that the Populist party had declined to nominate on their ticket the vice-presidential candidate of the Democrats, though nominating the presidential candidate of the Democracy, Mr. Bryan. Chairman Jones was finally successful in nearly every State, thus assuring to Bryan and Sewall the practically unanimous vote of the Populists as well as that of the Democrats who favored free coinage of silver or who were willing to support the nominee of the party whatever their conviction regarding the platform.

Mr. Bryan's Speech-making Tour.—One of the remarkable features of the campaign was the speech-making tour of Mr. Bryan, the Democratic and Populist candidate for the presidency. From the day of his nomination at Chicago he was called upon for speeches wherever he went, and willingly complied. It was arranged that the official notification of the nomination should be made in Madison Square Garden, New York, in order to give him an opportunity to make his speech of acceptance in that city. On his trip from Nebraska to New York for that purpose he made many speeches from the rear platform of the car on which he traveled. After his speech in New York accepting the nomination he planned a tour through what he termed "the enemy's country," by this meaning the New England and Middle States, which in their platforms and through their delegates had indicated hostility to the silver cause. His tour attracted much attention, phenomenal crowds gathering to listen to him, and the people, especially in the rural districts, apparently indicating strong sympathy with the free-coinage proposition. It was found also that speeches delivered in this unusual manner attracted the attention of the press and the public, and were printed even in the most hostile papers as a matter of news. This suggested to him and his managers the practicability, by continuing this process, of utilizing the press of the country to spread their arguments despite its hostility to their views. Accordingly, Mr. Bryan remained in the field during the entire canvass. He visited 28 States and made about 500 speeches, traveling first in an ordinary passenger coach, then in the Pullman parlor car or sleeper, then by special car, and finally by special train, accompanied by a corps of secretaries and correspondents of newspapers and press associations. But his speeches, while they attracted much attention and were listened to by enormous numbers of people, did not have the effect expected. Of the 28 States that he thus visited he carried but 6, and most of these were States that had been accustomed to give a Democratic or Populist plurality. All the large cities in which he spoke gave an increased Republican vote, and nearly all of them were carried by the Republicans. His speeches were listened to by more than 2,000,000 people, and there was no complaint that they lacked in interest or in their presentation of all the arguments that could be produced for the cause of silver, to which he devoted most of his attention; but, while awakening much enthusiasm at the moment, they apparently failed to convince, since the Democratic percentage of the total vote was much reduced in practically all the cities and most of the States that he visited.

Major McKinley's Speeches.—Major McKinley, the Republican candidate, although remaining constantly at his home in Canton, Ohio, did not lack opportunity to express himself on the issues of the canvass. From the time of his nomination until the close of the campaign scarcely a day passed in which he was not visited by delegations who expected and insisted upon an address on the issues of the day. As the campaign increased in interest and intensity the number of delegations increased, until on many days they numbered more than a score, coming from different States and representing all classes. It was estimated that in the busiest season of the campaign no fewer than 30,000 people visited him in a single day, arriving in special trains with flags and banners and bands and orators and all the paraphernalia of a political campaign. One of the most remarkable features of these pilgrimages to Canton was found in the fact that organizations wholly made up from the Democratic party called on the Republican candidate to pay their respects and pledge their support, and in some instances these organizations were composed entirely of men who had served in the Confederate army and had fought against Major McKinley on the battlefield. In the hundreds of speeches that he delivered to these visiting delegations he discussed all the features of the contest—the tariff, the currency question, the free coinage of silver, and the attitude of the Democratic platform relative to the enforcement of law and order. His speeches, like those of Mr. Bryan, were telegraphed to all parts of the country by newspaper correspondents and press associations, so that each of the candidates was able thus to address the entire reading population of the country more frequently, and to discuss the issues more thoroughly, than had been the case in any presidential campaign of former years.

Rallying the Voters.—The closing weeks of the campaign were filled with activity and excitement. Enormous parades were planned in the great cities; special trains filled with men shouting for McKinley or Bryan rolled across the country bearing streamers with the names of their candidates; flags and banners were everywhere seen and millions of campaign buttons and badges bearing the names and portraits of the candidates were distributed by national and State committees. Chairman Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, in an address to the public, recommended that on the Saturday preceding the election the national flag should be displayed by all friends of sound finance and good government; and the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, unwilling to have it appear that his party or followers were less patriotic than the Republicans or National Democrats, issued a similar recommendation. "Flag Day," as this occasion was denominated, was generally observed by Republicans in all cities and in rural communities also, and monster parades numbering from 50,000 to 100,000 men marched through the streets of the great cities, testifying the adherence of those participating in them to the candidates of the Republican party. In all parts of the country clubs and political organizations had been formed, grouping various classes of people and rallying them in favor of the respective candidates. An organization composed exclusively of graduates of colleges was formed, and rallied large numbers of young men in behalf of the Republican candidates; clubs composed of commercial travelers were formed in all parts of the United States under the auspices of the Republican National Committee; while bicycle clubs, railroad clubs, workingmen's clubs, and other organizations of this kind gathered the voters into groups for the purpose of arousing their enthusiasm and securing their active support for the respective candidates. The women of the country were also enlisted and organizations among them were established, meetings held, and literature distributed, this work being carried on under the direction of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, under the auspices of the Republican National Committee.

Charges of Coercion.—One of the marked features of the canvass was the charge made by Mr. Bryan and his supporters that employers were attempting to coerce their employees into voting for McKinley. A very large share of the business men of the community were opposed to free coinage of silver, on the ground that it would disturb values, disarrange business, depreciate the market value of stocks and bonds, and especially those in the hands of foreign holders or offered to foreign capitalists. The fact that so large a proportion of the employing class was, without regard to former political views, actively opposed to the silver proposition led to the belief on the part of some Democrats that undue pressure would be brought by them upon their employees to influence their votes in favor of the Republican or the National Democratic candidate. As a result, the charge was made that coercion was being practiced. Workingmen were counseled to conceal their real views in order that they might, through the secret ballot, register their vote without danger of losing their places as the result. Mr. Bryan himself frequently alluded to this in his speeches, advising the workingmen to join Republican clubs and wear McKinley badges, if they thought it advisable, but to vote the Democratic ticket. During the weeks prior to the election the claim was constantly made by the managers of the Democratic campaign that all polls made by the Republicans were misleading by reason of the intention on the part of the workingmen in the cities to conceal their real views and to vote for the Democratic candidate. In this calculation they were mistaken. An examination of the votes of the cities and towns showed great Democratic losses in nearly all of them, and corresponding Republican gains. In 85 principal cities and towns of the manufacturing and agricultural States, in which the Democratic plurality in 1892 was 162,000, the Republican plurality in 1896 was 464,000. In all these some form of secret ballot was in use, so that workingmen and employees generally would have found it practicable to follow the advices of Democratic leaders had they desired. It was believed by many during the canvass that the claim by the Democrats that workingmen were preparing to assume the rôle of deception in the use of their elective franchise was resented by them, and that this fact added to the Republican strength in many instances.

The Preliminary Polls.—Careful and elaborate polls of the electors of the country, made during several weeks preceding the election, convinced those managing the campaign that the Republican candidates would be elected, and this was true not only with Republicans, but with many supporters of the Democratic candidates. These polls, which have been a feature of State and national campaigns for years, were made more elaborate and thorough in 1896 than on preceding occasions. In most of the close and important States 2, and in some instances 3, polls were taken with a view of ascertaining the political status. This was an enormous task. In Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania there were more than 1,000,000 voters each, yet they were so thoroughly canvassed by these preliminary polls that the managers of the parties knew within a few thousand how the votes would be cast. In other States which were considered important to the final result the polls were equally careful and accurate. The first of these was made sixty days before the election, the second thirty days before, and the last was completed but a week before. These polls were made in each State under the direction of the State committee. The chairman of each county committee was directed to begin his poll in time to report by a given date. He in turn notified the chairman of his ward and township committees, and they appointed men for this duty. Each man was given a section of his city or town, with whose inhabitants he was well acquainted, the territory given to each being not more than the block upon which he resided or the building in which he did business. The reports of these canvassers were made to the local committee, by them transmitted to the county committee, and in turn reported to the State committee, where the figures were tabulated and reports forwarded to the national headquarters. The result was that the generals of the two great armies, if they had their forces well in hand, were able to know constantly what the conditions were in each State and section, and where speakers and literature were most needed, and to learn from time to time what change in sentiment was going on. The result of these State canvasses became known to the public soon after they were made, and in the closing weeks of the campaign they were sufficient to convince those watching the condition closely that the tide was setting strongly in favor of the Republican candidates. While the reports from the farming districts did not show as great gains for the Republicans as in the cities, Chairman Hanna, on the conclusion of the final poll, expressed publicly his absolute confidence in the election of the Republican candidates; and Chairman Jones, although refusing to concede defeat, only claimed success on the belief that the "silent vote" of the States would be cast in favor of the Democratic candidates. This hope proved delusive.

The Cost of the Canvass.—On the question of the cost of presidential campaigns, especially that of 1896, much has been written, but comparatively little is known. Naturally, the expenditures of a campaign must be very large, but the men who collect and distribute campaign funds are usually men of trained business habits and unaccustomed to discuss details of their transactions, and as much of the work of a campaign is necessarily secret during its progress, the figures that speculative writers on this subject have placed before the public are vague estimates. The usual cost of such a campaign is set down by men familiar with work of this kind at probably about $4,000,000. This estimate covers not only the expenses of the national committees in their own work, but that of the State and local committees. This money is generally subscribed by members of each party to the chairman or treasurer of the county, State, or national organization, or to officers and members of the national committees. The State committees are usually expected to raise sufficient funds for their own canvasses, but to rely upon the national committee for most of their literature, a portion of their speakers, and in extreme cases for funds to add to their local collections. In the campaign of 1896 the contributions were not confined so strictly to party lines as is generally the case. Silver-mine owners, without regard to their past affiliations, contributed to the fund for the election of Mr. Bryan, as did members of the Populist and Democratic parties who felt able to do so. Chairman Jones issued an appeal to the public early in the campaign inviting not only business men, but workingmen, farmers, and all persons able to contribute a single dollar, to give according to their ability. The funds contributed to the Republican campaign came also in part from men who had been accustomed to contribute money and labor to the opposite party. The intense desire on the part of most business men to prevent the adoption of a financial system which they believed would both dishonor the nation and disturb business, made contributions to the Republican campaign fund and to that of the National Democratic party comparatively numerous and easily obtained. Men of all

classes, and women also, contributed to the fund of the Republican party, the offerings ranging from a single dollar upward. Workingmen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and business men of all classes and from all sections of the country contributed.

The cost of a campaign, in which thousands of speakers, tens of thousands of canvassers, millions of columns of newspaper literature, and hundreds of millions of documents enter into the machinery of education, is necessarily very great. Thousands of halls had to be rented for holding meetings; thousands of speakers were kept in the field, with their expenses paid; special trains were employed to transport Mr. Bryan and his party, and also for the convenience and necessary movement of other distinguished speakers; the telegraph wires were constantly and freely used, and the sums paid for the thousands of messages conveying instructions to speakers and to committees were very large.

The Result.—The election was held Nov. 3. Good weather in nearly all parts of the United States made it possible to bring out an unusually full vote. This was especially so in the agricultural States, on whose vote the result was expected to depend. All parties made strenuous efforts to get their voters to the polls. "Rallying committees" were appointed in each voting precinct by both parties, to see that every voter cast his ballot, carriages were provided for the aged and infirm, and no effort was spared to bring to the polls all those who were entitled to vote. Officers of election, appointed from each party, sat at the polling places with registration lists in hand, to prevent the polling of any vote that had not been previously registered and the right of the voter to cast his ballot established.

Elaborate preparations had been made for gathering the returns from the polls and announcing the result. Telegraph companies and press associations authorized their representatives to receive as fast as possible the reports from polling places and transmit them to points where they would be tabulated and the result given to the public. Each person reporting a vote of a political division was directed to compare it with the vote of that section in 1892. These figures were reported to the headquarters of the county committees, and by them to the State committees. Members of these committees, through their familiarity with the former votes and with the existing condition of each section of the State, were able, after receiving a report from a few hundred polling places in various sections of the State, to make accurate estimates as to the result in that State. These figures and their estimates were telegraphed to the headquarters of the committees in Chicago, and were given to newspaper offices in all parts of the country and supplied to places of amusements, clubs, and such other organizations as chose to arrange for them with the telegraph companies. Immense throngs of people gathered in the streets of the cities and villages before bulletin boards and transparencies on which the returns were displayed. The consequence was that before midnight a large portion of the 70,000,000 people of the United States were cognizant of the fact that McKinley and Hobart had been elected. The total vote polled in the United States numbered 13,924,653, an increase of 15·6 per cent. over that of 1892. The percentage of gain was especially large by reason of the fact that the vote of 1892 was unusually light, the gain on that occasion being but 5·9 per cent., while the average gain in the elections during the past quarter of a century has been about 12·5 per cent. McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 600,799, which was the greatest plurality ever given to any President except Grant in 1872. Of the 447 electors, 271 were given to McKinley, a majority of 95 in the electoral college.

The extremely vigorous contest made by both parties in the agricultural States, which it was believed would determine the result of the contest, brought out an unusually full vote and showed large gains over the preceding election. The total number of votes cast in these States was, however, in only three or four cases at all in excess of the number of persons twenty-one years of age and over in these States in 1890, as shown by the census of that year. The four States constituting the northern border of that section which had been termed "the Solid South"—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky—were, for the first time in many years, carried by the Republicans, and large gains were made in Virginia and Tennessee by that party, the claim being made by its members that a proper count of the votes in these States would have also given their electors to McKinley. In the extreme South and the mining States the Democrats were successful, making large gains in many of them, especially in the mining States, where the strong silver sentiment resulted in giving to the Democrats the electoral votes of many States that formerly had stood steadfastly in the Republican column. The Democrats carried South Dakota, Nebraska (the home of their candidate), Kansas, and Missouri, in all which the Populist party had cast heavy votes in the preceding presidential and congressional elections, the entire vote of that party being in 1896 cast for Mr. Bryan.

The result of the election, in which more than 6,500,000 voters found their candidate unsuccessful, was accepted by them peaceably, although a large share of them had felt absolutely confident of success. While this acceptance of the result of an election is characteristic of American voters, the fact was especially noticeable on this occasion because of the feeling that had been aroused during the campaign in the effort to convince the employed that the success of the cause advocated by the employers would be to their permanent disadvantage. Any feeling of that character which may have existed, however, was lost in the general expressions of loyalty and good government, and the days which succeeded the election were marked by renewed attention to business and united support of the principles of the republic.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. A summary of the statistics of Church progress during the year shows a gratifying gain in most respects. The number of dioceses is 58; missionary jurisdictions in the United States, 21; missionary jurisdictions in foreign lands, 7; clergy (bishops, 83; priests and deacons, 4,640), 4,723; parishes and missions, 6,286; candidates for holy orders, 563; ordinations, deacons, 189; priests, 165; baptisms, 64,168; confirmations, 45,154; communicants, 641,145; marriages, 17,779; burials, 33,300; Sunday-school teachers, 45,236; Sunday-school pupils, 421,523; total of contributions, $12,685,880.01.

The most noteworthy progress of the year was the important step taken by the missionary jurisdiction of northern Texas in organizing as a diocese.

Missions.—The Missionary Council met in Cincinnati, Oct. 27, and continued in session during three days, taking all necessary action in regard to the missionary work of the Church. The number of parishes and missions that contributed to the work of the society during the fiscal year was 3,705, 199 more than in the year preceding. The Lenten offering from Sunday schools, amounting to $70,333.05, was an increase of $2,861.14, and was made by 2,747 schools, the largest number that ever participated.

The trust funds of the society amount to $993,-118.92 at par value, or $995,987.92 at market value. The income collected from these was $41,754.57. The Missionary Enrollment fund amounts to $167,-829.03.

The gross receipts of the society for the fiscal year, including those for specials and for miscellaneous purposes, amounted to $756,905.83. The contributions for the work of the society were $424,771.55; the amount received from legacies, exclusive of items for investment ($7,817.47), was $40,207.75, making the total amount at the discretion of the board toward making its appropriations $464,979.30. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of contributions for foreign missions of $606.40. and a decrease for domestic missions of $8,139.29, and for general missions of $27,787.37.

The receipts for domestic missions were: Balance in the treasury Sept. 1, 1895, $32,008.12; cash received during the year (including $27,026.57 for Indian missions and $12,513.46 for colored missions), $159,181.98; general offerings to the society, $87,634.91; legacies, $26,963.86; legacies for investment, $7,658.73; specials, $113,860.02; temporarily withdrawn from trust funds, $19,000; personal loan (half), $20,000; total, $466,307.02.

The expenditures on account of domestic-mission work (including $48,784.59 for Indian missions and $56,474.65 for colored missions) were $244,780.47; specials, $104,436.01; interest (half), $216.02; half cost of administration and collection, $12,835.85; half cost of printing "Spirit of Missions," reports, etc., $9,543.59; legacies deposited for investment, $7,658.73; paid to annuitant (half), $150; returned to trust funds, $19,000; return of personal loan (half), $20,000; transfers, $447.41; balance for domestic missions and specials, Sept. 1, 1896, $47,-239.54.

The number of domestic missionaries, clerical and lay, male and female, receiving salaries or stipends during the year was 860, and the amount appropriated for the whole work was $279,520. Assistance was given to 42 dioceses in addition to the 19 jurisdictions which are exclusively missionary.

The contributions for foreign missions during the year were $109,090.06; legacies, $13,691.80; legacies for investment, $158.74; specials, $30,895.29. The gross amount received was $222,700.49, and the balance of appropriations unpaid Sept. 1, 1895, was $42,304.63. The number of parishes and missions that contributed to foreign missions during the year was 3,449, being 199 more than last year.

The Commission on Church Work among the Colored People reports the number of clergy as 65, of whom 61 are actively engaged in the Southern dioceses. During the twelve months the baptisms numbered 1,168; confirmations, 838; average attendance at Sunday school, 5,669; at other schools, 4,346; the total number of communicants appears to be 7,116; the number of colored churches, chapels, and schools approximates 146; the value of church property is placed at $459,000. The collections amounted to $21,205, and the expenditures were $57,920.

The resolution adopted by the Convention in 1895 directing that a part of the Enrollment fund should be used for the establishment of a school for the education and evangelization of the colored people was found to be ineffective, the Board of Managers deciding that the resolution of the Board of Missions of October, 1892—"that all sums appertaining to the Enrollment fund now in the hands of the treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and all sums that may hereafter be contributed to said fund, shall be securely invested and held intact as principal only until said fund shall amount to $1,000,000"—established an absolute moral and legal agreement with all subscribers.

The statistics of the Church in Mexico show: Priests, 6; deacons, 2; candidates for orders, 6; other readers, 5; congregations, 24; day schools in same, 10; teachers, 10; scholars, 300.

The Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas reports that work is greatly hampered on account of the ceaseless warfare caused by the rebellion of the Half Cavalla tribe. Every man from sixteen to sixty years of age being required to do military duty, the larger male pupils and teachers are liable to be called away at any time. The number of baptisms during the year was 238, and of confirmations 69, and $560.80 was sent to the Board of Missions.

The second conference of the China mission, lasting four days, met at Shanghai, Feb. 24, where resolutions looking toward a practical scheme of union between the different branches of the Anglican communion in China for the purpose of founding a national church were unanimously adopted. The revised Prayer Book is completed and already in use in China. The report from the China mission calls especial attention to the "active hostility of the high officials, the lesser mandarins, and the educated classes toward the Christian faith and foreign teachers of that religion," and to the persecution the heathen converts must face.

The report from Japan shows that the fifth general synod of the Church was held in Osaka, in April, that the new Prayer Book compiled for the Japan Church is well received, and that the hospital building at Tokio has been completed. The report says: "The condition of the Empire of Japan for the past year marks a new era in its history. Politically, it has been one of peace and commercial prosperity. From a religious point of view, retrogression and decadence are painfully apparent everywhere. A Japanese eclecticism is asserting itself, to the detriment of Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity. Nationalism is the all-prevailing cry. Christianity, to be acceptable, must assimilate some of the tenets of Buddhism and Shintoism. Respect for national institutions and for the integrity of the imperial dynasty constitute the *summum bonum* of the Japanese."

In Hayti the bishop reports that the mission at the capital has entered upon a new career of spiritual prosperity. The elementary parish school has reopened its doors, the English services, suspended since 1888, have been resumed, and the Sunday school revived. The statistics of the European jurisdiction show: Clergy, 8; churches, 6; rectories, 2; 1 house for nurses and for the sick; baptisms, 34; confirmations, 57; communicants, about 1,000; marriages, 30; burials, 38; value of church property, $626,000.

The American Church Missionary Society during the fiscal year disbursed $24,754.20, and the balance, Sept. 1, 1896, was $2,394.33. Owing to the civil war in Cuba, all mission work there, except at one chapel in Havana, was suspended. In Brazil the increase in the number of communicants was 82; of Sunday-school teachers, 12; of Sunday-school pupils, 317. The contributions toward expenses and church building made by the 274 communicants amounted to $3,188.40.

The Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews reports good work, and in some quarters great reason for thankfulness and encouragement. Its cash receipts during the year amounted to $7,454.88; balance on hand Sept. 1, 1895, was $604.69. The disbursements were $7,530.02, and the balance on hand Sept. 1, 1896, was $529.57.

The Woman's Auxiliary.—A summary of the work accomplished by the Auxiliary and its junior department in 58 dioceses and 22 missionary

districts, Sept. 1, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1896, shows contributions: Under appropriation for domestic missions, $75,485.63; for foreign missions, $22,179.75; for diocesan missions, $39,107.16; boxes, 3,967, valued at $174,591.05; total value of contributions, $365,011.87, of which amount the junior department contributed $26,310.51. In addition to this must be noted the united offering of $56,198.35, made in October, 1895, for the endowment of an episcopate in a missionary jurisdiction. October, 1896, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the Auxiliary, was marked by a special offering amounting to $5,458.95. The value of the money and boxes contributed by the Auxiliary from 1871 to 1896 is $5,153,379.51. During the year the Auxiliary provided for the sending of a deaconess to China, continued its gifts toward the Ladies' House and Training School in Shanghai, and furnished the money required to rebuild the Cape Palmas orphan asylum.

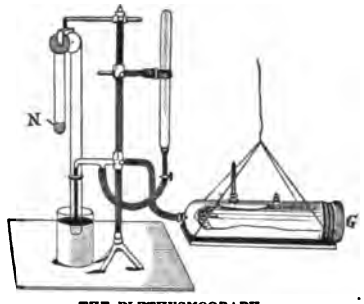
Building Fund Commission.—The contributions to the American Church Building fund during the year were $12,199.63; the money loaned to churches amounted to $31,060.79, distributed among 21 parishes or missionary stations in 17 dioceses and jurisdictions; the gifts from the fund were $3,725, made to 25 churches; and the amount of loans returned was $22,138.16. On Sept. 1 the fund amounted to $287,277.33, and the amount outstanding on loan to 202 churches was $184,132.80.

Miscellaneous.—The death of Arthur Cleveland Coxe, second Bishop of Western New York, occurred on July 20. The Church also lost by death 80 priests and 2 deacons. Five bishops were consecrated during the Church year: Peter Trimble Rowe, first Missionary Bishop of Alaska; Lewis William Burton, first Bishop of the Diocese of Lexington; Joseph Horsfall Johnson, first Bishop of the Diocese of Los Angeles; Henry Yates Satterlee, first Bishop of the Diocese of Washington; and Gershom Mott Williams, first Bishop of the Diocese of Marquette. The Missionary Bishop of North Dakota, William David Walker, was elected third Bishop of Western New York; the Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, Alexander Charles Garrett, was elected first Bishop of Dallas; and John D. Morrison was elected first Missionary Bishop of Duluth.

PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL. The United States Bureau of Education, in the Interior Department, is conducting a series of novel investigations: a complete study of man in relation to education and conduct, his form, proportions, circulation, breathing, sentiment, passion, emotion, susceptibility to pain, fatigue, and suggestion—in short, his entire personal equation. These tests, which have been applied to thousands of persons of all ages and conditions, are made with ingenious instruments, some of them the invention of Dr. Arthur MacDonald, who is conducting the experiments, and some of them the products of the laboratories of Europe, in which he has studied and labored for several years.

Experimental psychology is of recent origin. On its practical side it is allied to the study of criminology, and indicates a growing interest in the investigation of human characteristics and tendencies. Civilized man has studied savage life, plants, rocks, stars, and animals, but he has studied himself very superficially. Investigations of civilized man have been mostly on the abnormal side, the defective and the criminal classes; but Dr. MacDonald is prosecuting the study of normal as well as patho-social man. It is held that ascertaining the causes of abnormal and diseased conditions is a necessary preliminary to their amelioration. Education here is social therapeutics.

With these devices thousands of experiments have been made with school children and adults, normal and abnormal. The *plethysmograph* of Mosso, the Italian physiologist, shows the effect of emotions upon the circulation of the arterial blood. This instrument consists of a cylindrical vessel, G, adapted to admit the human arm. The opening through which the arm is introduced is closed and the vessel filled with water. Any movement of the water in the vessel G causes the weight N to rise or fall. To this weight is attached a small bar to register the movements on a scale. As the arm enlarges from an increased supply of blood the curve registered is upward. Since the flow of venous blood is regarded as uniform in the passive arm, an increase in the volume shows an increased flow of arterial blood. When an arm is inserted into the cylinder some of the effects of ideas on the emotional nature of the subject are registered. Thus, in the case of a criminal to whom the sentence of a judge was read, a decrease in the flow of blood was indicated by the lowering of the curve; but the sight of a cigar or a glass of wine raised the curve, indicating an increase in the flow of arterial blood. In the case of a brutal murderer the flow was little affected by the sight of his victim, whereas the anticipation of pleasures produced a decided effect. The influence of mental states on the circulatory system is made very obvious on the scale in the case of a pupil who, while his arm is in the vessel G, is given abstruse mathematical problems to solve.

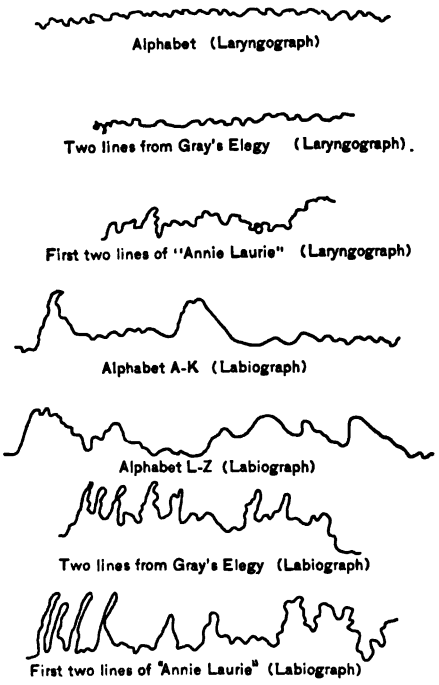


THE PLETHYSMOGRAPH.

Among the objects in the laboratory of the Bureau of Education is a brass implement about three feet high, standing on a desk. It consists of a clock mechanism which rotates a vertical cylinder upon which is wrapped a roll of smoked paper. Near this instrument is an adjustable arm carrying a perfectly poised bamboo splinter, which rests against the cylinder. This instrument is called the *kymographion*, and by its use the most delicate measurements of breathing and speech are attained. To measure breathing, the *pneumograph* is used. A tape line is passed round the chest of the subject, the ends of which are attached to the flexible heads of a small cylinder in front, connected by a rubber tubing with the delicate bamboo needle. As the chest is expanded the heads of this instrument are pulled out, and when the air is exhaled they resume their normal positions. This causes a series of puffs of rarefied air to pass through the tubes and actuate the trembling needle, which moves up and down, responsive to the length of breaths. The revolution of the smoked cylinder causes a line to be plotted, and thus the breathing curves of each person are accurately recorded.

A comparison of the curves produced by different people gives significant results. It is found that, under the influence of various emotions, the breathing is accelerated or impeded—often entirely repressed—and after a person has been subjected to various experiments and caused to think on diverse subjects (disagreeable, pleasurable, rational, or horrible) much knowledge is revealed concerning his nervous organization. Deep study and concentra-

tion of mind on composition or arithmetical calculation diminishes the rapidity of breathing. Thinking upon a beloved or desired object results in



peculiar lines. Under the influence of hate, the bamboo needle moves rapidly and irregularly. The reading of an abstruse passage in Schopenhauer or Browning has led to an almost total suspension of the breath for a long period. An amusing remark by a spectator causes a laugh to be recorded, the bamboo pointer vibrating with great rapidity. Remarkable analogies are shown where high-school children are submitted to exactly the same test, and the results are compared with the standing of the subjects in school. Certain averages have been made, and Dr. MacDonald says the practical value of the statistics, as far as positive conclusions have been arrived at, is that any pupil 20 per cent. above or below the average should be reported to the family physician.

Measurements of Speech.—There are other implements whose findings are registered on the smoked paper of the *kymographion*—the *laryngograph*, which reproduces and records the movements of the larynx in speech, and correspondingly sensitive implements to chronicle the movements of the lips, the palate, and the tongue by resting against those organs while they are in use. The *laryngograph* is so formed as to fit snugly over the external protuberance of the larynx ("Adam's apple") and press closely against the throat. As the larynx of the speaker is agitated this small padded clasp moves up and down correspondingly, and its movement is pneumatically conveyed to the bamboo finger resting against the smoked paper on the *kymographion*. As the subject speaks the cylinder revolves and the bamboo pencil traces a zigzag white line on the smoked paper. The tracing is a series of curves and angles of various sizes, indicating that the larynx has made a characteristic movement with the utterance of each letter. The laryngograph is also found adapted to the measurement of song, illustrating the changes of pitch and the compass of the voice.

The *labiograph* is for noting and recording the movement of the lips during utterance. Here we pass from the mechanics of vocalization to the mechanics of articulation. The lips denote the character of speech more definitely than any other organ—more definitely than even the tongue, which has been credited with the chief function in conversation. The deaf learn to understand speech entirely by the motion of the lips, and the record of the labiograph should therefore become legible to them.

To ascertain sensitiveness to pain the temple *algometer* is used. This is a small rod fitting closely into a hollow handle having a buttonlike end covered with flannel, so as to give the sensation of least pain. This is pressed steadily against the temple till the subject winces, when it registers the pressure by a spring and a scale.

The palm algometer works on the same principle, but is pressed against the palm instead of the temple.

The *palatemeter* measures the height of the palate, and the significance of its results lies in the fact that 60 per cent. of the feeble-minded children have a high palate. The use of this implement indicates that probably three fourths of the school children that have a high palate are dull.

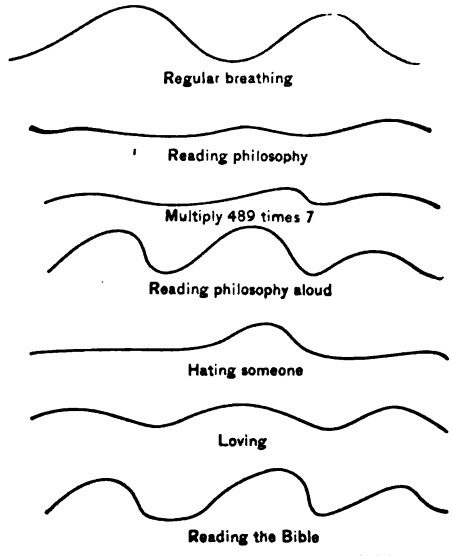
The *dynomometer* registers the strength of the hand grasp.

The *craniometer* is for making measurements of the head. These are the most important measurements of the human body, because the cranium incloses the brain.

The *thermæsthesiometer* measures the least sensibility to heat. It consists of two thermometers fastened together. One is heated more than the other, so that the subject can tell which is the warmer. They are placed on the wrist and kept there until the subject says they feel the same. At this point the real difference between the two thermometers is registered.

The *æsthesiometer* is an instrument to measure the sense of the least distance on the skin of the subject. It consists of two movable points on a scale.

There is an elaborate machine called the *ergo-*



THE KYMOGRAPHION RECORD OF A CRIMINAL.

graph, invented by Prof. Mosso, of Italy, which is for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of fatigue on different organizations. It consists of a frame

in which the arm and all the hand but the middle finger are fastened securely. To the free finger is attached a 4-pound weight. The experimenter asks the subject to pull the weight up and down until he can no longer move the finger. The subject is induced to make renewed effort, and the result is a

THE TEMPLE ALGOMETER.

measurement of the recuperative power of the muscular system.

The Bertillon system of measurements is in use here, and there is a complete set of appliances to measure human beings; but years of experimentation are essential to the formation of important conclusions. Dr. MacDonald has examined people of every class and of many occupations, from the rich unemployed to the poor unemployed. He presents as the result certain facts and statistics as follow: Middle-aged women of the educated classes are much less acute in the sense of locality on the wrist, but much more acute to the influence of heat, than young women of the wealthy classes. Young men of the wealthy classes are much more sensitive to locality and pain than workingmen or men of the army of unemployed. Young women of the wealthy classes are much less sensitive to locality and heat, but much more sensitive to pain, than young men of the wealthy classes. As to pain, it is true in general that women are more sensitive than men, but it does not necessarily follow that women can not endure more pain than men. Colored boys are more sensitive to locality and heat than white boys. Colored girls are less sensitive to locality, but more sensitive to heat, than white girls. Colored boys are more sensitive to locality and heat than colored girls. The left wrist is more sensitive to locality, heat, and pain than the right wrist (there was only one exception). These results were obtained from an examination of several thousand people.

The lines on the preceding page are transcribed from the surface of the kymographon, as indicating the movement of the larynx and the lips respectively.

Q

QUEBEC, a province of the Dominion of Canada; area, 228,900 square miles; population in 1891, 1,488,535.

Government.—Owing to changes in the Dominion Government and the acceptance of a place in it by the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Premier of Quebec, Mr. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, was summoned by Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau on May 8, to form a new ministry, which he did as follows: Premier and Commissioner of Public Works, E. J. Flynn; Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization, Louis Beaubien; Commissioner of Crown Lands, G. A. Nantel; Attorney-General, L. P. Pelletier; President of Council, T. C. Chapais; Provincial Secretary, M. F. Hackett; Provincial Treasurer, A. W. Atwater. This was a continuation of the previous Conservative ministry in policy, and mainly in its *personnel.* Meanwhile the Legislature had opened in Quebec, on April 10, with a speech from the throne, of which the significant passages are:

"My Government has endeavored as far as possible to direct dairy operations, and, in order to prevent overstocking of the cheese market, has specially favored butter making and awarded bounties for winter dairying. The quantity of butter manufactured in winter has more than doubled during the three years that these bounties have been granted.

"This question of equilibrium in production having been placed on a sound basis, my Government has striven to restore the reputation of butter from the province of Quebec in England, a reputation which has greatly suffered from shipments made under unsuitable circumstances. The results hitherto obtained have been most satisfactory; butter from the province is now classed in England among the best products of a similar nature of the whole world. The exports of this article, which fell off in 1894, have again increased. Last year they were double those of the previous year. The total production of our dairies, which did not amount to $3,000,000 in 1890, exceeded $7,000,000 in 1894.

"New regions are being opened to agricultural settlement. The fertile lands of the Metapedia, of Lake St. John, Temiscamingue, and the section north of Montreal are being colonized by hardy settlers from the old parishes and some of the cities of Canada and the United States. This colonization movement, which my Government has fostered as much as possible, is chiefly explained by the success of agriculture throughout the province and by the attention and solicitude manifested for farming by the leading classes of our community.

"The state of our finances will enable my Government to propose to you the abolition of the manufacturing and trading licenses and the direct taxes on certain persons. But the financial situation can not be definitely settled until the railway enterprises now being carried out have been completed or abandoned, nor until the commission appointed to arbitrate upon the disputed accounts between the Government of Canada and the governments of Quebec and Ontario has completed its task.

"The laws adopted by the Legislature of this province twenty years ago for preserving purity in elections certainly produced excellent results in the first elections following their coming into force; but the ardor of party strife, the facility with which controverted elections are settled by compromise, certain amendments adopted by the Legislature, and perhaps also a less rigorous application of these laws by the courts, have already lessened their efficiency. You will therefore be called upon to consider amendments to the election act and to the controverted elections act."

The most important legislation passed was embodied in the following acts:

Respecting taxes on commercial corporations and companies.

Respecting election of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Respecting the tenure of lands in the Magdalen Islands.

Respecting benevolent and mutual-benefit associations and mutual insurance companies.

Respecting colonization in certain parts of the province, and for promoting the mining industry therein.

To amend the game laws.

To amend the law respecting agriculture, with reference to the Good Roads Association.

To amend the act respecting the pensions of public officers.

To amend the law respecting agriculture and colonization, with reference to farmers' clubs.

To incorporate the town of St. Louis.

To incorporate the Canada Protective Benefit Association.

To amend the law concerning exemptions from taxation.

To amend the license law.

To amend the law respecting duties on successions.

To amend the act respecting vital statistics.

The House was prorogued on Dec. 21, with the following speech from the Lieutenant Governor:

"Your election legislation, based on the laws now in force in the United Kingdom, will assure more independence on the part of the electors in voting and give the courts more efficient means for the suppression of corrupt practices.

"Agricultural progress, which has attained such development through the encouragement you have given it, has again been the object of your consideration. I trust that it will continue to receive the attention of the Legislature and be the most prominent feature of the policy of my Government.

"I regret that the present resources of the province did not permit my Government to grant the applications for railway subsidies which were submitted to it. I hope, however, that it will find means to protect those undertakings which, if abandoned, would cause a serious loss to the province.

"Through its policy of economy my Government has been enabled to do away with certain taxes, and I have no doubt that if the same policy be prudently carried out other taxes will before long be removed.

"The financial situation of the province is improving in a marked manner, and I am convinced that, with renewed vigilance, my Government will succeed in maintaining the credit of the province."

Political.—Like all the other provinces, Quebec was stirred up during the year by the Manitoba school question. The great majority of the people, being Roman Catholics, were more interested than the others, though, as was shown in the Dominion elections, they did not believe the Conservatives would do more for their coreligionists in Manitoba than the Liberals. The hierarchy of the Church, however, did their utmost to arouse public opinion in favor of the remedial bill by which Sir Charles Tupper proposed to restore separate schools in the northern province, and Cardinal Taschereau headed a memorial signed by the Catholic bishops of Quebec and Canada, which demanded a redress of the grievances of the Manitoba minority, supported religious control of the schools, and by implication urged Parliament to pass the remedial legislation it was then considering. During the ensuing elections in 1896 the clergy strongly aided the Conservative party; but, to the surprise of the politicians, the people of Quebec supported by a large majority the present Premier of Canada, Mr. Laurier. Local politics were very quiet, and the only ripple on the surface was a financial dispute between Mr. Taillon and his Treasurer, Mr. Hall, which resulted in the resignation of the latter.

Finances.—Mr. Taillon delivered his budget speech on Nov. 20, 1895. The general statement for the year ending June 30 showed receipts amounting to $11,459,818.44, and expenditures aggregating $11,126,281.03. The ordinary receipts, including loans, etc., amounted to $4,343,971; and the ordinary expenditure to $4,506,633, leaving a deficit of $162,661. The direct taxes in Quebec are rather heavy upon certain interests, because of the inability of the average inhabitant, the French Canadian peasant to stand taxation of any kind apart from the taxes connected with the maintenance of his Church. During 1895 the tax on commercial corporations was $22,000 more than in the previous year, and that on successions or property left by will was $12,000 more. There was a decrease in the tax on law stamps and transfers of real estate. These four impositions on commerce and banking, and property held almost entirely by the English-speaking population, and including the taxes on manufacturing and trading licenses, amounted to $817,000. For 1896–'97 Mr. Taillon estimated the revenue at $4,107,699, and announced the nonlevy of the manufactures and business licenses, which had proved so unpopular. The estimated expenditure was $4,235.15; but this calculation excluded the large and important item of railway subsidies, aggregating $700,290. There was consequently an expected deficit of over $800,000.

The attention of the House was then drawn to the fact that the Mercier administration had left in 1892 a consolidated debt of $25,000,000, a floating debt of $8,000,000, and a chronic deficit between ordinary revenue and expenditure of $1,700,000. Hence the necessary imposition of some very unpopular taxes and a *régime* of rigid economy. The deficits, Mr. Taillon pointed out, in the three following years amounted only to $414,000, all told, while the debt had been consolidated and put into a form involving the payment of lower interest, a gradual reduction of the total, and increased financial credit for the province.

Provincial Arbitration.—When the old province of Canada—including Ontario and Quebec—joined the maritime provinces in 1867 and formed themselves into the federated Dominion of Canada, some complicated questions arose out of the assumption of provincial liabilities by the new central authority. Arbitrators were appointed, and an award was made in 1870, against which Quebec protested, and which finally went to the imperial Privy Council. Under the terms of a partial settlement in 1878, Quebec got $500,000, and another sum of $125,000 in 1879. Then came an adjustment of the yearly subsidies paid by the Dominion to the province. Further complications arose, and interminable discussions and correspondence, until in 1890 fresh arbitrators of high judicial standing were appointed, and awards were made in 1893–'94 on various important points. Others still remain unsettled, notably that of the Dominion claims against the provinces on account of large annuities paid to certain Indian tribes which it was alleged that the provinces should have paid. Ontario refused to accept the final award, and appealed to the Supreme Court and thence to the imperial Privy Council. Other Indian claims in which Quebec is interested have still to be dealt with.

Agriculture.—The agricultural interests of Quebec are not advancing rapidly, although the successive governments of the province have done all that is possible, the main difficulty being a minute subdivision of the land among the people, which may be good for market gardening, but is unsuited to farming on any large scale. Farmers' clubs and agricultural societies and papers are doing good in the remedying of old-fashioned methods, while the encouragement given to dairying is producing good results. In 1891 there were 114 creameries and 568 cheeseries. In 1895 there were 302 creameries and 1,417 cheeseries. In 1890 the production of butter and cheese was about $3,000,000, and in 1894 it amounted to $7,500,000. During 1895 the production of butter was trebled. Farm schools for boys and girls have been established in some places; a commission was sent to Denmark to study butter making, with good results; and some money has been spent on road improvement, and a consider-

able amount on colonization and the removal of people from crowded districts to the more sparsely populated country.

Education.—The Roman Catholic schools of Quebec numbered 4,879 in 1895, and the Protestant schools 1,040. The former had an average attendance of 200,389 and a total of 257,052; the latter an average of 28,040 and a total attendance of 36,-902. The expenditure by the Quebec Government upon elementary schools was $170,000, and upon all others $134,410, while the popular expenditure through municipalities, etc., was $1,303,731—a total of $1,608,141. There are 9 schools of arts and manufactures, and 6 of agriculture. The total number of teachers was 9,799; but, exclusive of universities, special schools, and religious orders, the number was 5,960, of whom 6,452 were Roman Catholic and 1,308 Protestant, and the total amount paid to these for salaries was $848,283, the average salary being $143. The teachers in religious orders numbered 3,527. There was an increase of 238 in the number of educational institutions in the province during the year.

Postal Service.—The miles of annual travel on the post routes were 12,637. The number of transient newspapers and periodicals, books, circulars, samples, patterns, etc., was 4,300,000. The number of packets of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, and insurance policies was 425,000. The number of packets of fifth-class matter and ordinary merchandise open to examination was 170,000. The number of parcels sent by parcel post was 61,500.

Miscellaneous.—The registered seagoing tonnage of Quebec in 1895 was 1,103,771 coming inward, and 1,153,581 outward, or a total of 2,257,-352—a decrease of 330,000 tons. The gross debt of the province was $32,057,554, as compared with $18,871,593 in 1885. The assets are to-day estimated at $13,850,017, leaving a net indebtedness of some $18,000,000.

R

REFORMED CHURCHES. I. Reformed Church in America.—The report to the General Synod on the state of religion showed that there had been a gain to this denomination of 11 churches, making the whole present number 629; 11 ministers, making a total of 652; and 1,771 families, making the whole number of families 57,705. The whole number of members in communion was 104,-704, a gain of 1,356. The additions to the Church on confession for the year numbered 5,888. The total contributions were: For denominational purposes, $228,357; for other objects, $111,886; and for congregational purposes, $1,005,503.

The whole number of Sunday schools was 886, and the total enrollment in them 118,070; number of catechumens, 34,688, or 29 per cent. of the total enrollment. The schools had given during the year $10,457 to foreign missions and $5,204 to domestic missions. Of the 510 Christian Endeavor societies, 348 had contributed $5,237 to foreign missions and $2,926 to domestic missions, while the Board of Education had received $4,232 from this source.

On account of a shrinkage in the receipts, the invested funds of the Disabled Ministers' fund had increased only $500, making the total of invested funds $62,973.

The resources of the Widows' fund for the year had been $11,787, out of which $8,340 had been paid to annuitants. The principal at interest amounted to more than $88,000.

The contributions of the churches to the work of the Board of Education had been not quite $7,000, a sum which would have been totally inadequate had it not been for the invested funds. Of these funds the Board of Education held in trust $73,-165, and the General Synod $149,607, making a total of $222,772, the interest of which was available.

The Board of Publication reported that all its expenses had been met by the profits of the business conducted, and that the gifts of the churches, aggregating $1,600 had enabled it to answer favorably every properly indorsed application for its donations, amounting through the year to 47,000 copies of 23 new publications and several reprints.

The receipts of the Board of Domestic Missions had been $71,917. The appropriations from the Missionary fund had all been met, and $400 had been restored to the balance in the Contingent fund, making the board's present debt to that fund $7,343. The board returned 214 churches and missions, 153 missionary pastors, 8,587 families, 18,153 members, 964 added on confession during the year, and 17,304 members of Sunday schools. Nine churches had been organized during the year, 10 church buildings erected, 2 completed, 7 homes for missionaries purchased or built, and appropriations made for 2 more parsonages. The mission among the American Indians of the Woman's Executive Committee was prospering.

The Board of Foreign Missions had received $154,139 during the year, of which $37,738 were for the debt and $6,983 for the Arabian mission. The entire debt had been paid, with the exception of $8,000. Special recognition was given in the report of the work of the Woman's Board. Had it not been for the prompt interposition of the women, the retrenchment ordered by the Foreign Board in its appropriations for 1896 would have caused the extinction of the 16 Hindu girls' schools, where 1,600 pupils were taught. The special committee appointed by the previous General Synod to effect the payment of the debt of the board ($46,097 in May, 1895) reported that its net receipts had been $37,-644, leaving a balance of debt of $8,453.

Seventy-five missionaries were employed, 63 of whom were in the field—19 in the Amoy mission, China; 23 in the Arcot mission, India; 19 in the north Japan mission; 11 in the south Japan mission; and 4 in the Arabian mission. The statistics further mention, in all the missions, 23 stations, 236 out stations, 27 ordained missionaries, 3 unordained, 45 assistant missionaries, 33 native ordained ministers, 331 native helpers, 47 churches, 6,040 communicants, 404 received on confession, 8 seminaries for boys and young men, with 423 pupils; 11 seminaries for girls and young women, with 482 pupils; 4 theological schools, with 65 students; 155 Sunday schools, with 5,627 pupils; 142 day schools, with 5,155 pupils; 3 hospitals, at which 725 patients were treated; and native contributions of $9,911. The figures show a general gain of 50 per cent. since 1886, or in ten years.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Executive Committee of Domestic Missions was held in New York, May 12. The Rev. Alfred H. Brush presided. The treasurer reported that the receipts for the year had been $17,486, of which $2,221 were for the mission to the Indians.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions was held in New York, May 12. Mrs. P. D. Van Cleef presided. The total receipts for the year had been $28,198. A special emergency appeal for contributions to avoid closing the year in debt had brought $1,527 into the treasury. Reports were made of 4 stations and 37 preaching places in the Amoy mission, China, with 1,206 communicants, who had contributed $4,628. Ferris Seminary, Japan, returned 82 pupils. A Gospel Extension Society had been organized in India.

The General Synod met at Catskill, N. Y., June 3. The Rev. John B. Thompson, D. D., was chosen president. A report concerning the "Amsterdam Correspondence" related that the Assembly had had in its possession for more than fifty years about 1,200 valuable letters and documents pertaining to the early history of the Church, which had been obtained by the Hon. J. Romeyn Brodhead in 1841–'43. Most of them had been translated, and about 100 of them had been printed in volumes or periodicals. They constitute an invaluable mine of material for the early general ecclesiastical history of New York and New Jersey as well as of all the older local Reformed Churches. The Reformed Church occupied this territory for half a century alone, and these documents cover that period as well as the subsequent periods down to the Revolution. Several hundred additional documents have come to light in recent years. To the application of the Synod for these documents in 1888 the Classis of Amsterdam had replied that it could not part with them, but would furnish every facility for their transcription. A reasonable prospect having arisen that the papers, if the additional material in Holland is secured, might be published in the volumes of the Archives of the State of New Jersey, the committee suggested, and the General Synod decided that arrangements be made for securing the transcription of the documents in question. Most of the business of the Synod was of a routine character and concerned the condition of the benevolent funds and enterprises. To an overture for the suspension of the reading of the "Van Benschoten bequest," a formal proceeding which under the condition of the gift has to be observed at stated periods, the Synod, after hearing the committee's report reviewing the history of the bequest, unanimously resolved that its ecclesiastical bodies adhere to the rule that has been continuously observed for the last eighty-three years. The plan of denominational co-operation in home missions proposed by the Alliance of Reformed Churches was approved. A committee was appointed to consider an invitation from Orangeburg, S. C., to open work among the colored people in the South, and was authorized, if it should so decide, to begin work in such a way and after such a plan as in their judgment shall seem best. In its resolutions on Sabbath observance, the Synod reaffirmed its loyalty to the Decalogue and recognized each one of the Ten Commandments as an essential part of the moral law which is binding upon the heart and conscience of man; urged a careful and prayerful discrimination "between harmless and necessary recreation (*re-creation*) and careless, worldly Sunday amusements"; disapproved the purchase and patronage of Sunday newspapers; and declared the Sabbath question "one of greatest importance connected with public morals in these closing years of the nineteenth century." The Board of Education was authorized to include students of medicine approved by the Board of Foreign Missions as intending to become medical missionaries, as entitled to the benefit of the educational funds. A rule was passed to regulate the licensure by classes of graduates of theological seminaries other than those of this Church. Gospel temperance was recommended to the Sunday schools as a proper subject for a quarterly lesson. A resolution was passed in favor of the settlement by arbitration of all disputes with Great Britain. The classes were invited to nominate suitable persons from whom the Synod could chose a professor in the Arcot Theological Seminary, India.

II. Reformed Church in the United States.—The statistical reports of this Church, made to the General Synod in May, give the following numbers: Of classes, 56; of ministers, 961; of congregations, 1,639; of members, 226,572; of infant baptisms, 45,075; of adult baptisms, 5,480; of confirmations, 33,646; of persons taking the communion, 182,435; of Sunday schools, 1,644, with 20,096 officers and teachers and 172,458 pupils; of students for the ministry, 304; amount of benevolent contributions, $676,271; of contributions for congregational purposes, $3,067,780. These figures show an increase in three years of 76 ministers, 56 congregations, 13,742 members, 6,777 officers and teachers in Sunday schools, 23,435 pupils in Sunday schools, $26,435 in benevolent contributions, and $45,608 in contributions for congregational purposes.

The report of the Sunday-school Board showed the net gain per year to the Sunday schools for the past three years had been 4,480 pupils. It dwelt especially upon the co-operation of the board with the Board of Missions in missionary work by means of its Sunday-school missionary; upon its efforts to increase the attendance at Sunday schools; upon the development of the home department; and upon the need of improvement in the Sunday-school helps.

The Board of Home Missions of the General Synod reported that 101 missions were sustained by it and 34 by the boards of the German synods. The value of lots, mortgages, and titles held by the General Board amounted to $39,564, which, less $11,550 indebtedness, gives the amount of net assets as $28,014. Seventeen missions of the General Board and 6 missions of the German boards had become self-sustaining during the past three years, and 31 new missions had been enrolled by the General Board and 10 by the German boards. The missions returned in the aggregate 199 congregations with 13,762 communicants; 156 Sunday schools, with 17,889 teachers, officers, and pupils; and $13,767 raised for benevolence (in three years) and $144,323 for congregational use. The whole amount contributed by the Church during the past three years for home missions and church building had been $154,671. The home-mission work of the German part of the Church was confined largely to large cities. Their church-erection work was in a peculiarly flourishing condition. The harbor mission (in the city of New York) had continued to be of efficient service to immigrants landing upon our shores, and had also been of assistance to the Reformed Church in America and the Presbyterian Church in caring for immigrants affiliated with them. Four additional Hungarian missions had been constituted, making the whole number of such missions in the United States now 6. It had been necessary to call from Austria-Hungary 4 young men who would be able to minister to these people in their own language. The work of Church extension was greatly facilitated by the existence of about 50 church-building funds of $500 each in the possession of this and the affiliated bi-synodic boards.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod reported itself free from debt except $5,000 on permanent loan. Its estimates for the ensuing three years called for the appropriation of $35,000 a year. The statistical report of the missions (in

Japan) for 1893–'94, the last received, gave the following footings: Number of organized churches, 12; of self-supporting and independent churches, 5; of preaching stations, 41; of members, 1,960; of baptisms during the year, 235; of Sunday schools, 27, with 1,063 pupils; of native ministers, 9; of unordained preachers, 18; of colporteurs, 2; of Bible women, 5; amount of contributions, $2,528. One girls' school returned 58 pupils; 1 boys' school, 134; and 1 theological school, 26. Applications had been received for appointment to China, but the establishment of a mission there has not yet been determined upon.

The General Synod met in its twelfth triennial session at Dayton, Ohio, May 27. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Peters was chosen moderator. In the discussion of the report of the Board of Home Missions stress was laid upon the importance of that work in the West and South; the board was authorized to do all in its power to extend the missionary work in those fields, and graduates from the institutions of the Church were urged to consider the claims of the South and West. The board was instructed to invite the co-operation of the Reformed Church in America and the Presbyterian Churches in support of the harbor mission in New York. It was also authorized to raise a permanent fund of $100,000 for Church extension apart from and in addition to the regular apportionment for Church building. It was also requested to co-operate with the German boards in carrying on work among the Germans in the larger cities. The Board of Foreign Missions was authorized, if it judged it expedient to do so, to open a mission in China or such other field as may seem to be most needy and promising. The Committee on Correspondence with the Reformed Church in Germany was continued, and small annual appropriations were made for the support of the work in that country and in Switzerland. On canvassing the votes of the classes upon the proposed new constitution, doubts were raised, upon technical grounds, as to whether it had been approved by the requisite two thirds of the number. It was decided, therefore, to resubmit the statute. Sesquicentennial services were ordered held throughout the Church in 1897 in commemoration of the early labors of Michael Schlatter and of the formation of the *coetus* of the Church in Philadelphia.

III. Reformed Church in France.—The General Synod of the *Église Reformée*, or Reformed Church of France, met at Sedan in June. Its principal act was the approval of a scheme for a fraternal conference to be held periodically between the delegates of the evangelical party and those of the liberal party who withdrew in 1872 on the question of the Confession of Faith. The Synod expressed the view that "a common assembly of this kind would be of advantage for Protestants of all varieties of opinion, both for the safeguarding of common interests, for defense against the attacks of which they are the object, and for resisting the efforts being made to corrupt the Reformation spirit." The functions of the new assembly were further defined in a declaration of the "Conciliation Commission," or committee to which the subject was specially referred, which said:

"It has become for us all, in the present troubled times, a heartfelt necessity to manifest our Protestant fraternity, despite religious and ecclesiastical differences. It is important, therefore, instead of rendering these differences irremediable, to soften them and, if possible, secure their disappearance, by the avoidance of everything tending to provoke or to separate. What is wanted is, in fact, a sense of patriotic duty, felt in common by all the children of the Reformation, in opposing the attacks of which Protestantism is the object, and, above all, in the fight against unbelief and immorality. The Fraternal Conference will then, while avoiding divisive questions, seek to manifest the unity of the Reformed family in constituting, by a series of periodical meetings, a kind of family council, a committee of rights and interests common to Protestants."

REFORMED CHURCHES, ALLIANCE OF. The sixth triennial Council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system was opened in Glasgow, Scotland, June 17. The five previous meetings of this body were held in Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Belfast, London, and Toronto. The meeting began with a service in the cathedral, at which the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Marshall Lang, D. D. The Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, presiding at the regular sessions, delivered the opening address, on the subject of "Protestantism as a Distinctive Religious and Political Force." A summary of the statistics of the Churches associated with the Alliance, presented by the General Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Matthews, showed that the council represented 89 denominational organizations, 31,925 congregations, 27,043 ministers, and 4,795,216 communicants, the last being distributed as follows: On the European Continent, 856,872; in Great Britain, 1,488,339; in Asia, 21,655; in Africa, 178,296; in North America, 2,170,517; in South America, 3,425; in the West Indies, 11,781; in Australia, 42,127; in New Zealand, 22,204. Special remark was made of the fact that 5 presbyteries in Palestine were represented. A protest was entered in behalf of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches against the use of instrumental music and hymns of human composition in the religious services, and in courtesy to the protestants the musical exercises were limited to the singing of the Psalms. Papers were read on "The Church of God" ("The Reformed View," by David O. Waters, D. D., of New Jersey; "The Roman Catholic View," by Prof. Henri Bois, of Montauban; and "The Anglican Church View," by the Rev. Oswald Dykes, D. D.); "The Church as a Witness to Revealed Truth," by the Rev. Prof. Orr, of Edinburgh; "The Mission of the Church as a Teacher of Holy Living," by the Rev. W. H. Black; "The Church as a Promoter of Social and Public Worship," by the Rev. Prof. Hemphill; "Catechisms and Confessions," by Prof. Lucien Gautier, Prof. Salmond, Dr. W. W. Harsha, Prof. Wood, and the Rev. John Hall, D. D.; "The Educative Influence of the Church," by Dr. A. R. MacEwen and the Rev. J. M. Robertson; "Social Life," by Dr. James Stalker; "Our Church Services" ("The Reading of the Scriptures," by Dr. David Steele; "Prayer," by Prof. Dick, of Belfast; "Preaching," by Principal Stewart, of St. Andrews; "Praise," by the Rev. T. J. Wheldom; "Sacraments," by Prof. Blaikie; and "Christian Giving," by Gen. Prime); "Presbyterianism," by Lord Overtoun, J. A. Campbell, M. P., Judge Vanderburgh, of St. Paul, Minn., and President Scovell, of Wooster University, Ohio; "Foreign Missions," concerning which reports were submitted from the Eastern section and from the Western section; "Modern Apologetical Criticism" ("Relations between Philosophy and Religion," by Prof. MacVickar, of Montreal; "Methods of Biblical Criticism," by Dr. Kidd, of Glasgow; "The Right Attitude of the Church toward Biblical Criticism," by Prof. A. C. Zenos, of Chicago; and "The Apologetic Bearing of Evolution on Revealed Truth," by Dr. Todd Martin, of Belfast). Other papers related to "Great Cities and how to deal with them," by Donald McLeod, D. D., for Scotland; William James, for England; J. H. Prugh, D. D., for the United States;

and the Rev. C. H. Irwin, for the British colonies. Reports on Church work in Europe included the treatment of the special topics "Protestantism in Italy," by the Rev. Prof. Em. Comba; "The Stundists in Russia," by Herr Consisterialrath Dalton, of Berlin; "The Greek Evangelical Church," by Dr. M. D. Kalopothakes; "Evangelistic Work in Belgium," by M. le Baron Prisse; "France and Protestantism," by the Rev. H. Hallard; "The Gospel in Germany To-day," by the Rev. C. Correvon; "The Reformed Church in Germany," by Court-Preacher Brandes; "The New Austrian Marriage Laws," by the Rev. Vincent Dusek; and "The Gospel in Eastern Europe," by the Rev. Ferdinand Cizar. In the discussion of the work of the churches in America, Dr. William Cochran spoke of their work of home evangelization, Dr. W. H. Hubbard of the work among the freedmen, and Dr. R. M. Russell of their foreign missionary enterprises. The last speaker showed that there were 57 missionary societies in the United States and Canada, employing 17,306 workers in the foreign fields. Concerning the colonial aspects of Church work, papers relating to the churches in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and the West Indies were presented. The Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang, of Glasgow, was chosen president for the next council, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1899. Resolutions were adopted concerning the barbarities in Armenia, and in favor of international arbitration. It was shown in the discussion on foreign missions that the Presbyterian churches are doing more than one fourth of the whole Protestant mission work among the heathen.

RHODE ISLAND, a New England State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790; area, 1,250 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 68,825 in 1790; 69,122 in 1800; 76,931 in 1810; 83,015 in 1820; 97,199 in 1830; 108,830 in 1840; 147,545 in 1850; 174,620 in 1860; 217,353 in 1870; 276,531 in 1880; and 345,506 in 1890. By the State census of 1895 it was 384,758. Capitals, Providence and Newport.

Government.—The State officers in 1896 were: Governor, Charles W. Lippitt; Lieutenant Governor, Edwin R. Allen; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Treasurer, Samuel Clark; Attorney-General, Edward C. Dubois; Adjutant General, Frederick M. Sackett; Auditor, A. C. Landers; Superintendent of Education, T. B. Stockwell; Commissioner of Roads, Charles F. Chase; Railroad Commissioner, E. G. Freeman; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles Matteson; Associate Justices, John H. Stiness, Pardon E. Tillinghast, George A. Wilbur, Horatio Rogers, W. W. Douglas—all Republicans.

Finances.—A deficiency of $90,761.75 was left from 1895. The receipts for the first eight months of 1896 were $1,162,086.43, and the expenditures during the same time were $868,257.30. Other details concerning the finances may be found under the head "The Legislature" in this article.

Valuations.—The valuation this year was $359,549,451, and the tax was 18 cents on the $100. The valuation of real estate in Providence was $133,438,060 and of personal property $40,936,300.

Banks.—The national banks in Providence, at the close of business July 14, made reports showing that the individual deposits amounted to $14,935,370.74, an increase of $1,117,912.62 compared with the statements dated May 7, when the last previous call was issued. The loans and discounts were $28,381,348.44, an increase of $584,031.36; surplus and profits, $4,683,580.54, a decrease of $26,280.83 (mainly due to July dividend disbursements); due from reserve agents, $2,710,940.03, an increase of $315,024.68; money reserve, $1,288,202.28, a decrease of $47,907.69.

The voluntary liquidation step of the Traders' Bank since the last call reduced the number of active banks to 24.

Education.—The Legislature made the following appropriations for education: For public schools, $120,000; support of State Normal School, $20,000, and for traveling expenses of normal pupils, $1,500; teachers' institutes, $500; lectures and addresses to be given under direction of the Board of Education, $300; evening schools, $5,000; the School of Design, $3,000; for purchase of school apparatus, $3,000; for the education of blind and of imbecile children, $10,000; for free public libraries, $6,000; for the State and law libraries, $2,250; for the support and maintenance of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, $10,000; for the support and maintenance of the Institute for the Deaf, $15,000, in addition to the moneys received by them which shall have been paid into the treasury; for the Rhode Island Historical Society, $1,500; for the Newport Historical Society, $500.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Kingston, graduated a class of 6 in June.

At the one hundred and twenty-eighth commencement of Brown University, in June, about 110 were graduated.

In February, 1895, a committee of women was organized for the purpose of raising funds to erect and furnish a building for the Woman's College in connection with Brown University. It was desired to raise $75,000, and during the first year $22,000 was secured. In one of his reports the dean says: "So far, the Woman's College has maintained itself without endowment. It is no longer an experiment. It affords the best solution to the problem of admitting women to Brown, including all the advantages of co-ordinate education and coeducation with few of the disadvantages of either." The first steps toward the formation of a woman's college in connection with Brown University were taken in September, 1891, when the university opened all its examinations to women. Since the vote of the corporation, in June, 1892, opening all its degrees to women, the growth has been very rapid.

Charities and Correctional Institutions.—The Legislature made an appropriation to the board of $225,000, in addition to the moneys provided by law. Other appropriations for these purposes were: For the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $2,500; for the Prisoners' Aid Association, $500; for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $1,000; for the relief of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, etc., $12,000; for the support and maintenance of the soldiers' home and the inmates thereof, $20,000; for necessary expenses of secretary of the State Board of Soldiers' Relief, $1,200; for jailers' fees and for board of persons confined in jail, except in Providence County, $2,500; for State Home and School, $20,000, in addition to such sums as may be received from the sale of products from its farm; for the support of the indigent insane, $8,000.

At the Rhode Island Hospital there was an average of 146 patients. The whole number admitted was 2,283. Of these 1,676 were treated gratuitously. For the year the expenditures were $74,390.57, and the receipts $70,092.10, leaving the deficiency $4,298.47.

On the State Farm, at Howard, about 300 are provided for. In the State institutions at Cranston the number of inmates March 30 was: House of Corrections, 236; Asylum for the Insane, 632; State Almshouse, 329; State Prison, 141; Providence County jail, 253; Sockanosset School for Boys, 262; Oaklawn School for Girls, 30. April 14 the total

number of inmates at the different institutions was: Men, 999; women, 541; boys, 272; girls, 51; total, 1,883.

Twenty-five of the cities and towns maintain farms or asylums for their poor. Others board them in families. The sums expended or appropriated for dependent persons by the cities and towns amounted during the year to about $118,797.

Militia.—The Legislature appropriated for militia and military affairs $37,500; for armory rents of the militia, $6,000; and for heating and lighting armories, $2,450.

A special order was issued in January as follows:

"It is the intention of the department during the coming season to afford to a limited number of the commissioned officers of the naval militia the privilege of taking the prescribed course at either the Naval War College or the torpedo station, both at Newport, R. I. The Naval War College course is from June 1 to Oct. 1, and consists of lectures and practical exercises in the art of naval warfare, together with the study and preparation of war maps and plans of different sections of the coast. The torpedo course is for fourteen working days, and consists in practical construction in the manipulation of automobile torpedoes. Only six officers can go through this course at a time, and it is the intention of the Navy Department to allow one, or at most two, naval militia officers to take this course at any one time. Officers of the naval militia will have to bear all their own expenses."

The naval militia in the State consists of two torpedo companies, at Bristol and Newport, and an artillery company recently formed in Providence.

The State House.—The report of the commissioners in April showed that $77,545 had been expended for the new building, including the amount paid on the site. By the end of the year the amount had reached $676,691. According to present estimates the whole cost will be from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000. The corner stone was laid Oct. 15, and military, civic, and Masonic organizations took part in a parade; ex-Gov. Ladd, president of the Board of Commissioners, and Gov. Lippitt, made addresses; Hon. Rowland Hazard delivered the oration, and Rev. W. C. Selleck pronounced a eulogy on Masonry. The stone was laid by the grand master of Masons of the State.

Rivers and Harbors.—Among the appropriations by Congress for work in Rhode Island were: For further improvement of Block Island harbor, $5,000; for continuing improvement at Newport harbor, $15,000; for the improvement of the harbor at Great Salt pond, Block Island, $40,000; for improving the harbor at Wickford, $6,300; for continuing the improvement of Providence river and Narragansett Bay, $25,000, and in addition to this appropriation the Secretary of War is authorized to place the projected improvement under contract at a total cost of $707,000, to be provided for in future appropriation bills; for continuing improvement at Green Jacket Shoal, $7,500; for widening and deepening the passage at the draw of the Stone Bridge over the Seaconnet river, $20,000; for continuing the improvement of Pawcatuck river, $20,500.

A preliminary examination for a channel through Conanicut island, a survey of Seaconnet Point, a survey for an easterly breakwater to the shore at Point Judith Harbor of Refuge, and one for an inner harbor at Point Judith pond have been ordered.

The Narragansetts.—These Indians petitioned the Legislature in April to remove the commission appointed a few years ago to consider their claims to certain shore lands in the State, and for the appointment of a new commission, which should take their claim into consideration. Their spokesman referred to the covenant of 1790, whereby the State became guardian of the Indians, but that covenant, he said, had been violated.

Senator Freeman called attention to the act of the Legislature in 1880, whereby the State purchased all the public lands of the tribe for $5,000 and the money was paid to the representatives of the tribe, each member receiving an equal amount. It was argued by some of the Indians present that the shore claim was not reckoned, and that the State had taken more land than was really sold to it under the deed conveyed, and that the deed had been interlined.

It was thought best to continue the commission. In May it was announced that the tribe had engaged an attorney to conduct a suit for $4,000,000 damages for land taken by the State.

The Legislature.—The January session began on the 21st, a week earlier than usual, the adjournment of the May session of 1895 having been taken to the third Tuesday instead of the last. This enabled the Legislature to adopt the revised laws in time for them to go into effect Feb. 1. The report was received and the general statutes passed the first day.

The May session was held from the 26th to the 28th, and then adjourned to the last Tuesday of September, in Providence.

The Governor's message dealt chiefly with the condition of the treasury. He recommended issuing bonds to raise money for expenses. The matter was referred to a joint special committee, which reported Jan. 29. The report calls attention to the fact that the revenue of the State has been anticipated by the unusually large appropriations of the past three years, and says: "These appropriations embrace a new normal-school building, armories at Pawtucket, Bristol, Newport, Westerly, and Providence, a jail for Providence County, a bridge across the Seekonk river, the breachway at Block Island, a new dormitory at the State Agricultural College, courthouses at Woonsocket and at Kingston, the taking of the census of the State, and a score of others, which must be classed as extraordinary expenditures, and yet which are undoubtedly needed. The Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from creating a debt in excess of $50,000 without the consent of the people."

A bill was passed giving the Treasurer authority to make and sell for cash tax assignment orders, payable to order or bearer, which should be negotiable, of the whole or any part of the semiannual installment of the State tax then next to become due and payable from any town or city, the proceeds of such sales to be deposited with the general funds of the State, and available in payment of any appropriation lawfully made. They were to become due at the date named in them by the town or city at the office of the General Treasurer in Providence; and in case of failure to pay by the town or city at the specified date, to bear interest from that time until payment should be made.

At the opening of the September session, the Governor sent in a message giving additional information on the finances, showing that the income already received in 1896 and that which would be due before the end of the year amounted to but $1,410,179.32, while the expenditures already made, the estimated expenditures for the remaining four months, and the deficiency from 1895 amounted to $1,497,565.82, leaving expenses amounting to $87,386.50 unprovided for. On the subject of appropriations not included in these estimates, the message said:

"The appropriation for the use of the State Board of Agriculture will not be sufficient to pay the bills of the present month, as an unusual number of dis-

eased animals have been killed. The very important work of this department in endeavoring to eliminate disease arising from tuberculosis in cattle will have to be discontinued if an additional appropriation is not provided.

"The appropriation for the militia, made at the January session, has already been exhausted. A large number of unpaid bills are outstanding and a portion of the troops are still unpaid for duty rendered at the State camp.

"The State Auditor reports that further appropriations will be required for the use of the courts and for various purposes connected with printing, the courthouses, Board of Health, etc.

"The United State contributes annually over $40,000 toward the maintenance of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the education of its undergraduates. It has also furnished arms for the use of the students and an officer of the regular army as an instructor. No shelter has been provided for these arms. Two members of the Board of Managers have been obliged to give bonds for them to the extent of $8,600. The omission on the part of the State seemingly to appreciate the money and facilities placed at the disposal of the college by the United States Government, if it should be continued, may lead to the recommendation on the part of the resident military instructor for discontinuance of the military department.

"The appropriation made at the May session for the State Normal School will be exhausted before the end of the year. Work upon this building should be pushed as rapidly as possible to enable the State at the earliest day to secure a proper return from the large sums that have been expended. Up to the first of September, 1896, $162,628 had been spent upon this building, leaving of its estimated cost $184,033."

Further, the Governor said, about $160,000 would be needed to pay for 7 sample half miles of road which had been applied for, to be done early in 1897, and rebuilding 16 miles of main highway, as the appropriation would be only sufficient to pay for 11 half miles that had been completed. Moreover, to continue the work upon the State Normal School during the coming year will require a further appropriation of $144,000.

The message continued:

"By vote of the General Assembly at its May session the General Treasurer was authorized to hire for a time not exceeding one year the sum of $50,000, which is the limit of indebtedness in time of peace that the General Assembly can authorize in behalf of the State without the consent of the people. This sum will not be sufficient to meet the emergency that will arise during the next three months. I renew the recommendation made in the message presented at the May session to submit to the people the right to issue Normal-school bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000, containing the right to repay into the general treasury of the State the money that may have been already advanced for this enterprise at the time the proceeds of the bonds are received, and also any surplus that may remain after the Normal School is completed."

The loan proposition was submitted at the November election and was carried by a vote of 23,523 to 15,594. It authorized the General Assembly to provide for borrowing from time to time such sums of money as may be necessary to pay the authorized expenditures of the State, not to exceed the amount of $250,000.

A new insolvency law went into effect with the revised statutes Feb. 1. Under the old law a debtor might make an assignment to any one he chose, and the creditors had no security against dishonesty, except to file a bill in equity in the Supreme Court, asking for a complete accounting before the court. By the new law the debtor may still assign in the old way, if his creditors consent; otherwise the assignment is under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. During the five years previous to Feb. 1, 1896, there was an average of 100 cases a year in which inventories and schedules were filed by assignees in the Supreme Court; but during the first ten months in which the new law was in effect, a period of extreme financial depression, but 18 petitions in insolvency were filed.

Among the acts passed were several relating to the city of Providence, including acts authorizing the city to hire $100,000 for the purpose of improving Davis Park; authorizing the City Council to appropriate annually money to provide for firemen and policemen disabled in the discharge of their duties; making the board of canvassers and registration a returning board; authorizing the city to borrow $300,000 for providing school lands and buildings, and to expend $1,000 for a pedestal for the statue of Admiral Hopkins; an act in regard to the inspector of buildings; and to enlarge, straighten, and otherwise alter streets.

At the May session the date of the municipal election in Providence was changed to the first Tuesday in November.

Other acts were:

Amending the law in regard to the close time for lobster fishing.

Imposing $20 fine or three months' imprisonment for throwing anything on highways or bridges injurious to the feet of persons or animals or to the tires of bicycles or other vehicles.

Regulating the sale of goods marked "sterling" or "sterling silver" or "coin" or "coin silver."

Providing that a married woman may make any contract the same as if she were unmarried, with the same rights and liabilities.

Providing that habitual criminals—those convicted a third time—shall be punished by twenty-five years' imprisonment in addition to the sentence imposed for the last offense; but the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, may give any such convict a permit to be at liberty, which permit may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Governor; and in case it is revoked, the time the convict has been at liberty shall not be deducted from the sentence.

Imposing a fine for using any other explosive than gunpowder in firecrackers.

Enacting that the State shall pay half of the appraised value of any animal killed on account of tuberculosis, and full value if it be found that the animal was not so affected; but the animal must have been owned by some one in the State, and found in the State three months previous to the time it was killed; also providing for tests for animals to be shipped through the State.

Enacting that bicycles be regarded as baggage, and be included in the 80 pounds that the railroads are required to carry free for each passenger.

Providing penalties for adulteration of candies.

To establish a board of commissioners for promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, to confer with boards of other States in order to draft laws to be submitted for approval and adoption to the several States on the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, the descent and distribution of property, the acknowledgment of deeds, the execution and probate of wills, and other subjects.

Imposing a fine of $5 for taking or killing any hare, rabbit, or gray squirrel between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1.

Amending the laws on insurance.

Making it obligatory on parents and guardians of

deaf-mute children, not otherwise incapable, to send such children to the Institute for the Deaf, unless they are otherwise provided with suitable education and allowing legal residents between the ages of three-and-twenty to go to the institute without charge.

Making prize fighting punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Among the appropriations were: For State printing, $30,000; State binding, $6,000; advertising and publishing laws, $10,000; rewards or bounties for the destruction of wild foxes, $1,000; for care of soldiers' and sailors' monument in Providence, $50; for payment of medical examiners and coroners, $5,000; for expenses of enforcing laws of the State relating to fisheries, $1,200; for the Board of Health, $3,500; for care of Statehouses, $2,200; for care of Providence courthouse, $5,720.

Political.—The election for State officers took place April 1. The State convention of the Prohibition party was held in Providence, March 2. Henry B. Metcalf was chairman. The platform adopted was in favor of economy in State expenditures; suffrage without distinction of race, color, or sex, and with distinctions of age and intelligence only; Sunday observance; public schools; municipal ownership of water, light, and transportation plants; and of the no-license movement. It condemned the license tax, mulct, dispensary, and permit systems of dealing with the liquor traffic, and declared that the Prohibition party offers the only reasonable and comprehensive plan for the suppression of the traffic; favored placing all legitimate manufacture and sale under the direct control of the State or National Government. A resolution favoring the initiative and referendum and proportional representation was also adopted.

Ten delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg were chosen and were pledged to the "dominant issue." The ticket follows: For Governor, Thomas H. Peabody; Lieutenant Governor, John J. Babcock; Secretary of State, George F. Varney; Attorney-General, James A. Williams; Treasurer, Pierce Tuckerman.

The Republican State Convention met, March 10, in Providence. Elisha Dyer was chairman. The resolutions declared in favor of protection and "a financial policy that recognizes every dollar to be of equal value"; for recognition of services of survivors of the civil war; and for restriction of immigration. It also approved "the recent acts of a Republican Congress to increase the strength and efficiency of the naval and military forces of the country; opposed appropriations for sectarian schools; favored generous appropriations for needed public improvements, for educational and charitable institutions, and for the militia; and called for revision of the Constitution, recommending "that the General Assembly, upon reassembling, appoint a bipartisan commission to revise the Constitution, such revision to be reported to the General Assembly that the same may be submitted as an amendment to the electors in the manner provided in the Constitution," and denounced the Democratic policy "which, for partisan purposes, demands a constitutional convention in open defiance of the provisions of the Constitution and in utter disregard of the solemn opinion of the justices of our Supreme Court that the Constitution can be lawfully amended or changed only in the mode itself prescribes."

The State officers were all renominated.

The Democratic State Central Committee decided to hold a separate convention for choosing delegates to the national convention, and this was ratified by the convention called to meet in Providence, March 11, to nominate State officers. The resolutions declared the State to be on the verge of bankruptcy in consequence of Republican management, and called for revision of the tax laws. In reference to a revision of the Constitution, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Democratic party congratulates the people of this State that, owing to our continued and incessant demand for a revision of the Constitution, the party in power has been driven to see the imperative need of a change in our fundamental law. The Democratic party, however, demands a revision of the Constitution by the representatives of the people, duly chosen for that purpose, and not by commissions appointed by the party in power. The scheme of the party now in power is only to retain power and more surely fasten upon the State corporation rule."

The candidates of 1895 were renominated, with the exception of the nominee for Secretary of State. The ticket was: For Governor, George L. Littlefield: Lieutenant Governor, Augustus S. Miller; Secretary of State, George L. Church; Attorney-General, George T. Brown; Treasurer, John G. Perry.

Candidates were placed in the field by the People's and Socialist-Labor parties.

A larger number of voters qualified than ever before, owing to the naturalization of foreign-born residents under the Bourn amendment.

At the election, April 1, the total vote was 50,592, against 44,110 in 1895, and the Republican candidates were elected by large pluralities. Following is the vote for Governor: Lippitt, Republican, 28,448; Littlefield, Democrat, 17,170; Peabody, Prohibitionist, 3,032; Thienert, Socialist, 1,224; Burlingame, People's, 718. Lippitt's plurality, 11,278. The number of Democrats in the State Legislature was reduced from 9 to 6, with 103 Republicans. On the question of liquor licenses, which was submitted in many of the towns, all but North Kingston voted in favor of license.

A Democratic State convention was held at Providence, April 21. Delegates to the national convention were chosen. William E. Russell was named as the preferred candidate for the presidential nomination. The platform approved the existing national administration, especially its management of the finances; favored the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine: approved the Wilson bill; opposed reciprocity as impracticable and unnecessary; and on the financial question said:

"It is vital to the interests of our people that there should be no departure from the gold standard, to which all money, whether gold, silver, or paper, should conform, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver until at least four of the great powers of the Western World shall come to an international agreement establishing the ratio at which gold and silver shall be admitted to mintage."

After the Chicago convention, the State Central Committee, by a vote of 15 to 3, adopted resolutions approving the platform of that convention and ratifying its nominations.

The Gold-standard Democrats bolted and held a convention, Aug. 26. Delegates to the Indianapolis convention and candidates for presidential electors were chosen, and the resolutions declared in favor of Democratic principles and sound money.

A convention of Silver Democrats was held the same day, and electors were nominated.

The Republicans held a convention in Providence, April 10, declared for the gold standard, and chose delegates to the national convention, leaving them uninstructed.

The vote at the November election stood: McKinley, 37,437; Bryan, 14,459; Palmer, 1,166; Levering, 1,160; Matchett, 558; Bentley, 5.

Melville Bull and A. B. Capron, Republicans, were elected members of Congress.

The State Legislature will have on joint ballot 104 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The year 1896 was marked by a renewal of Pope Leo XIII's agitation of the question of the reunion of Christendom. The Holy Father's encyclical of the preceding year was supplemented by a second letter on the subject, which was made public in America by Cardinal Gibbons on June 30. Mr. Gladstone having earnestly and sympathetically replied to the letter of 1895 through Cardinal Rampolla, this second encyclical was generally regarded as in some degree an answer to Mr. Gladstone, and as paving the way for a decision adverse to the validity of Anglican orders. The letter clearly defines the position of the Catholic Church on the question of the reunion of Christendom, and sets forth in detail the authority that belongs to the Church. It opens with a reiteration of the love of the Mother Church for "all sheep that have gone astray," and describes the exemplar nature and the lineaments of the Church, the most worthy of consideration of these being set down as that of unity. In short, the encyclical gives amplified reasons why all the Christians of the world should be united, and points out what the Holy Father believes to be the only true path to Church unity. The gist of its argument may be gathered from this quotation:

"It is the nature and object of a foundation to support the unity of the whole edifice and to give stability to it, rather than to each component part; and in the present case this is much more applicable, since Christ the Lord wished that by the strength and solidity of the foundation the gates of hell should be prevented from prevailing against the Church. . . . Surely jurisdiction and authority belong to him in whose power have been placed the keys of the kingdom of heaven, not alone in all provinces taken singly, but in all taken collectively. And as the bishops, each in his own district, command with real power not only individuals, but the whole community, so the Roman pontiffs, whose jurisdiction extends to the whole Christian commonwealth, must have all its parts, even taken collectively, subject and obedient to their authority. Christ the Lord, as we have quite sufficiently shown, made Peter and his successors his vicars, to exercise forever in the Church the power which he exercised during his mortal life."

On Sept. 20 the Pope issued a brief encyclical urgently recommending the constant use of the rosary as a "means of safeguarding the happiness and peace which God has most mercifully granted to mankind in his august mother," and explaining that the form of prayer recommended obtained the special name of rosary because "it represented by its arrangements the sweetness of roses and the charm of a garland." The rosary is recommended as "most fitting for a method of venerating the Virgin, who is rightly styled the Mystical Rose of Paradise," its chief efficacy being the formation of perseverance in prayer.

In the same month, September, the most important papal bull of the year was issued. It settles the question of the validity of Anglican orders so far as the Catholic Church is concerned. In his prefatorial remarks, the Pope reverts to the question of Church unity, and acknowledges the generous way in which his zeal and plainness of speech on that subject have been met by the English people. The letter then sets forth the reasons why the questions concerning the validity of Anglican orders was opened for re-examination:

"In these last years especially a controversy has sprung up as to whether the sacred orders conferred according to the Edwardine ordinal possessed the nature and effect of a sacrament; those in favor of the absolute validity, or of a doubtful validity, being not only certain Anglican writers, but some few Catholics, chiefly non-English."

Both Anglican and Catholic writers urged that in view of recently discovered testimony the question ought to have a re-examination. Yielding to this desire, the Holy Father appointed a commission of learned theologians, one of whom was known to favor the validity of Anglican orders. They met in Rome, and after months of research they came to the conclusions that are set forth in the apostolic letter. They agreed that the question laid before them had been already adjudicated upon with full knowledge of the apostolic see, and that this renewed discussion and examination of the issues had only served to bring out more clearly the wisdom and accuracy with which that decision had been made. Their judgment was summed up by the Pope in the following words:

"Wherefore, strictly adhering in this matter to the decrees of the pontiffs, our predecessors, and confirming them most fully, and, as it were, renewing them by our authority, of our own motion and certain knowledge we pronounce and declare that ordinations carried out according to the Anglican rite have been and are absolutely null and utterly void."

It was held that: 1. The form prescribed by the ordinal of Edward VI was defective, and therefore null. 2. "With this inherent defect of form is joined the defect of intention, which is equally essential to the sacrament." It is shown that the Church has always held these propositions, both in practice and in theory; that Cardinal Pole, as far back as 1554, who was appointed by Pope Julius III, and confirmed a year later by Paul IV, to examine into the validity of orders conferred according to the Edwardine ordinal, declared all such orders invalid.

The following quotation from the closing part of the letter gives evidence that the Pope has real faith in the possibility of accomplishing the Roman scheme of Church unity. He is firmly convinced that there is gravitation of Protestantism, at least on the part of the Anglican Church, toward the bosom of the Catholic Church:

"We wish to direct our exhortation and our desires in a special way to those who are ministers of religion in their respective communities. They are men who from their very office take precedence in learning and authority, and who have at heart the glory of God and the salvation of souls. Let them be the first in joyfully submitting to the divine call, and obey it and furnish a glorious example to others. Assuredly with an exceeding great joy their Mother, the Church, will welcome them, and will cherish with all her love and care those whom the strength of their generous souls has amid many trials and difficulties led back to her bosom. Nor could words express the recognition which this devoted courage will win for them from the assemblies of the brethren throughout the Catholic world, or what hope of confidence it will merit for them before Christ as their judge, or what reward it will obtain from Him in the heavenly kingdom!"

This encyclical gave rise to prolonged discussion in the press, the editor of a leading Catholic journal expressing the belief that "Pope Leo's letter on Anglican orders will bring many High Churchmen into the true Church."

That Leo XIII does not regard the reunion of Christendom as a dream, may be inferred from the announcement that early in 1896 he established a new congregation in Rome, whose duty it will be to treat all questions having reference to this re-

union. The congregation is a fixed one. Its membership includes cardinals and patriarchs of both the Eastern and Western Churches. The Pope has thus in a manner made permanent the policy outlined in his encyclicals to the Orient and to England.

On Dec. 29 the Pope gave audience to a body representing the old Pontifical Army. He made an address to the representatives, in which, after speaking of the services rendered by the army, he declared that the papacy would finally triumph. He added that he had received offers from Canada, Ireland, and elsewhere, from people who were ready to hasten to the defense of the papacy. He hoped the time would soon come when he could see himself surrounded anew by sons as faithful and as well beloved as those who had comprised the Pontifical Army.

Statistics.—The Sacred College sustained only four losses by death during the year 1896. These were Cardinal Louis Galimberti, aged fifty-eight, died at Rome, May 7; Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Graniello, aged sixty-two, died at Rome, Jan. 8; Cardinal Gustavus Adolphus Hohenlohe, aged seventy-three, died at Rome, Oct. 30; Cardinal Raphael Monaco La Valletta, aged sixty-nine, died at Castellamaro, Italy, July 14.

The "Gerachia Cattolica" states that during the pontificate of Leo XIII 109 cardinals have died. Of the cardinals created by Pius IX only 7 survive. During the eighteen years that Leo XIII has been at the head of the Church he has filled the college of cardinals almost one and a half times. The number of patriarchs of both rites—that is, Latin and Oriental—is 10; the archbishops and bishops of the Latin rite, with residential sees, 815; those of the Oriental rite, 51. There are 343 titular archbishops and bishops and 13 archbishops and bishops no longer possessing sees. There are 7 prelates of the Oriental rite with episcopal character, and 6 prelates have no diocese. This makes, including the cardinals, a total of 1,300 dignitaries, speaking all tongues, to whom is intrusted the government of the Church.

From the "Catholic Directory" for 1896, published in London, under the sanction of Cardinal Vaughan and his suffragan bishops, some interesting particulars as to the present condition of the Church in Great Britain are learned. In England and Wales there are 17 bishops, including the Vicar Apostolic of Wales, and in Scotland 7 more; the total of priests in Great Britain is 3,014, and they serve 1,789 churches, chapels, and missions. Of these priests 2,090 are of the secular and 924 of the regular clergy. Besides the above there are resident in England 1 archbishop and 2 bishops of titular sees (*in partibus*). The Catholic faith is professed by 41 peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by 53 baronets, by 15 privy councilors, and by 3 English and 67 Irish members of Parliament. The estimated Catholic population of the United Kingdom is nearly 5,500,000—namely, England and Wales, 1,500,000; Scotland, 365,000; Ireland (according to the census of 1891), 3,550,000. Inclusive of British North America, Australia, India, and the colonies and other possessions, the total Catholic population of the British Empire is estimated at 10,250,000.

The Rt. Rev. A. E. Medlycott, Bishop of Tricomia and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur, Malabar, India, has given some interesting facts concerning the condition of the Church in India, which are here summarized: The Church occupies a prominent position in British India. The Catholic missions in India were governed by a vicar apostolic until they passed from a state of mission into a settled condition of Church government. Pope Leo XIII, in 1887, established the hierarchy in India. That hierarchy consists of 8 metropolitan and 22 suffragan sees. The total Catholic population of India is about 2,000,000. Throughout the country there are about 800 European missionaries, assisted by about 1,000 native priests. About 100,000 children are in attendance at 2,000 schools. India has 2 vicariates apostolic and 4 apostolic prefectures, making in all 36 centers of Church government.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a widely published communication, recently drew attention to the history of the Catholic Church in the United States as "a remarkable demonstration of her undying vitality." A hundred years ago the outlook for her was anything but encouraging. There were a few thousand Catholics scattered over the country, whose spiritual wants were attended to by 50 priests, who frequently had to travel hundreds of miles in the performance of their duties. Speaking of the change that has taken place, the cardinal said: "A century ago her adherents were but a few thousand. To-day her priests number more than 8,000, and she rejoices in the possession of 10,000,000 children. Her churches, schools, and asylums of charity are increasing everywhere in the land. She stands today full of youthful vigor, one of the most potent factors in American civilization."

The Catholic population of the world is estimated by the Propaganda press to be more than 300,000,000.

Italy and the Papacy.—Catholic authorities claim that since the fall of the Pope's temporal power Italy has steadily declined in material prosperity. Basing its facts on figures furnished by the Commissioner of Immigration for the United States, the "Catholic News" (New York) of May 10 remarked:

"Oppression and poverty have more to do with emigration than any other cause. Now let us see how many Italians have fled from their own sunny land since the Pope has been despoiled of his own. Since the beginning of this year about 16,000 immigrants from Italy have been landed in the port of New York. March alone showed 9,320 Italian immigrants against 2,665 the previous March and 3,505 the year before. Among them were found many Italians who had quitted this country, but were disgusted with the conditions of Italy under Humbert. Italian immigration has shown an extraordinary growth of late. From 1821 to 1895 the total immigration from Italy was 680,568, and, what is significant, three sevenths of it fell within the last five years and six sevenths within the last fifteen years."

The same journal quotes the following from the New York "Tribune":

"At no time has the Italian monarchy been so unpopular as now, the people at large holding King Humbert responsible for the Abyssinian disasters and for the terrible economic situation of the country. They identify him with the abhorred triple alliance, which has been the bane of Italy, politically, financially, industrially, and commercially. And should one of these days the ruined, starving, and overtaxed population rise up in its despair to overthrow a dynasty that has transformed Italy from the fairest and gladdest country in Europe into the saddest, it will be found that the papacy will have weathered this, as so many previous storms, and that with all sail set to the democratic wind it is riding safely on the stormy waves of the revolution."

The above extracts are given as reflecting in a degree the expressions of the Pope himself, who has publicly reiterated the charge that since he was robbed of his temporal possessions Italy has retrograded, and who has given renewed expression of opposition to any sort of alliance of the Church

with King Humbert, notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear upon him by partisans of compromise between the Vatican and the Quirinal. In July he said of himself:

"I am here in imprisonment, a noble imprisonment, if you like, but still a real imprisonment. For eighteen years I have not been able to get a glimpse of the streets of Rome or of its holy basilicas. I have had a new apse constructed in St. John Lateran's, and yet it has been impossible for me to see it. If I wish to name bishops, I have the difficulties and delays that the formality of the *placet* and the *exequator* imposes. Bishops in their own dioceses can not appoint their own parish priests without submitting to the *visto* and to the exigencies of the fiscal authorities. . . . On the slope of the very Vatican Hill, quite close to my abode, they have raised a statue to Garibaldi, to him who called the papacy 'the cancer of Italy.'"

The United States.—The year 1896 opened with the elevation of Mgr. Satolli, the first American apostolic delegate, to the rank of cardinal, and this investiture of distinction was followed by a recall of the delegate to Rome, there, in a higher capacity, to serve the Church; and in due time his place in the United States was filled by the appointment as apostolic delegate of Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, who arrived on Oct. 3.

The work of Cardinal Satolli as delegate having been completed, it became a subject of review by many eminent minds, and especially by Catholics solicitous for the advancement of their Church in America. The consensus of Catholic opinion is that the work accomplished by the first apostolic delegate vastly exceeds in importance all that the most hopeful expected. In the more than three years of his service here he fully justified the Pope's judgment that such a delegation would do much to remedy the evils that existed, and to cause the Catholic Church in America to make a distinct advance. It is admitted that time and again he has lifted oppressive burdens from clergy and people, righted wrongs, compelled the tempering of justice with mercy, made judicial hearings accessible and easy, and, by the interposition of his authority and by his tact and good offices, brought about reconciliations and compromises extra-judicially. "The mere presence in the country of such a man," says a high authority, "has prevented much discord and litigation. It has made cautious some prelates who, in their inexperience or excessive estimate of their own authority, would otherwise have been more ready to lay undue burdens upon clergy or people, and to stretch their authority beyond due limits. He has restored priests who had been condemned by their bishops; in some cases because he found that they were innocent, and in others because he found that they had already been too severely punished." The same authority here quoted from has publicly noted that until recent years the Catholic Church in America was governed by "what may be called, without invidiousness, a benevolent paternal despotism. While the bishop was reasonably sure of a fixity of life tenure, everything else depended upon his will, subject only to very general laws of the Church, and with little or no regard to the body of jurisprudence and procedure known as the canon law. There was frequent neglect of duty, remissness in remedying evils; and for many grievances there was little or no redress. Remonstrances were readily construed into disrespect, and individuals felt that they could complain only at their peril. The only chances of redress for these evils lay in a recourse to Rome; and, in view of the distance, the difference of language, the long delays, the great expense and difficulty in producing witnesses and documents, there was, for the great majority of the aggrieved, no redress at all." It is also particularly noted that the Italian apostolic delegate showed himself more truly in touch with American views than many American priests and prelates, native and foreign born, and that he has done a vast work of good in dispelling prejudices against the Church largely fostered by intemperate denunciation of the public schools. Although Mgr. Satolli was met at the outset of his mission with coldness and opposition in certain Church quarters, he soon conquered it with patience, firmness, and tact.

The Rev. David S. Phelan has said: "Impregnable in the plenitude of papal appointment, and with a courage born of conscious rectitude, Mgr. Satolli started out to bring low the mountains and to fill up the valleys; to make the crooked ways straight and the rough ways smooth. The shock of the first encounter shook the whole American Church. When the smoke of the conflict was lifted and we could see the result, Satolli was found in possession of the field, and his opponents fled over a thousand leagues of seas. . . . The results are before us. All things considered, the irresponsible bishops of 1892 became the constitutional bishops of 1896, without much of that stubborn resistance that precedes the loss of privilege. Never was there in the history of the world so powerful a class as the Catholic hierarchy from its institution till the coming of the first apostolic delegate; and never did class surrender dearest privileges with such lofty, if reluctant, magnanimity."

It is generally conceded that the Pope has chosen as Cardinal Satolli's successor one with special fitness for the place. Cardinal Satolli bade farewell to America and sailed for Rome on Oct. 17.

Another event that marked the year 1896 was the removal of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington. Perhaps no occurrence since Leo XIII ascended to the chair of St. Peter aroused so much commotion in the American Church until the action of the Pope was clearly understood. On Sept. 28 Bishop Keane received, through Cardinal Gibbons, a letter from the Pope inviting his resignation. This letter begins by defining the Pope's uniform adherence to the principle of rotation in office. "This custom," says the Pope, "has grown up through wise reasons, and the Roman pontiffs have ever been careful that it should be adhered to." The letter continues: "Being solicitous for your future welfare, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or, if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you choose the former, we will destine for you some archiepiscopal see by vote of the bishops of the United States. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the consulters of the Congregation of Studies and the Congregation of the Propaganda, in both of which you could do much for the interests of religion in the United States. In this latter case we would also assign you a suitable revenue for your honorable maintenance."

In his reply to the Holy Father, Bishop Keane expressed gratitude for his release from the office of rector of the university, saying that the labors of the position had grown to be far beyond his strength and abilities, and that deliverance from the burden was a response to many prayers. He had served nine years. A letter of tribute from Cardinal Gibbons to Bishop Keane, expressing the sentiments of the Board of Directors of the university, closed by saying: "You have proved the efficiency of the university to train young men to generous self-forgetfulness for the welfare of others in your sublime resignation to the will of the Holy Father. You are the masterpiece of your own training. When in future we shall have occasion to point to an exemplar for the imitation of the young men who

will reap the fruit of your labors, we shall feel an honest pride in setting before them the first rector of the university, the generous, high-minded, much-beloved Bishop Keane."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass., was chosen by the Pope to succeed Bishop Keane. Dr. Conaty had won a national reputation for his effective work in connection with the Catholic Summer School of America, of which he was president.

On Jan. 17, in Albany, N. Y., occurred the somewhat rare event of the ordination of a Hebrew as a priest in the Catholic Church, when Charles William Oppenheim was so honored. At the conclusion of the ceremony Bishop Burke alluded to the fact that in olden times the priests of God were chosen from the descendants of Aaron.

Early in the year the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Professor of Church History at the Catholic University in Washington, was appointed bishop of the diocese of Sioux Falls.

On Feb. 10 the Rev. Michael Callighan, director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the Protection of Immigrant Girls, in New York, died. His life was devoted to the befriending of immigrant girls.

One of the greatest prelates of the American Church, the Rt. Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, died on March 5. He was also the oldest American prelate, and the only one who, up to that date, had lived to complete his golden jubilee as bishop. He was ninety years of age.

The Rev. Michael J. Hoban was consecrated Bishop of Alalis in Scranton, Pa., on March 23.

The Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, died on April 10, at the age of seventy-one.

On May 11 Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, was vested with the pallium.

In July the Rev. Edward J. O'Dea, up to that time pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Portland, Ore., was appointed the third Bishop of the Diocese of Nesqually.

The Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, Bishop of the Diocese of St. Cloud, died Sept. 19.

Canada.—The Manitoba school question was settled by the adoption of provisions whose terms were made known in November, 1896. The settlement provides that religious teaching shall be conducted in public schools where a majority of the trustees authorize it or a certain number of parents petition for it. Such religious teaching shall take place between half past three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and may be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a person duly authorized by such clergyman. In any school where the average attendance of Catholic children is a certain number the trustees, if the parents of such children so petition, shall employ at least one duly certified non-Catholic teacher. Under the same circumstances, regarding non-Catholic children, the trustees are required to employ at least one duly certified non-Catholic teacher. Where the schoolroom accommodation does not permit of Catholic and non-Catholic pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, such teaching of Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period of one half of the month and that of the non-Catholic children during the other half of the month. Where 10 pupils in any school speak French "or any language other than English" as their native language the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English. No pupil is to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardian of such pupil desire it.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, died on Dec. 30.

Russia.—So far the new Czar has shown disposition to lay a restraining hand on the aggressiveness of the schismatic Russian Church, and to meet halfway the conciliatory spirit of Leo XIII. Events have occurred which, though comparatively obscure, must, considering the prevailing system and what has hitherto taken place in Russia, be looked upon as unusual. 1. The Mtchur of Kroze and famous destroyer of crucifixes in Samogita received a serious warning concerning his attitude toward Catholicism. 2. At Krakovie, in Samogita, the parishioners had been striving for twelve years to get permission to erect a new brick church in place of their old wooden one. At length they got orders from Gov.-Gen. Orzewski, of Wilna, to build a new church, but of wood. Once more they appealed to the Minister of the Interior, Goremykin, and then it transpired that he had already signed a permit for the erection of a monastery church, but Orzewski had destroyed the order and issued his own decree. It is said that Orzewski received a reprimand which nearly caused him to resign. 3. Goremykin, at the request of the Czarina, granted permission for rebuilding at Ostrog a church which had, as far back as 1880, been confiscated and dismantled. 4. The Catholic bishops had endeavored to persuade the metropolitan archbishop, Kozlowski, to present a memorial to the Czar on the sad condition of the Church and the ameliorations desired. The archbishop, fearing banishment to Siberia, refused the request. Later came a sudden command from the Imperial Chancery to the archbishop to submit the memorial to the throne. Such events are looked upon by the Catholics of Russia as opening bright prospects for the Church.

France.—The shrine at Lourdes was visited by more invalids in 1896 than in any previous year, the national Catholic faith in the miraculous power of its saint having spread abroad. The most wonderful cures have been related, embracing supposed incurable maladies, deformities, etc., and even afflicted infants, too young to exercise faith, have, it is said, on presentation at the shrine, been made whole.

The national jubilee granted to France by the Holy Father on the occasion of the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the baptism of Clovis, the first Catholic King of France, began on the first Friday of December, 1896, in Paris, and closed on Christmas Day. Some of the details are interesting: At nine o'clock of the first day of celebration Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, sang pontifical high mass in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, on the heights of Montmartre, and at sundown the bells of all the churches in the city proclaimed the beginning of the jubilee. Next day the cardinal addressed instruction to the audience on the motive of the great jubilee, which was "to obtain from God that he preserve France in the faith of her forefathers, a complete, active, strong faith, so that Catholics should prove to be the sons of light." He ended his allocution by repeating the old cry of France: "Long live Christ, who loved the Franks!" After mass the cardinal solemnly renewed the vow consecrating France to the Sacred Heart and to the Blessed Virgin.

In October the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris appointed Père Ollivier, the famous Dominican preacher, to the post of Lenten preacher at Notre Dame, thereby continuing the tradition which connects the great order of "Preaching Friars" with the cathedral pulpit.

Denmark.—A retired Lutheran minister of Denmark, the Rev. Henning Jenssen, predicts that the Lutheran Church of that country will probably soon return to Catholicity. The "New World" has printed a translation of Mr. Jenssen's writing

on the subject, This minister gives as one reason for his belief that "the Bible and the creeds are so severely attacked—not only by freethinkers, but especially by the scientific Lutheran theologians themselves—that the Lutheran Church, in order to be able to defend herself, will be forced to place herself under an authority that has the lawful power to put all these attacks to naught. But such an authority is only to be found with the Pope in Rome, where therefore all those will find a refuge who either feel the need of a 'revealed' religion or look out for a safe retreat from the increasing power of socialism."

When Mr. Jenssen came to the conclusion that Catholicity was to become the faith of Denmark he set out to get reliable information about the present condition of the Catholic Church in that country, which he has presented in formidable array. After reviewing the whole ground, giving the number of Catholic churches and other institutions, the increasing number of priests, and the growing congregations, he says that on an average 200 persons a year abandon the established Church in Denmark and become Catholics. The majority of those are poor. A comparatively great number, though, belong to the nobility. The best known among these are the late member of the House of Representatives, Count Holstein-Ledreborg, and the Danish ambassador in Paris, Count Moltke-Huitfeld. Especially the ladies of the nobility seem to feel attracted toward Catholicism. The mother-in-law of the Konsetz-President, Reedtz-Thotts, and the sister of Minister Bardenfleth are Catholics. The sister-in-law of the late Secretary of Church Scavenius is mother superior of a convent in Copenhagen, and a baroness is superior of St. Joseph's Convent in Randers. It can almost be considered a question of time when the whole aristocracy will become Catholic, Mr. Jenssen says. Several Lutheran ministers have embraced Catholicism.

The Armenian Outrages.—While it is true that Roman Catholics have not suffered as much at the hands of the Turks as schismatic Catholics and Protestant Christians, their flocks have not been spared. One instance will suffice to illustrate Turkish barbarity. Father Salvatore, an Italian Franciscan of Aintab, with a number of his parishioners, appealed to the Mohammedan troops for protection. The officer promised it to him, and the priest and his people were given an escort of soldiers. Outside the village the troops were halted, and the Catholics were commanded to renounce their faith and become Mohammedans. On their refusal to do so they were all shot. To this cruelty the Turks added contempt and mockery, especially toward the priest. The sacred vessels were dishonored and defiled, and the priest, with these in his hand, was led around, his vestments being danced upon.

RÖNTGEN, WILHELM CONRAD, a German physicist, born in Holland in 1845. He was graduated at the University of Zurich, where he took his doctor's degree in 1870. He was a favorite pupil of Prof. Kundt, with whom he went to Würzburg, and in 1873 to Strasburg, where he was assistant under his old professor. In 1875 he left Strasburg University to accept the chair of Mathematics and Physics at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim, about 4 miles from Stuttgart, but a year later he returned to Strasburg, and in 1879 he became director of the University Institute of Physics at Giessen. In 1888 he returned to Würzburg, where he has since remained. Prof. Röntgen has been an industrious worker in experimental physics, and has published many papers on his specialty, chiefly in Wiedemann's "Annalen," the "Zeitschrift für Kristallographie," and the proceedings of the Vienna and Göttingen Academies of Science and of the Physico-Medical Society of Würzburg. It was before the last-named society that he described, in December, 1895, his discovery of the form of radiation now known by his name, which is described elsewhere at length (see RÖNTGEN RAYS). Among other subjects of his investigations have been the isothermal surfaces of crystals, solar calorimetry,

WILHELM CONRAD RÖNTGEN.

dust figures, aneroid barometry, the absorption of heat by vapors and gases, and telephony. Of late he has been specially interested in the phenomena of the cathode and anode in exhausted tubes, and this led directly to his discovery of the X rays. This discovery has brought him great fame, and he has been the recipient of numerous honors, including the title of baron, bestowed on him by the Austrian Government.

RÖNTGEN RAYS, or X RAYS, a newly discovered form of energy that is radiated from a highly exhausted discharge tube, actuated by an induction coil or other suitable apparatus. The rays are so called for their discoverer, Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (*q. v.*), who gave them the name "X rays" because he was ignorant of their precise nature, the letter x being the usual algebraic symbol for an unknown quantity. The Röntgen rays resemble ordinary light in being propagated in straight lines in being capable (although in a slight degree) of reflection, in causing phosphorescence, and in affecting a sensitized plate. They differ from it in being invisible, in not being capable of refraction or polarization, and in being able to traverse many substances that are opaque to ordinary light.

History.—The phenomena caused by the passage of electricity through exhausted tubes have long attracted attention. In 1837 Faraday compared the appearances of the anode and cathode brushes in different gases at different pressures, and found that the discharge glow was most easily obtained in rarefied air. Plucker, in 1858, was the first to cause apparatus to be made whereby a practically permanent vacuum could be maintained in a glass bulb. Crookes, by using means of exhaustion superior to anything that had been obtained before his time, showed that when

the pressure reaches one millionth of an atmosphere no proper discharge takes place any longer. The purple glow around the negative terminal recedes as the exhaustion proceeds, leaving a dark space, which finally fills the whole tube. The residual gas in the tube now has curious properties, and was considered by Crookes to be in what he called "the fourth state of matter." Rays, now generally known as "cathode rays," arise from the cathode, and proceed from it in straight lines, causing phosphorescence in the glass where they strike, and on any phosphorescent substances that may be placed in their path. These rays, which are capable of reflection, exert mechanical effects on objects that they encounter, and can thus be made to drive small mills, etc., that are introduced into the tube before its exhaustion. These phenomena were explained by their discoverer as due to streams of electrified gaseous molecules, and he has generally been followed by English and American physicists. The Germans, on the contrary, who claim Hittorf as the discoverer of the rays, have been inclined to see in them a phenomenon of the luminiferous ether. Crookes concluded that with increasing exhaustion of the tube the "mean free path" of the molecules—that is, the average distance that they move between collisions with other molecules—increases until it becomes so great that the molecules can move without hindrance in straight lines from the cathode to the sides of the tube; and that in the "dark space," which with decreasing pressure expands to fill the whole tube, the molecules do not bombard each other, and hence do not produce the effect of light. His experiments, all of which supported this theory, showed that the cathode rays are rectilinear, radiate normally from the surface of the cathode, cast shadows, or their analogues (Fig. 1), when objects interposed in their path interfere with the phosphorescent action on the opposite glass, exert mechanical force as noted above, mutually repel each other when rays from two cathodes are brought together, and are deflected by magnets (Fig. 2). In support of the contention that the rays are merely a form of ultra-violet light, Hertz found in 1892 that they pass through thin metal plates within the discharge tube, but support was given to the other side by the experiments of Perrin, who found that the cathode rays are charged with negative electricity, corresponding positive charges being propagated in the reverse direction and precipitated on the cathode. J. J. Thomson, too, measured the velocity of the rays, and found that it corresponded more closely to that of a stream of minute electrified bodies than to that of light.

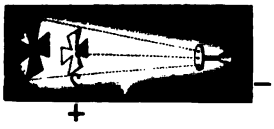


FIG. 1.—SHADOW CAST BY CATHODE RAYS.

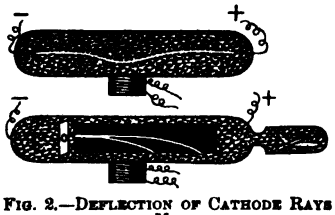


FIG. 2.—DEFLECTION OF CATHODE RAYS BY A MAGNET.

Up to this time the English school seemed to have the best of the argument, but in 1894 Lenard, acting on a hint from Hertz, found that the rays would apparently pass through an aluminium disk in the side of the tube, into the open air (Fig. 3). The properties of the rays outside the tube were practically the same as within it, but they vanished at about 5 centimetres from the tube. Within this distance they produced phosphorescence, could pass through metals, cast "shadows" with glass and mica, and exerted photographic action. They appeared to be scattered by the aluminium "window" in all directions. The answer of the English physicists to this demonstration was that the rays observed outside the tube were probably not transmitted from within, but were a new phenomenon, generated in open air at the outside surface of the "window." The rays certainly had different properties without and within the tube, but that there was no fresh generation of rays was shown, as claimed by Lenard, by using a tube with two compartments, in one of which the rays are generated, while they are observed in the other. The rays passed through the metal partition into the observing tube when the vacuum in the latter was too high to admit of their generation. Lenard also showed that there seemed to be several kinds of cathode rays, having different properties. For instance, rays generated at high pressures are diffused more easily than those that arise at low pressures. This is analogous to the fact that light of short wave-length is diffused more easily in certain turbid media. He also proved that charged bodies are discharged by cathode rays, as they are by ultra-violet light. These experiments, while confirming the German physicists in their opinion that the rays are propagated by a disturbance in the ether, and are similar to light, if not identical with it, have not converted the English physicists, and the two opposed opinions are still held by the rival parties, and have had a marked effect on the interest that is taken in experimentation on this subject and the closely related one of Röntgen rays.

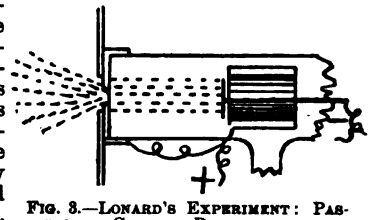


FIG. 3.—LENARD'S EXPERIMENT: PASSAGE OF CATHODE RAYS THROUGH AN ALUMINUM WINDOW.

In January, 1896, Prof. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (see RÖNTGEN), of the University of Würzburg, Austria, announced at a meeting of the local scientific society that he had discovered a new form of radiation. The discovery was accidental, and was made by observing that a highly fluorescent substance with which he was experimenting gave out light whenever a neighboring Crookes tube was excited, though this tube was covered with an opaque cloth. The effect was not due to cathode rays, because cathode rays can not pass through the glass walls of the tube, but the rays that caused the fluorescence appeared to take their rise at the point where the cathode rays impinged against these walls. Further investigation showed that the new rays, like cathode rays, passed easily through many substances that are opaque to light, and appeared to be capable neither of reflection nor of refraction, but that they could not be deflected by a magnet, and that they passed easily through the atmosphere at the ordinary pressure. This similarity to the cathode rays in action on a sensitive plate and in transmission through opaque substances made it possible to repeat on a large scale in open air photographic experiments that could before have been possible only within the exhausted tube. In particular it was found that when the human hand was interposed between the tube and a photographic plate the difference in opacity of the flesh and bones to the new rays caused a marked shadow picture of the skeleton to appear on the plate. Nothing but a shadow picture was possible, owing to the fact that the rays are not reflected; and the

use of lenses was not possible, for the rays were not refrangible, so that in all cases the object to be photographed was necessarily held as close as possible to the sensitive plate, and the resulting picture was exactly of the same size as the original. To this application of the new discovery it undoubtedly owed the extraordinary and widespread interest that it at once aroused throughout the civilized world. Important as it was as a link in the long chain of experiments on cathode phenomena that had been diligently prosecuted for years, especially in Germany and England, this purely scientific interest was completely overshadowed in the public mind by the sensational features of the announcement that a means of "seeing through" the human body had been devised. Misstatements and exaggerations were inevitable, but experimenters in all countries at once verified Prof. Röntgen's own announcement. His statement still remains accurate, except that the rays have been found capable of reflection in a very slight degree. They are incapable of polarization (Mayer, "Science," March 27), discharge electrified bodies, and electrify neutral bodies (Righi, "Comptes Rendus," Feb. 17), some positively and others negatively (Minchin, "Electrician," London, March 27). Negative charges are dissipated faster than positive, the rate depending on absorption (Benoist and Hermuzescu, "Comptes Rendus," Feb. 3, March 17, and April 27). Many more substances are opalescent to X rays than to light, owing to internal diffusion (Pupin, "Science," April 10; Thomson, "Electrical World," April 25), hence the shadow pictures taken with the rays are never absolutely clear cut.

The precise source of the rays was at first a subject of some controversy. Röntgen, as stated above, announced that they arise from the part of of the glass wall of the vacuum tube on which the cathode rays impinge. Elihu Thomson showed that the rays did not proceed directly from the anode or the cathode. Rice ("Electrical Engineering," April 22) confirmed the opinion of Röntgen, and others have been able to show that they arise at a spot directly opposite the cathode. When the cathode is in the center of the tube ("Electrical World," March 14) there are two such spots. Stine (*ibid.*, April 11) obtained similar results, and also showed that effects that might be supposed to indicate diffraction of the rays were really due to penumbral shadows. Scribner and M'Berty ("Electrical Engineering," April 8) proved that the source of the rays was on the inner surface of the glass. On the other hand, De Heen ("Comptes Rendus," Feb. 17) believed the anode to be the source of the rays, but possibly the anode in his experiment was struck by the cathode rays. Lodge ("Electrician," April 10) showed that it emits the rays powerfully when so struck, and he concluded that X rays "start from a surface on which the cathode rays strike, whether it be an actual anode or only an anticathodic surface." In the cases first observed the glass was such a surface. Lodge believes that the glass emits X rays just as a red-hot surface emits light, each point radiating them independently of the others, and he showed that glass that became "fatigued" in its power to emit luminous phosphorescence did not become fatigued in emission of X rays, these remaining of the same power, while the phosphorescent spot from which they proceeded grew dimmer. Rowland ("Electricity," April 22) believes that the spot from which the rays arise on the glass is "an induced anode," and that the necessary condition for the production of X rays is the bombardment of an anode by the cathode discharge. Salvioni and others found that the phosphorescent spot could be shifted by a conductor brought near it outside. Roiti ("Atti dei Lincei," July) finds that cathode rays do not give rise to X rays when they impinge on gases. Piltchikoff ("Comptes Rendus," Feb. 24) showed that a tube containing an easily fluorescent substance emits a larger quantity of X rays than the common tube. Edison showed that the penetrating power of the rays is increased by reduction of temperature. Tesla succeeded in obtaining evidence of the rays at a distance of 60 feet from the source.

The question of reflection was taken up by several experimenters, and it soon appeared that the rays could be reflected, although very slightly. Rood ("Science," March 27) concluded that the percentage of reflected rays was about 0·005. The reflection was generally thought to be irregular or diffusive, but Mayer (*ibid.*, May 8) is of opinion that there is a slight regular or specular reflection. Tesla arranged a device by which sciagraphs were taken with reflected as well as transmitted rays, and the results were compared. This shows roughly that the best reflectors of the rays are zinc, lead, tin, and mica, which reflect about 3 per cent. of the incident rays.

From the fact that the rays discharge both negatively and positively charged bodies, as stated above, it was inferred by some that the conductivity of the bodies is increased by X rays. Tesla, however ("Electrical Review," June 24), believes that he has proved the contrary. Murray (London Royal Society, March 19) showed that the rays lower the contact potential of metals.

From the first it was surmised that the rays might have some peculiar effect on living bodies, but none has been directly proved. Exposure to the rays in certain instances has, it is true, resulted in the loss of hair and in painful symptoms resembling those of powerful sunburn, but it is believed by many that these are due not to the X rays, but to ultra-violet light that accompanies

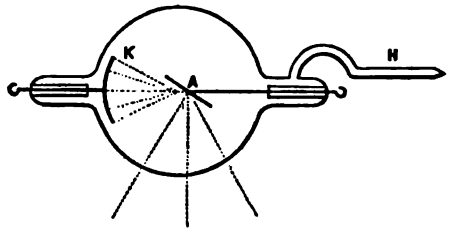


FIG. 4.—TYPICAL FOCUS TUBE.

them. Tesla reports an anæsthetic effect, but it has been noticed by no one else. Experiments to determine their action on micro-organisms have been conflicting, and in most cases negative.

No mechanical action of the rays similar to that exerted by the cathode rays within the tube has been noticed, although experimenters have looked for it. Gossart ("Comptes Rendus," Feb. 10) thought that the radiations caused radiometer vanes to cease their rotation, but the action was shown later by Fontana (*ibid.*, April 13) to be electrostatic. Porter ("Nature," June 18) found the radiometer entirely inert to Röntgen rays.

Diligent search has also been made for X rays in other radiations, but they have been obtained nowhere except from discharge tubes, reports to the contrary being generally discredited by scientific men. Special efforts have been made to discover the rays in sunlight, but with negative results.

Applications and Apparatus.—Applications of the Röntgen rays in science and the arts have so far depended entirely on their property of passing through objects that are opaque to ordinary light, together with the fact that different substances in-

tercept them in different degrees and with their property of affecting a photographic plate like light and of causing certain salts to fluoresce brilliantly. To obtain a permanent shadow picture by their means the same method as that used by the discoverer is still employed, although it has been somewhat perfected. The object to be examined is placed as close as possible to a sensitive plate, covered to shut out ordinary light, and both are exposed to a discharge tube. The "focus tube" used by Röntgen in his later experiments, and also at King's College, London, is shown in the illustration (Fig. 4). The cathode (K) is concave and the anode (A) is formed of platinum and is plain. The anode is inclined at such an angle that the X rays generated on its surface by impact of the cathode rays are thrown out through the side walls of the bulb. The X rays emanate nearly from a point and the shadow pictures are therefore clearer. The apparatus employed by Shallenberger ("Electrical World," March 7) is shown in another illustration (Fig. 5). A later tube, first proposed by Elihu Thomson, with double anode and two cathodes, is also shown (Fig. 6). Tesla also used a tube with a single internal electrode. The tube was of very thick glass except just opposite the electrode, which was an aluminium disk having nearly the diameter of the tube. An electric screen was provided, consisting of bronze paint applied to the glass between the electrode and the neck. This form of tube produced the same effect on a sensitive plate in about one quarter the time required by a spherical one. He also immersed his tube in oil to overcome difficulties connected with sparking and with breaking of the tube. To excite his tube Röntgen and his immediate followers used the induction coil. The Holtz and Wimshurst machines were probably first used independently by Prof. Pupin and Dr. Morton, both of New York ("Electricity," Feb. 19). In the apparatus used by E. W. Rice ("Electrical Engineering," April 22) the cathode is flat and the source of the X rays is the opposite glass, in front of which a pierced lead diaphragm is used as a "stop." Successful operators have employed apparatus of the following description and dimensions: Edison used the usual incandescent lamp continuous current at 110 to 120 volts, and a coil having an interrupter operated by an electric motor and making 400 interruptions a second. Pupin ("Science," April 10) finds a powerful coil indispensable, and regards the ordinary vibrating interrupter as too slow. He uses a rotary one, operated by an electric motor and giving 60 breaks a second. Tesla ("Electrical Review," March 11 and 18, April 1 and 8) has obtained noteworthy results by using his well-known system for producing high potential and frequency, the primary generator being either for direct or alternating currents. Shallenberger ("Electrical World," March 17) employed the Tesla system, the current being taken from an alternator of a frequency of 133 per second and passed through the primary coil of a transformer for raising the voltage from 100 to 16,000 or even 25,000. The secondary current was then passed through condensers and a double cascade of brass cylinders. Being thus changed into an oscillatory high-frequency current, it was then passed through a second coil, and thus a current of

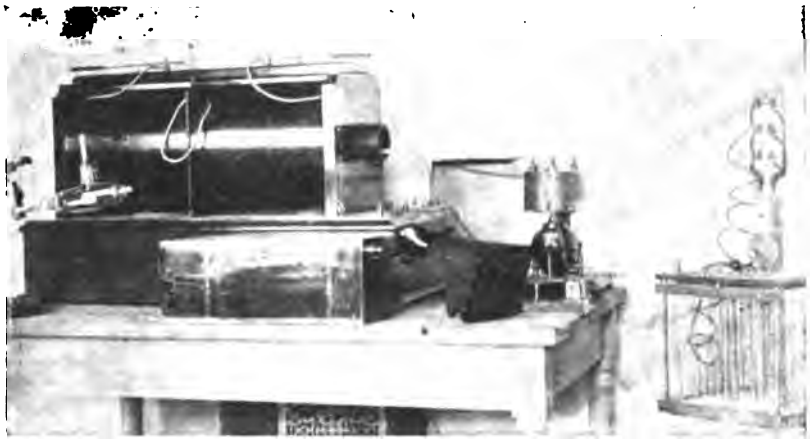


FIG. 5.—SHALLENBERGER'S APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RÖNTGEN RAYS.

250,000 volts was obtained, which was used to energize the discharged tubes. The time of exposure is dependent upon the distance from the source. Edison states that "roughly the duration of exposure may be reckoned as proportional to the square of the distance." Frost ("Science," March 27) found that the most rapid plate for light did not give the deepest image for X rays, and that the mean rapid plate is preferable. Georges Meslins ("Comptes Rendus," March 23–30) reduced the time of exposure by magnetically deflecting the cathode rays, thus condensing the active fluorescent spot on the tube and increasing the intensity of the rays. The time may be lessened by the use of fluorescent salts on the sensitive film, which Salvioni in Italy, Swinton in England, and Pupin in this country were among the first to use. Swin-

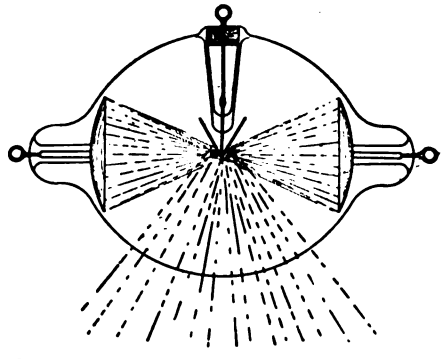


FIG. 6.—X-RAY TUBE WITH TWO CATHODES AND DOUBLE ANODE.

ton was able in this way to obtain a sciagraph of the bones in less than ten seconds, whereas without the fluorescent material two minutes were required. The salt used was calcic tungstate. Henry and others preferred phosphor-sulphide of zinc; others used barium platinocyanide; and Gifford ("Nature," May 21), after a series of experiments with

various substances, concluded that potassium platinocyanide was the best.

The first attempt to make the shadow picture visible by using a screen covered with fluorescent material without impressing it permanently upon a sensitive plate was that of Prof. Salvioni, of Perugia, Italy, who was followed by others, notably by Edison in the United States, who calls his device the fluoroscope. All the devices replace the photographic plate by a screen covered with one of the fluorescent substances mentioned above, and provided on the opposite side from the source of X rays with an arrangement for keeping side light from the observer's eye. When used on a large scale, however, the screen has been placed in a darkened room so that this last may be dispensed with and the shadow picture may be viewed by a large number of persons at once. Arrangements of the kind were tried also independently about the same time as by Salvioni by Prof. A. W. Wright, of Yale, Mr. E. P. Thompson, of New York, and Prof. Magie, of Princeton. By experiment substances were found that respond so quickly to the radiation that shadow pictures of moving objects can be seen, and the effect is practically that of an actual shadow cast by light that has the property of penetrating opaque bodies, though in reality, of course, the light is generated at the surface of the screen, which is a source, not a reflector, of the visible radiation. Instead of causing the rays to impress the sensitive plate directly, a combination of fluoroscope and camera has also been used, probably first by Dr. I. Mount Bleyer, of Naples, Italy ("Electrical Engineering," July 1). In such an arrangement the photograph is taken not by X rays, but by ordinary light generated at the fluoroscope.

The shadow pictures, whether permanent or temporary, have been used for a great variety of purposes. They have largely served merely to gratify curiosity, as by enabling coins to be seen within a purse, etc., but they have also been put to a practical use, especially in the domain of surgery, in which malformation of bones has been made visible and foreign objects located in the flesh or viscera. To mention a few examples: As early as March 28 a needle was located and removed from a girl's finger in Nottingham, England, when other means of location had failed, and on April 4 Drs. Renton and Somerville, in London, discovered with the rays an unsuspected case of unreduced dislocation of the phalanx. On March 21 bullets were clearly located in the hands of two men by Prof. D. C. Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has also examined many hands that had been injured in accidents, and determined in each case the exact nature of the injuries. Dr. W. I. Morton, of New York, has demonstrated the use of the rays in dental surgery, showing with them "errant fangs," making teeth visible before their eruption, revealing exostosis, necrosis, or tuberculosis, and showing clearly the extent, area, and location of metallic fillings. The rays have also been used to guide the operator in removing foreign bodies from the throat, the position of the body and of the forceps used to extract it being clearly visible, and the operator hence enabled to grasp the body at once. The rays also detect calcareous infiltrations in the arteries, etc.

In demonstrative anatomy the position of the bones is shown, and with the fluoroscope their movements as well as the successive stages of ossification in a growing infant.

Elihu Thomson ("Electrical World," Oct. 10) has given considerable attention to taking stereoscopic radiographs of the human bones, and is of opinion that this method will prove of great value in allowing the parts to be seen in their proper relations. When viewed by means of a stereoscope, the bones in such a picture stand out in high relief, while appearing semitransparent.

Among other actual or proposed applications of the rays are the detection of false from true gems (Fig. 11) and of adulterations generally, and their use for illuminating purposes, the rays causing an extended surface covered with a fluorescent salt to give light. Experiments have also been made with a view to discovering whether the rays can be perceived by the human eye, and it has been satisfactorily shown that they do stimulate the retina in some cases, including a few where the subject was unable to see objects by ordinary light, owing to cataract or some similar obstruction. These experiments were regarded by some as showing that blind persons might some day be made to see by means of the rays, but so far there have been no grounds for such an expectation. The rays have also been utilized in France for the study of fossils, which, it has been found, they assist by giving clear indications of interior structure, thus enabling the palæontologist to tell at once, for instance, whether a given bone is that of a bird, a reptile, or a mammal, and affording him an opportunity of studying the cerebral cavity of an intact skull.

It has been suggested also that the rays be used to examine the contents of a suspicious package which it is feared may contain an infernal machine, and experiments with packages made up for the purpose indicate that a machine of this kind may be very easily detected.

Nomenclature.—A very large number of names have been proposed for the rays, for the various phenomena connected with them, and for the mechanical devices for producing and recording them. Of these none are yet used exclusively, although many have found no favor at all. The rays themselves are known indifferently as X rays or Röntgen rays. If there is any distinction in use, the former may be described as the popular, the latter as the scientific name. The permanent pictures produced by the rays on a sensitive plate have been most frequently called sciagraphs or skiagraphs (Greek σκιά, shadow), radiographs, and sometimes shadowgraphs, and the fluorescent screen with its attachments for direct observation has been called the fluoroscope, the sciascope or skiascope, and the radioscope. All of these names have been objected to, save perhaps that of Röntgen rays. The use of the element *skia* might refer to any shadow picture, that of *radio* implies that the rays are typical of all radiation, whereas they are only a special and almost abnormal case, and fluoroscope is more properly applied to a device for detecting fluorescence.

Theory of the Rays.—Thus far the theories of Röntgen rays have been of two types: first, that which regards them as an undulatory phenomenon of the ether, and, second, that which looks on them as streams of particles or fluid. Of the first type there are two divisions, one of which supposes the rays to be simply ultra-violet light of wave length far shorter than any that has been observed hitherto, and that which supposes them to differ from ordinary light in the direction of their vibration, which, instead of being transverse to the ray, is longitudinal, as in the case of sound.

This last-named theory was from the first very attractive to physicists. Unless the luminiferous ether were differently constituted from any known elastic body, a vibratory disturbance in it should consist in part of longitudinal vibrations, and yet no evidence of such vibrations had ever been obtained. The theory that the rays were simply light of very small wave length appealed to those who laid special stress on the likenesses between the Röntgen rays and ultra-violet light. The emanation the-

ory has been held by few, but it is maintained by Nikola Tesla, who regards his own experiments as upholding it. It can not be said that any one theory is yet generally accepted by scientific men, but possibly that which regards the waves as ultra-violet light comes nearest to general acceptance. The objections to it are many, and depend chiefly on the differences of behavior between the Röntgen rays and hitherto observed radiant energy, even that which is invisible. The rays are reflected with difficulty, they are not refracted at all, and they can not be polarized. It was for some time thought that they could not be caused to interfere—the crucial test of a vibratory phenomenon—but Calmette and Huillier ("Electrical Engineering," July 22) announce that they have obtained evidence of diffraction and interference. These results are confirmed by those of Dr. Fomm, who has measured the wave lengths of the rays by interference methods, and finds it 0·000014 millimetre, about $\frac{1}{15}$ of the smallest wave of ultra-violet light yet recorded. Rowland had already announced his belief ("Electrical World," April 25) that it did not exceed 0·00007 millimetre, and Sagnac had announced that it was not greater than 0·0004. It is thought by many experimenters that the rays are nonhomogeneous, and that they are a mixture of several different kinds of rays, and this evidently complicates the matter, making any attempt at measuring their wave length especially difficult.

Lodge ("Electrician," London, July 17) thinks that the rays may be due to electrical vibration of the atom, while ordinary light is due to its mechanical vibrations. The absence of refraction may be explained by supposing the wave length to be very small compared to the molecular structure of the transmitting substances. The absence of polarization points to transverse vibrations, but it is difficult to show why these should be limited to very short waves. These difficulties have made some take refuge with Mr. Tesla in a theory of emitted particles "in some primary state" of matter, but this has peculiar difficulties of its own, and the question must still be regarded as unsettled.

It is believed by T. C. Porter ("Nature"; see also "Electrical World," Dec. 5) that he has demonstrated the lack of homogeneity of the rays by producing three modifications of them, which he calls, respectively, X_1. X_2, X_3 rays. The first readily penetrate flesh, but bone is opaque to them; the second penetrate wood, but not flesh; and the third penetrate bone and flesh with almost equal ease. These three stages may be obtained by varying the frequency of oscillation by inserting a variable resistance in the discharge circuit. The Tesla coil, with its very high frequency, thus furnishes rays with a great penetrative power. C. L. Leonard (*ibid.*) has obtained similar results, separating what he regards as the true Röntgen rays from the outside cathode rays discovered by Lenard—a separation that he believes to be essential for obtaining the best X-ray effects.

Light may be thrown on the subject by the discovery of Becquerel and others (see PHYSICS, under *Light*) of phosphorescent radiations that are similar to X rays in many respects, including their ability to traverse some substances that are opaque to ordinary light.

See "Röntgen Rays and Phenomena of the Anode and Cathode," by Edward P. Thompson (New York, 1896); "Something about X Rays for Everybody," by E. Trevert (Lynn, Mass., 1896); "What is Electricity?" by John Trowbridge (New York, 1896); and "The X Ray, or Photography of the Invisible and its Value in Surgery," by Dr. W. J. Morton and E. W. Hammer (New York, 1896).

ROUMANIA, a monarchy in eastern Europe. The legislative power is vested in a Senate, containing 120 members, elected for eight years by property-holders divided into two classes, and a Chamber of Deputies, numbering 183 members, elected for four years by the people, divided into three electoral colleges. The reigning sovereign is Carol I, a prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who was elected Domn of Roumania on April 20, 1866, and proclaimed King on March 26, 1881. The Cabinet in the beginning of 1896 was made up as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Demeter Sturdza; Minister of Justice, E. Statesco; Minister of Instruction and Worship, P. Poni; Minister of War, Gen. C. Budisteano; Minister of Finance, G. C. Cantacuzeno; Minister of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, and Domains, G. D. Pallade; Minister of Public Works, C. J. Stoicesco.

Area and Population.—The area of the kingdom is 48,307 square miles. The population is estimated to be 5,038,342. The number of marriages in 1895 was 43 237; of births, 238,920; of deaths, 156,791; excess of births, 82,129. The population of Bucharest, the capital, in 1892 was 196,372.

Finances.—The revenue for the financial year 1895 was 196,620,405 lei, or francs, and the expenditure 209,985,905 lei. The budget for 1896-'97 makes the revenue 209,928,000 lei, of which direct taxes produce 32,710,000 lei, indirect taxes 50,350,000 lei, state monopolies 48,350,000 lei, domains 25,000,000 lei, public works 15,300,000 lei, and the rest comes from the other departments and miscellaneous sources. The total expenditures are estimated likewise at 209,928,000 lei, of which 74,477,137 lei are required for the public debt, 42,409,100 lei for the army, 26,522,111 lei for public instruction, 24,493,049 lei for financial administration, 18,474,567 lei for the interior, 6,027,084 lei for the domains, 5,630,376 lei for public works, 6,904,556 lei for justice, 1,621,741 lei for foreign affairs, 66,500 lei for the Council of Ministers, and 1,301,725 lei as a fund for supplementary credits and extraordinary expenses.

The public debt on April 1, 1896, amounted to 1,164,531,036 lei. The charge for 1897 is 68,926,922 lei. A new loan of 90,000,000 lei was raised in Germany in April, 1896, on the same terms as the 4-per-cent. loan of 1894, for the construction of railroads and other public works.

Commerce.—The importations in 1895 amounted to 304,574,517 lei, and exportations to 265,048,411 lei. The exports of cereals were 194,900,000 lei; of fruits and vegetables, 34,500,000 lei; of animals and animal food products, 12,700,000 lei.

The commerce was divided between the different foreign nations as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	58,984,000	75,363,000
Austria-Hungary	86,298,000	42,066,000
Germany	80,812,000	26,154,000
France	25,509,000	5,682,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	14,671,000	14,168,000
Russia	9,505,000	9,245,000
Belgium	14,720,000	75,579,000
Italy	6,089,000	10,631,000
Greece	1,846,000	507,000
Switzerland	4,788,000	844,000
Other countries	1,262,000	4,809,000
Total	304,574,000	265,048,000

During 1895 the number of vessels entered at the Roumanian ports on the Danube was 32,421, of 8,917,219 tons, and the number cleared was 32,219, of 8,978,219 tons. The merchant marine in 1896 comprised 28 steamers, of 1,054 tons, and 271 sailing vessels, of 60,024 tons.

Communications.—The railroads, all of which are state property, had in 1896 a length of 1,830 miles, not including 164 under construction, besides which surveys were made for 614 miles.

The telegraph lines of the state in 1895 had a length of 4,242 miles, with 10,067 miles of wire. There were sent during that year 1,710,524 internal, 485,124 foreign, 4,416 official, and 81,535 transit messages; total, 2,281,599. The receipts were 3,081,224 lei. The expenses of the telegraph and postal services together were 8,090,383 lei. The receipts from the post office were 5,544,903 lei. The number of letters carried was 12,169,815; of postal cards, 7,744,215; of newspapers and circulars, 23,438,805.

European Commission of the Danube.—Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Roumania, Russia, and Turkey are represented on an International Commission exercising police and other sovereign rights on the Danube river below Braila and authorized to collect tolls from vessels to meet its expenses. It was created by the Treaty of Paris, signed March 30, 1856, and endowed with fuller powers by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. The receipts in 1895 amounted to 3,083,121 francs, and expenses to 2,271,578 francs. The reserve funds at the close of that year amounted to 2,448,389 francs. The number of vessels that entered the Sulina mouth during 1895 was 1,619, of 1,554,698 tons, including 1,152 steamers, of 1,460,983 tons, and 467 sailing vessels, of 93,715 tons. Of the total number, 604, of 906,043 tons, were English vessels; 280, of 258,693 tons, were Greek: 377, of 93,385 tons, were Turkish; 83, of 91,009 tons, were Austrian; 55, of 56,146 tons, were Italian; 121, of 51,933 tons, were Russian; 26, of 30,561 tons, were French; 22, of 26,820 tons, were German; 14, of 16,376 tons, were Norwegian; 26, of 8,005 tons, were Roumanian; 3, of 6,041 tons, were Belgian; 3, of 4,704 tons, were Spanish; and 5, of 4,982 tons, were of other nationalities. The export of wheat in 1895 was 5,686,000 quarters; of rye, 1,388,000 quarters; of maize, 1,613,000 quarters; of barley, 1,529,000 quarters.

The international character of the Danube was first recognized by Austria and Bavaria in 1852, and afterward by Würtemberg, and confirmed by the Treaty of Paris. The Berlin Treaty extended the jurisdiction of the International Commission as far as Galatz. By the decision of a conference held in London in 1871 the execution of projected works for the removal of obstructions at the Iron Gates was intrusted to Austria-Hungary. The powers of the European commission were further extended and confirmed by a subsequent act signed in May, 1881, which prolonged its rights till 1904. The Iron Gates were opened on Sept. 27, 1896, rendering the whole river navigable for vessels of 2,000 tons burden up to the town of Passau, on the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

Political Affairs.—In April the Senate passed a bill suppressing two judgeships of the Court of Cassation, an act that the Opposition regarded as an infringement of the Constitution. Strong feelings were evoked by the deposition on June 1 of the Roumanian Metropolitan by the Holy Synod, and his condemnation was ascribed to political pressure. Diplomatic relations with Greece, broken off in 1892 because the Roumanian Government raised a claim to a legacy of 5,000,000 lei that the merchant Zappa bequeathed to the Greek nation, were resumed in July, 1896, the Roumanian courts having disallowed the claims of both governments and recognized the rights of Zappa's next of kin to the inheritance. The Roumanian Chamber met on Nov. 27. On Dec. 3 a new Cabinet was constituted as follows: Premier and Minister of Lands, M. Aurelian; Minister of the Interior, M. Lascar; Minister of Justice, M. Pheudre; Minister of Public works, M. Porumbaro; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Mazerco; Minister of Finance, M. Cantacuzene; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stoicesco. The ministerial crisis was brought about by popular dissatisfaction aroused by the manner in which the Government had dealt with Mgr. Gennadius, the metropolitan primate, who, after his condemnation by the Holy Synod on charges of grave infraction of the prescriptions of the Orthodox Church and of financial irregularities, was confined in a monastery. The people believed the charges to be fictitious or exaggerated. The Cabinet was forced to retire by popular indignation, but the change involved no change of policy or system, for the new ministers belonged to the same party as M. Sturdza and his colleagues. In accordance with an agreement concluded between the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties, the Holy Synod, on Dec. 17, annulled the sentence passed upon Mgr. Gennadius, who thereupon resigned his office, according to the arrangement.

RUSSIA, an empire in northern Europe and Asia. The throne is hereditary in the order of primogeniture in the dynasty of Romanoff-Holstein-Gottorp. The Emperor, otherwise called the Czar, is assisted by a Cabinet of ministers, each having charge of an executive department; by a Council of State that examines and passes upon projects of law submitted by the ministers; by a Ruling Senate that watches over the general administration and superintends the judiciary; and by a Holy Synod that directs religious affairs. The Czar is the head of the Russian national Church, which follows the Orthodox Greek Catholic rite and maintains the relations of a sister Church with the Patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Government of Russia is an absolute monarchy, in which the legislative, judicial, and executive powers are united in the Emperor. The reigning Emperor of All the Russias is Nicholas II, born May 18, 1868, who succeeded his father, Alexander III, on Nov. 1, 1894. The Committee of Ministers in the beginning of 1896 was as follows: Minister of the Imperial House and of the Imperial Domains, Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky; Minister of War, Gen. P. S. Vannovsky; Minister of Marine, Admiral Tchikhatcheff; Minister of the Interior, J. L. Goremykin; Minister of Public Instruction, Count J. D. Delianoff; Minister of Finance, S. J. Witte; Minister of Justice, N. V. Muravieff; Minister of Agriculture and State Domain, A. S. Yermoloff; Minister of Public Works and Railroads, Prince Hilkoff; Minister and Secretary of State for Finland, Gen. von Daehn; Controller General, T. J. Filipoff; Procurator General of the Holy Synod, K. P. Pobedonostseff. After the death of Prince Lobanoff Secretary N. J. Stoyanovsky acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs until Count Muravieff was appointed in January, 1897.

Area and Population.—The area of European Russia is 1,902,092 square miles, and the population was estimated at 91,212,888 in the beginning of 1893; Poland, with an area of 49,157 square miles, had 8,982,253 inhabitants; the Grand Duchy of Finland, area 144,255 square miles, had 2,431,953; Northern Caucasia, comprising the provinces of Kuban, Stavropol, and Terek, with an area of 89,497 square miles, had 3,081,762; Transcaucasia, area 91,346 square miles, had 5,074,614; the Caucasus, area 180,843 square miles, had 8,156,376; the Kirghiz Steppe, comprising Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Turgai, and Uralsk, area 755,793 square miles, had 2,059,535; Russian Turkestan, comprising Samarcand, Ferganah, Semirechensk, and Syr Daria, area 409,414 square miles, had 3,777,866; the Transcas-

pian territory, area 214,237 square miles, had 337,-629, making the total population of the central Asian dominions, with an area of 1,548,825 square miles, including 169,381 covered by the Caspian Sea, 6,175,030; Western Siberia, comprising the provinces of Tomsk and Tobolsk, area 870,818 square miles, had 2,834,456; Eastern Siberia, comprising Irkutsk, Transbaikalia, Yakutsk, and Yeneseisk, area 3,044,512 square miles, had 1,832,707; the Amur province and Primorskaya, area 888,830 square miles, had 209,528; Saghalien, area 29,336 square miles, had 26,590, making the total for Siberia 4,903,281 on an area of 4,833,496 square miles and the total for Russia in Asia, with an area of 6,564,778 square miles, 19,234,687; total population of the Russian Empire, with an area of 8,660,282 square miles, 121,861,781.

There were 4,365,542 births and 3,825,281 deaths in European Russia and Poland during 1892, showing an excess of 540,261 births; 78,537 births and 59,590 deaths in Finland, excess of births 18,947; 307,007 births and 309,999 deaths in the Caucasus, showing an excess of 2,992 deaths; 225,852 births and 209,128 deaths in Siberia, excess of births 16,-724; and 77,985 births and 59,493 deaths in central Asia, an excess of 18,492 births. For the whole empire the births numbered 5,054,932 and the deaths 4,463,491, giving an excess of 591,432 births.

The population of the largest cities in 1893 was: St. Petersburg, 1,035,939; Moscow, 826,444: Warsaw, 490,417; Odessa, 328,014; Kharkof, 197,210; Kieff, 187,245; Riga, 183,071.

Finances.—The budget estimate of ordinary receipts for 1896 was 1,239,471,695 rubles, and of the total receipts, inclusive of 2,200,000 rubles from extraordinary sources and 119,876,299 rubles from the loan of 1891, was 1,361,547,994 rubles. (The exchange value of the ruble on April 1, 1896, was 36·4 cents.) Of the ordinary receipts, 48,023,965 rubles came from land and personal taxes, 43,352,-800 rubles from trade licenses, and 13,159,000 rubles from a tax of 5 per cent. on incomes from capital, making the total receipts from direct taxation 104,-535,765 rubles; 153,876,000 rubles came from customs, 284,252,000 rubles from the tax on drink, 32,-461,000 rubles from the tobacco tax, 19,059,800 rubles from naphtha oils, 42,295,000 rubles from beet-root sugar, 7,518,000 rubles from matches, 28,919,232 rubles from stamps, 15,411,000 rubles from registration, 3,500,000 rubles from passports, 8,000,000 rubles from the tax on railroad and express passengers, 2,250,000 rubles from a tax on fire insurance, and 7,194,690 rubles from various duties, making the total receipts from indirect taxation 604,736,722 rubles; 3,828,761 rubles came from the mines, 953,-750 rubles from the mint, 25,546,700 rubles from the post office, and 14,450,000 rubles from the telegraphs, making the total from state monopolies 44,779,211 rubles; the receipts from rent of domains were 14,-073,131 rubles, from sales of domain lands 821,704 rubles, from the produce of state movable property 8,021,408 rubles, from forests 27,570,539 rubles, from mines, factories, technical institutions, and stores of the state 41,703,108 rubles, from state railroads 232,-328,461 rubles, and from the Government share in private railroads 1,631,000 rubles, making the total from state domains and property 326,149,351 rubles; the payments for the redemption of land by peasants amounted to 89,000,000 rubles, and various receipts to 70,270,646 rubles, including 27,984,791 rubles from the recovery of loans, 14,822,014 rubles repaid by railroad companies, 17,951,527 rubles of interest on various funds, and 3,137,943 rubles of war indemnity. Of the total expenditures, amounting to 1,361,547,994 rubles, 1,231,088,414 rubles were ordinary disbursements and 130,459,580 rubles extraordinary outlay for the construction of railroads. Of the ordinary expenditures, 269,228,063 rubles were for the debt, 2,434,087 rubles for the superior Government bodies, 17,487,903 rubles for the Holy Synod, 12,964,653 rubles for the Ministry of the Czar's Household, 4,693,280 rubles for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 288,521,969 rubles for the Ministry of War, 57,966,000 rubles for the Ministry of Marine, 186,-811,134 rubles for the Ministry of Finance, 32,180,-197 rubles for the Ministry of Domains, 90,024,643 rubles for the Ministry of the Interior, 24,863,061 rubles for the Ministry of Public Instruction, 196,-411,583 rubles for the Ministry of Roads and Communications, 28,009,858 rubles for the Ministry of Justice, 5,956,395 rubles for the Controller General's office, 1,535,588 rubles for the imperial stud, and 12,000,000 rubles for unforeseen expenses.

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1896, amounted to 2,038,284,210 rubles of gold obligations (1 gold ruble = 77·2 cents) and 2,820,069,317 rubles payable in currency, making the total, reduced to credit rubles, 6,081,324,053 rubles. A new 3-per-cent. gold loan of 100,000,000 rubles was taken by German and French bankers in July, 1896, at 89¾. In July the Government established a spirit monopoly for south Russia, taking over the sale of all liquors, partly with a fiscal object and partly in the interest of public health and morals.

The Army.—Military service is obligatory, beginning at the age of twenty-one and lasting in European Russia five years in the active army, in Russian Turkestan and the Amur and Pacific coast regions seven years, and in the Kouban and Terek provinces and the Transcaspian territory three years. The men who are not recruited in the permanent army and those who have served their time in the army and reserve make up the first ban of the territorial army. The field army on the war footing numbers 18,367 infantry officers and 1,053,349 men, 3,476 cavalry officers and 102,153 men, 2,608 artillery officers and 89,726 men, and 828 engineer officers and 39,350 men; total, 25,279 officers and 1,284,578 men. The reserve troops number 11,200 infantry officers and 673,480 men, 2,250 cavalry officers and 85,224 men, 810 artillery officers and 24,348 men, and 187 engineer officers and 8,970 men; total, 14,447 officers and 792,022 men. The fortress troops number 2,460 infantry officers and 167,348 men, 1,334 artillery officers and 77,554 men, and 260 engineer officers and 8,544 men; total, 4,054 officers and 253,446 men. The troops of replacement number 3,896 infantry officers and 228,082 men, 794 cavalry officers and 38,920 men, 542 artillery officers and 29,414 men, and 112 engineer officers and 6,174 men; total, 5,344 officers and 302,590 men. The troops of national defense number 9,184 infantry officers and 627,792 men, 330 cavalry officers and 12,400 men, 420 artillery officers and 27,000 men, and 100 engineer officers and 4,740 men; total, 10,034 officers and 671,932 men. The frontier guards number 884 officers and 30,000 men. The army of Finland numbers 236 officers and 6,020 men on the peace footing. The army stationed in the far East, which was raised in 1895 to upward of 90,000 men, was further re-enforced in the spring of 1896 by the transport of troops from Russia to Vladivostok.

The Navy.—The Baltic fleet in 1896 comprised 9 armored battle ships, 3 modern armored coast guards, 4 of older construction, 3 ironclad floating batteries, 12 monitors, 13 cruisers of the first class, 10 of the second class, 5 torpedo cruisers, 4 armored gunboats, 10 coast-defense gunboats, 3 school ships, 6 steam yachts, 30 first-class torpedo boats, 82 torpedo boats of the second class, and 7 transports; total, 202 vessels, of 288,272 tons displacement and 335,874 indicated horse power, carrying 1,571 guns and 317 torpedo-launching tubes.

The fleet in the North Sea numbered 7 armor-clad battle ships, 3 circular monitors, 1 cruiser, 6 gunboats, 3 torpedo cruisers, 20 first-class and 8 second-class torpedo boats, 3 school ships, 3 unarmored steamers and 8 transports; total, 61 vessels, of 118,351 tons displacement and 138,426 indicated horse power, carrying 480 guns and 118 torpedo tubes.

The Siberian flotilla consisted of 1 first-class cruiser, 4 gunboats, 2 torpedo cruisers, 7 first-class and 8 second-class torpedo boats, 2 steamers, and 4 transports; total, 28 vessels, of 13,044 tons displacement and 29,555 indicated horse power, carrying an aggregate armament of 129 guns and 30 torpedo tubes.

The naval force on the Caspian Sea consisted of 2 gunboats and 5 steamers, carrying 20 guns in all.

The *personnel* of the navy in 1896 comprised 1,250 navy officers, 100 naval architects, 298 mechanicians, 230 surgeons, 45 officers of maritime engineers, 422 officers and 560 employees in the central administration, and 34,500 under officers and sailors.

The Czar has approved estimates prepared by the Minister of Marine for seven years in advance. The total sum to be expended up to 1902 is 403,000,000 rubles, beginning with 57,500,000 for 1896, and increasing by 500,000 rubles annually till in 1902 it reaches 60,500,000 rubles. These annual sums are to be expended largely in the construction of new vessels, and will depend upon the development of the war fleets of foreign countries. The Russian war ships in foreign waters in 1896 were divided into two squadrons, a Pacific and a Mediterranean squadron. In the Pacific were stationed 1 armored battle ship, 6 first-class and 2 second-class cruisers, 2 torpedo cruisers, and 5 first-class gunboats; in the Mediterranean, 1 armored battle ship, and 2 first-class gunboats. The new war ships "Russia" and "Apraxin" were launched on May 12, 1896, on the Neva. The cruiser "Russia" is the largest ship in the navy and more powerful than the "Rurik," having a displacement of 12,195 tons, with engines of 17,000 horse power, expected to give a speed of 19 knots. The armor plates and belt are Harveyized steel made in Pittsburg, Pa. The armament will consist of 8-inch, 6-inch, 75-millimetre, 47-millimetre, and 37-millimetre guns, besides torpedo apparatus. This vessel will be followed by one of 14,000 tons that is intended to be the most powerful cruiser in the world. The "Apraxin" has a displacement of 4,126 tons, with armor plates 10 inches thick, and will carry an armament of 4 9-inch guns in revolving turrets and 22 rapid-fire guns, besides torpedoes, for which there are 4 dischargers.

Commerce.—The total value of the imports of merchandise in 1894 was 559,500,000 rubles, against 463,500,000 rubles in 1893 and 403,900,000 rubles in 1892; the total value of the exports was 684,500,000 rubles, against 613,700,000 rubles in 1893 and 489,400,000 rubles in 1892. Of the imports in 1894 and of the exports 488,400,000 and 596,100,000 rubles respectively passed the European frontiers, 18,900,000 and 15,300,000 rubles represented the trade with Finland, and 52,200,000 and 73,100,000 rubles the dealings by way of the Asiatic frontiers. The trade with the different foreign countries in 1894, exclusive of the movement of precious metals, was, in rubles, as in the preceding table:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	142,976,000	147,867,000
Great Britain	132,759,000	175,294,000
France	28,124,000	56,161,000
Austria-Hungary	27,043,000	39,801,000
Belgium	17,017,000	26,763,000
Netherlands	5,935,000	53,011,000
Turkey	7,186,000	16,089,000
Italy	14,490,000	26,906,000
Sweden and Norway	8,819,000	8,924,000
Denmark	1,603,000	12,347,000
Greece	2,411,000	4,687,000
Roumania	1,934,000	7,727,000
United States	45,709,000	1,673,000
China	38,504,000	4,488,000
Persia	11,272,000	12,088,000
Other countries	73,790,000	90,649,000
Total	559,572,000	684,475,000

The imports of Russia in Europe in 1895, comprising all that passed the European frontiers, including those of Finland and the Caucasus and Black Sea, amounted to 489,401,000 rubles, of which 67,652,000 rubles represent articles of alimentation, 2,883,000 rubles live animals, 282,373,000 rubles raw or partly manufactured materials, and 136,493,000 rubles manufactured articles; the exports amounted to 691,030,000 rubles, of which 385,647,000 rubles represent alimentary products, 15,138,000 rubles live animals, 260,044,000 rubles raw and partly manufactured materials, and 30,201,000 rubles manufactured products. The principal articles of importation were: Cotton, 59,439,000 rubles; machinery and agricultural implements, 58,632,000 rubles; iron, 38,422,000 rubles; wool, 31,825,000 rubles; tea, 19,163,000 rubles; colors, 16,133,000 rubles; coal, 15,553,000 rubles; chemicals and drugs, 12,430,000 rubles; fish, 12,177,000 rubles; iron manufactures, 10,908,000 rubles; skins, 10,005,000 rubles; fruits, 9,069,000 rubles; wine, 7,027,000 rubles; oils, 6,909,000 rubles; writing materials, 6,804,000 rubles; raw silk, 6,804,000 rubles; aluminium bronze, 6,275,000 rubles; watches, 5,710,000 rubles; coffee, 5,604,000 rubles; sheet metal, 5,484,000 rubles; indigo, 5,110,000 rubles; woolens, 4,625,000 rubles; lead, 4,551,000 rubles. The principal exports from European Russia to Europe in 1895 were: Cereals, 323,177,000 rubles; flax, 72,364,000 rubles; seeds, 41,627,000 rubles; timber, 37,660,000 rubles; petroleum, 26,740,000 rubles; eggs, 19,775,000 rubles; hemp, 19,212,000 rubles; animals, 15,138,000 rubles; sugar, 11,850,000 rubles; legumes, 11,172,000 rubles; skins, 8,295,000 rubles; hair and bristles, 8,132,000 rubles. The goods imported into Russia from European countries in 1894 exceeded by 92,000,000 rubles the similar imports of 1893, and of this increase 45 per cent. was due to the extension of German trade, which now has the leading position formerly occupied by British imports. The imports into Germany from Russia increased at the same time 11 per cent. The exports of breadstuffs from European Russia in 1895 were less in quantity than in the previous year, 184,000,000 hundredweight against 205,000,000 hundredweight, due to a decline in the exports of barley, oats, and corn.

The total trade in 1895 was less in value than that of 1894, but the decrease is due to the cessation of the heavy importations by the Government in 1894 of gold and silver bullion. The merchandise trade exceeded that of the former year. The satisfactory results are attributed in great measure to the fixity of the value of the ruble, which the Minister of Finance has maintained at considerable cost to the country at large.

Navigation.—There were 282 Russian vessels, of 31,000 tons, and 401 foreign vessels, of 234,000 tons, entered in the ports of the White Sea in 1894; 734 Russian vessels, of 255,000 tons, and 4,844 foreign vessels, of 3,088,000 tons, entered at Baltic ports; and 410 Russian vessels, of 405,000 tons, and 5,361 foreign vessels, of 5,830,000 tons, entered in the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof; total in all the ports, 12,032 vessels, of 9,843,000 tons. The total clearances were 11,926, of 9,789,000 tons. The merchant marine in 1895 comprised 322 steamers, of 153,923 tons, and 1,733 sailing vessels, of 359,740 tons.

Railroads.—During 1894 and 1895 the Russian Government acquired the principal railroads from the companies. There were in operation on Sept. 1, 1895, in Russia, Siberia, and Caucasia 13,506 miles of state railroads and 7,427 miles of private lines; in Finland, 1,397 miles; in the Transcaspian territory and Turkestan, 890 miles; making a total of 23,220 miles. There were under construction 7,844 miles in Russia, Siberia, and the Caucasus, 166 miles in Finland, and 96 in Turkestan; total, 8,106 miles. The Trans-Siberian railway is expected to be completed before 1905, a length of 4,950 miles, costing 150,000,000 rubles. The section of 493 miles from Chelyabinsk to Omsk was completed before the end of 1895, the section of 384 miles from Omsk to the Ob river was nearly ready, on the section of 476 miles from the Ob to Krasnoyarsk the rails were down, and work was proceeding on the next section of 672 miles to Irkutsk and the one from Mysovaya to the head of navigation on the Amur river, which was 701 miles. The section from Vladivostok, the terminus on the Pacific coast, to Grafskaya, on the Usuri, 250 miles, was also nearly completed, and the next one of 225 miles to Khalarovsk, on the Amur, was partly built. The parts completed had a length of 1,086 miles. There were 24,080 miles altogether in operation in the empire on Jan. 1, 1896. During 1896 there were 918 miles of rail laid on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, making a total length of 1,728 miles completed by Dec. 31, 1896, including the branch of 150 miles from Chelyabinsk to Ekaterinburg. The section between the Ob and the Yenisei was in operation and more than one third of the total distance of 4,547 miles from Chelyabinsk to Vladivostok was laid down, more than half the distance in direct Trans-Siberian communication, and direct communication was established by the completion of the Ekaterinburg branch between St. Petersburg and the Yenisei.

A line 619 miles long is projected to be built from Perm to Kotlas, on the Dvina, at a cost of 35,000,000 rubles. A new railroad in Caucasia will connect Kars with Tiflis, a distance of 188 miles. In central Asia a line will run from Samarcand to Andijan, in Ferganah, 342 miles, including a branch to Tashkend, the estimated cost being 27,000,000 rubles.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The postal traffic in 1894 was 207,441,000 internal and 26,977,000 foreign letters, 36,629,000 internal and 5,053,000 foreign postal cards, 52,026,000 internal and 19,300,000 newspapers and pamphlets, and 15,785,000 internal money letters and 544 foreign ones, transmitting 20,273,179,000 and 481,497,000 francs. The receipts of the post office were 151,490,312 francs. The expenses of the postal and telegraph services were 110,123,836 francs.

The state telegraphs in 1894 had a total length of 76,623 miles, with 152,540 miles of wire. The length of the Anglo-Indian line in Russian territory is 2,256 miles, with 5,829 miles of wire. There were 385 miles of private telegraphs, with 470 miles of wire. The number of internal dispatches sent in 1894 was 11,132,794; the number of foreign dispatches received 908,505, and sent 931,234; of transit dispatches, 173,278; of official dispatches, 825,746; total, 13,971,647; receipts, 50,524,572 francs.

Currency.—The legal monetary unit is the silver ruble, containing in the new coinage 19·9957 grammes of silver 0·900 fine, or 17·994 grammes of fine silver. The money in circulation has been paper for a long period. The value of the paper ruble fluctuated formerly, not only in relation to gold, but in relation to the silver ruble. In 1890 the rate adopted in the budget was 1·60 of paper to 1 silver ruble. By placing in circulation new silver currency, coined in France, withdrawing a large part of the paper notes issued by the Bank of Russia on account of the Government, requiring the bank to strengthen its coin reserve for the protection of its own notes, and accumulating an immense gold reserve, the Government has succeeded in raising the exchange value of the paper ruble, making it identical with the silver ruble, and in raising that of the silver ruble also in the foreign exchange markets. There were 1,046,281,684 paper rubles in circulation in December, 1895, covered by a metallic reserve of 375,000,000 gold rubles, besides 75,000,000 rubles of temporary emissions that were fully covered. The gold coins of Russia are the imperial and half imperial, the latter containing 5·9987 grammes of fine gold. The imperial, or 10-ruble piece, of the new coinage, contains 11·6118 grammes of fine gold. The Ministry of Finance fixed the value of the gold imperial for 1896 at 15 paper rubles, thus establishing a ratio of 1·50 to 1 between the gold ruble and the paper and silver rubles. The gold ruble is worth 77·2 cents. The bullion value of the silver ruble on Oct. 1, 1896, was 39·2 cents. In 1891 the silver ruble was taken by the Government at 60 per cent. premium above the paper ruble, but since 1894 they have stood at par. The addition of 75,000,000 gold rubles to the exchange fund in March, 1896, brought the metallic reserve up to 500,000,000 gold rubles. The debt contracted by the Government through the issue of credit rubles amounted at that date to one third of the entire paper circulation. A further redemption of credit rubles was proposed, and a complete reform of the currency was contemplated. M. Witte's plan was to issue a new gold currency, in which the coins would correspond to the silver and paper ruble in value. The new pieces would thus contain two thirds as much gold as the existing gold coins of the same denominations, which until their withdrawal and recoinage would still continue to circulate at the fixed legal premium of 50 per cent. Having begun by the compulsory circulation of the silver ruble at a par with its paper equivalent and of the old gold pieces of 5 and 10 rubles at a premium fixed by him for twelve months in advance, the minister expected to complete the restoration of a metallic currency by coining and issuing the gold fund accumulated in the Imperial Bank, which was large enough to give 750,000,000 rubles of the proposed new gold coins, with which 1,000,000,000 rubles of paper could be kept in concurrent circulation. The credit rubles of the Government would all be called in and the Bank of Russia would be compelled to hold a metallic reserve to cover 50 per cent. of its emissions up to 1,000,000,000 rubles and to cover fully all issues over and above that amount. M. Witte compelled the bankers to accept gold certificates by threats of retaliation through the state bank. The new silver currency was greatly augmented in 1896 and a new copper coinage was struck at the mint in Birmingham. All Russian officials were paid partly in gold and partly in silver, and the public, which in some remote districts refused to take the new currency, was compelled to accept the metal.

Coronation of the Emperor.—The Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, who was Princess Alix of Hesse, went through the ceremony of coronation in the Grand Kremlin at Moscow on May 26, 1896. The ceremonial and the accompanying festivities, which lasted nearly three weeks, were of unexampled splendor. Besides representatives of all the reigning houses of Europe, the chief dignitaries of the Russian Empire were present and several of the potentates of Asia who acknowledged the sovereignty of the Czar. The Czar made his formal entry into the ancient capital of the empire from the adjacent Petrofsky palace on May 21, on May 26 he placed upon his head the

imperial crown and was anointed with the holy oil, and on May 30 took place the great popular celebration, when the dwellers in Moscow and in the surrounding country, many of whom came hundreds of miles on foot, were feasted on the Khodinsky plain, and each one received as a memento an inscribed and decorated mug. This feature of the prolonged pageant was marred by a terrible disaster. The barriers that were placed to regulate the flow of the crowds that had begun to assemble upon the spot the day before proved to be too weak. The people pressed forward until the barriers gave way, and the throng could no longer be checked. The result was that above 2,000 persons were crushed to death and a great number seriously injured. The disaster caused general sorrow in Moscow and throughout Russia. The Czar issued a proclamation on the day of the coronation remitting all arrears of taxation in European Russia and Poland; remitting or reducing all fines; lowering the land tax one half for the period of ten years; canceling sentences for crimes, except robbery, embezzlement, misappropriation, usury, extortion, fraudulent bankruptcy, and offenses against honor; directing that all exiles to Siberia and Saghalien shall, after serving ten or twelve years of their sentences, have the privilege of selecting their place of residence, and remitting one third of the sentences of criminals imprisoned in Siberia; authorizing the Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Minister of Justice, to grant further remissions and to restore their civil rights to political offenders; and granting full amnesty to refugees who took part in the Polish rebellion, with exemption from police supervision, as well as immunity to other political offenders whose offenses are more than fifteen years old. From Moscow the Czar and his court proceeded to Nijni Novgorod, where, on June 9, an Exhibition of All the Russias was opened. This great Pan-Russian exhibition of industry and art was directed to be held at this time by the Emperor Alexander III, on July 4, 1893, and the work of organization was intrusted to M. Witte, the Minister of Finance, who made it his aim to collect such objects as would best show to Russia and to the world at large the moral and economic growth of the country and the strides that had been made since the last exhibition at Moscow in nearly all branches of trade and industry, in engineering and mechanics, in national sanitation and education, and in art and taste.

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SALVADOR, a republic in Central America. The legislative body is a single Chamber of 42 members, elected for each annual session by direct universal male suffrage. The President, who is elected by the vote of the nation for four years, is Gen. Rafael Antonio Gutierrez, inaugurated on March 1, 1895. The Vice-President is Dr. Prudencio Alfaro, who is also Minister of the Interior. Dr. Jacinto Castellanos is Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Cornelio Lemus Minister of Finance and Public Works, and Estanislao Perez Minister of War and Marine.

The area of Salvador is 8,100 square miles. The population was 803,354 at the end of 1894. The revenue is derived mainly from customs and excise duties. Nearly half the revenue is required for financial administration and the debt, which amounts to over $13,500,000, and more than a third for the army, numbering 4,000 men. A railroad connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Anna, and one runs between San Tecla and Ateos, the total length being 62 miles. Others are being built.

Political Affairs.—The diet of the new confederation called the Greater Republic of Central America was installed in San Salvador on Sept. 15, 1896. Though outwardly quiet, Salvador was disturbed throughout the year by fears of new attempts of the Ezetas to overthrow the Government of President Gutierrez, possibly with the aid of President Barrios of Guatemala, who was jealous of the newly constituted Greater Republic of Central America, which was an obstacle to the assertion by Guatemala of predominance over the lesser Central American states. There was a revolutionary outbreak at Santa Anna in November, which was suppressed without serious consequences, the plans of the conspirators having been discovered and their purposes foiled by the watchfulness of the Government.

SANTO DOMINGO, a republic in the West Indies, occupying the eastern part of the island of Hayti. The Congress is a single Chamber of 24 members elected by indirect suffrage for four years. The President is Gen. Ulisses Heureaux, first elected in 1885 and re-elected for the second time on Feb. 27, 1893. The Vice-President is Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo. The area of the republic is estimated at 18,045 square miles, and the population has been officially estimated at 610,000. The people are a mixed race of Spanish, Indian, and negro extraction, speaking mostly Spanish. There are 117 miles of railroad and 266 of telegraphs. The receipts of the Government in 1895 were $1,382,704, of which $1,329,522 came from customs. The public debt on Jan. 1, 1895, was £1,905,035 sterling, besides $2,058,415 in gold, and $4,790,520 in currency. The value of the imports in 1895 was $1,731,669, and of the exports $1,764,064 in gold. The chief exports are logwood, mahogany, coffee, fustic, rum, tobacco, cacao, and honey. The heavy customs duties impede the expansion of the foreign trade. During 1893 there were 192 vessels, of 102,532 tons, entered at the port of Santo Domingo, and 129, of 147,347 tons, at Puerto Plata in 1892.

Political Affairs.—President Heureaux had to deal with a fresh conspiracy against his power in the spring of 1896. This he nipped in the bud by the vigorous and relentless methods that he is accustomed to apply to his enemies. Gen. Ramon Castillo, the Minister of War, had asked him some months before for 1,000 rifles and ammunition to suppress, as he said, an outbreak against the President that was planned in the province of San Pedro Macori. He received the arms and was authorized to go to that province and assume command of the Government forces. The President heard no more of the revolutionary movement that his minister had described, but he heard later that Gen. Castillo had distributed the rifles among disloyal persons in the province of Macori, and that the minister was himself conspiring against him with the aim of asserting by means of arms his own candidature for the presidency of the republic. Immediately after this intelligence reached the capital, orders were sent to Gen. José Estay, Governor of Macori, to kill Gen. Castillo before he could make any attempt to raise a rebellion. The son of Gov. Estay attempted to execute this order, but the shot that he fired at Gen. Castillo missed him and killed his son, who was walking by his side. Suspecting

that the attempt on his life was made by the President's orders, he refused to return to the capital when a summons came shortly afterward ordering him to come at once to take charge of important affairs in the War Department, replying frankly that he was mindful of the fate of a former Minister of War and of the Governor of San Pedro Macori, whom he had himself shot in 1893, obeying secret orders of the President. President Heureaux, seeing that Castillo was strong enough to resist an attack of Government troops, is supposed to have disarmed suspicion by intimating in his reply that Gov. Estay was the sole author of the attempt on the life of the minister. He directed Castillo to arrest Estay and bring him to the capital to be tried for the crime. The minister was caught in the trap that was laid for him. As soon as he arrived with his prisoner, the latter was set free, and he was himself placed under arrest, deprived of his office two days later by the Congress, and taken on a war ship back to San Pedro Macori by the President, who ordered that he be shot as soon as they landed at La Caleta, and immediately afterward had Gen. José Estay also shot for failing to have Castillo killed as directed. At the general election, held on Nov. 1, Gen. Ulisses Heureaux was re-elected to serve his fourth term as President.

SERVIA, a monarchy in southeastern Europe. The legislative body is the Skupshtina, a single Chamber of 134 members, elected by the direct suffrage of male adult citizens who pay 15 dinars, or francs, in direct taxes. The King, Alexander I, born Aug. 14, 1876, suspended the Constitution in 1894 and revived the earlier one of 1869 pending the adoption of a new Constitution, to be drawn up by a commission of the leading members of all political parties. The Prime Minister in 1896 was Stoyan Novakovich; Minister of the Interior, D. Marinkovich; Minister of Justice, A. Nintshich; Minister of War, Gen. D. Franassovich; Minister of Finance, H. Popovich; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, L. Kovachevich; Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Industry, W. Stoyanovich. Capital, Belgrade.

Area and Population.—The area of the kingdon is 19,050 square miles. The population present at the census of Dec. 31, 1895, was 2,314,153, divided into 1,188,909 males and 1,125,244 females. The number of marriages in 1895 was 20,599; of births, 101,676; of deaths, 62,184; excess of births, 39,492. The city of Belgrade has 58,992 inhabitants.

Finances.—The budget for 1896 makes the total revenue 63,659,720 dinars, of which 20,803,720 dinars come from direct taxes, 5,000,000 dinars from customs, 2,927,000 dinars from excise, 2,500,000 dinars from courts of law, 17,159,000 dinars from monopolies, 3,428,000 dinars from domains, posts, etc., 5,700,000 dinars from railroads, 852,000 dinars from educational and sanitary funds, and 5,290,000 dinars from various sources. The total expenses are estimated at 63,355,607 dinars, of which 1,200,000 dinars are for the civil list, 360,000 dinars for allowance to ex-King Milan, 28,640 dinars for court officials, 17,747,506 dinars for service of the debt, 120,000 dinars for the Skupshtina, 156,310 dinars for the Council of State, 234,000 dinars for general expenses, 2,251,858 dinars for pensions and subventions, 1,616,128 dinars for the Ministry of Justice, 4,822,180 dinars for the Ministry of Education and Worship, 1,231,985 dinars for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2,765,765 dinars for the Ministry of the Interior, 8,202,475 dinars for the Ministry of Finance, 14,115,393 dinars for the Ministry of War, 3,948,633 dinars for the Ministry of Public Works, 3,001,229 dinars for the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 348,453 dinars for miscellaneous expenses, and 1,205,052 dinars for the Board of Control. The debt on Jan. 1, 1896, amounted to 413,607,500 dinars, of which 355,692,000 dinars represent the 4-per-cent. conversion loan.

The Army.—By virtue of the law of Nov. 13, 1886, and the supplementary law of Jan. 6, 1896, military service is obligatory, beginning at the age of twenty-one and lasting ten years in the active army, two with the colors and eight in the reserve, ten years longer in the first ban, and ten in the second ban of the national militia. The budgetary effective of the army in 1896 was 600 officers and 14,000 men in the infantry, 80 officers and 1,400 men in the cavalry, 220 officers and 4,000 men in the artillery, 50 officers and 1,000 men in the engineers, 10 officers and 300 men in the train, and 10 officers and 500 men in the sanitary troops; total, 970 officers, exclusive of staff and superior authorities, and 21,200 men with 4,846 horses and 184 guns. The war strength of the regular army is 148,022; of the first ban, 125,516; and of the second ban, 63,785; total, 337,323 men.

Commerce.—The total value of the imports in 1895 was 28,240,000 dinars, of which 16,624,000 dinars came from Austria-Hungary, 2,435,000 dinars from Great Britain, 2,087,000 dinars from Turkey, 1,929,000 dinars from Germany, 1,341,000 dinars from Russia, 1,213 dinars from Roumania, and 1,163,000 dinars from America. The total value of the exports was 43,390,000 dinars, of which 38,746,000 dinars went to Austria-Hungary, 1,617,000 dinars to Germany, and 1,421,000 dinars to Turkey. Of the exports 16,046,000 dinars represented horticultural and agricultural products, mostly dried prunes, and 18,984,000 dinars animals and animal products, mostly hogs.

Communications.—There are 335 miles of railroad. The telegraphs have a length of 1,971 miles, with 4,128 miles of wire. The number of dispatches in 1895 was 900,692, of which 770,956 were internal, 119,112, international, and 10,624 transit dispatches. The post office in 1894 carried 10,316,000 internal and 7,356,000 international letters and newspapers. The receipts of the postal and telegraph services were 1,009,364 and expenses 1,269,480 dinars.

Political Affairs.—The Radicals announced in January their intention to resume political activity. On Aug. 9 a mass meeting was held outside Belgrade at which 20,000 Radicals demanded the restoration of a constitutional *régime* and petitioned the King to put an end to the present intolerable situation. King Alexander received the deputation of the Radicals, and informed them that he was occupying himself with the constitutional question, and that a solution would be reached at the beginning of next year. The Radicals asserted that the *coup d'état* of 1894 had thrown the country into confusion and disorder, raised a barrier between the King and his people, and lowered the prestige of Servia abroad. The question of chief political interest in 1896 was the treatment of Servian swine by the Austro-Hungarian customs officials, which has been the ground of a standing feud and has contributed as much as anything else to the estrangement between Servia and its former protector and ally and the *rapprochement* with Russia. The Servians accuse the Hungarians of infringing the existing treaty of commerce by periodically prohibiting the importation of Servian hogs on alleged sanitary grounds, whereas their hogs are free from disease and the real object of the sanitary regulations is to protect the Hungarian hog-raising industry. The Servians refused to be officially represented at the millennial celebration in Buda-Pesth, on the ground that the old Servian flag would figure there among the trophies of Hungarian victories. On May 2 a party of students burned a Hungarian flag in one of the public squares of Belgrade, and in the evening an angry

mob carrying Servian, Russian, and French flags made a demonstration in front of the King's palace, and was only prevented by a strong force of gendarmes from attacking the Hungarian industrial museum. This alarmed the Servian Government, which made many arrests, and afterward dismissed the prefect of Belgrade and the commandant of the gendarmerie. Explanations were made to the Austrian legation that were accepted as satisfactory. The experiment of granting large remissions of taxes and other privileges and bounties to a company that undertook to slaughter from 10,000 to 30,000 Servian hogs for export to other countries besides Austria-Hungary was not successful. A solution of the difference respecting the admission of Servian hogs into Hungary was agreed to in principle at Vienna on July 15.

SIAM, an absolute monarchy in southeastern Asia. The reigning King is Khulalongkorn, born Sept. 21, 1853, who succeeded his father, Maha Mongkut, on Oct. 1, 1868. The boundaries of the kingdom never have been well defined, as the border lands are occupied by tribes more or less independent, which have at times acknowledged allegiance to the King of Siam and at other times to Burmah, China, Cambodia, or Annam. The states of Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and Tringganu, in the Malay peninsula, and Chiengmai, Lakon, Lampoonchi, Nan, Pree, and other Laos states acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam and send tribute to Bangkok. The Shan States, in the north, were claimed and conquered by Great Britain after the annexation of upper Burmah to British India, and in 1891 the frontier between Burmah and Siam was delimited by a commission, which gave these territories to Burmah as far as the Mekong river. Other territories on the east bank of the Mekong were also claimed as Burmese by historical right, and of these Great Britain conceded Kiang-Kheng to Siam and ceded Kiang-Hung in the north to China in 1894. The object was to create a buffer territory between the French and British possessions. To all these territories east of the Mekong the French republic asserted a claim as successor to the rights of the King of Annam. Between the Mekong and the Annam hills Siam formerly claimed a large territory that is now acknowledged to belong to France. On Oct. 3, 1893, at the conclusion of hostilities between France and Siam, a treaty was made constituting the river Mekong the boundary between Siam and the French possessions, but granting to France a sphere of interest, within which the French have the right to erect stations, comprising a strip 25 kilometres broad on the west bank of Mekong river through the whole length of the Kingdom of Siam. The territory formerly claimed by Siam over which the French established claims of sovereignty between 1893 and 1896 has an area of 110,000 square miles. The territory remaining to Siam after the appropriations of France and Great Britain has an extent of about 300,000 square miles. The population was formerly estimated at 8,000,000, comprising 2,500,000 Siamese, 2,000,000 Laotians, 1,000,000 Chinese, 1,000,000 Malays, and 1,500,000 Burmese, Indian, and Cambodian immigrants. The people are mostly Buddhists. Their economical condition is very low, owing to the state of serfdom in which they are kept by the official class, who exact forced labor from one to four months in the year, taking the laborers from the rice fields often when they need the most attention. Domestic slavery is disappearing, but slavery for debt is common. The main part of the work in the mines and mills of the south is done by Chinese coolies. In the teak forests of the north Burmese and Karens are employed.

Besides rice, of which 485,255 tons were exported from the short crop of 1894, the chief products for export are pepper, salt and dried fish, and sesame. The teak-cutting industry is in British hands. Mining for sapphires and rubies is carried on in some of the eastern districts. In the Malay peninsula are valuable tin mines. French and English companies are engaged in gold mining. The trade with other countries is in the hands of foreigners, and Chinese are acquiring an increasing share of it. The trade is mainly with Singapore and Hong-Kong. The total value of the imports in 1894 was £1,708,345, and of the exports £2,466,895. The chief imports are cotton cloth, opium, silks, sugar, kerosene, hardware, and jewelry. The values of the leading exports in 1894 were: Rice, £1,689,527; fish, £180,969; teak, £140,020; other woods, £35,681; birds' nests, £44,340; cattle, £46,539; pepper, £31,552; hides, £18,974; lac, £14,890. Telegraphs have been built for a length of 1,780 miles, but since the dismissal of foreign employees the wires are seldom in working order. A railroad from Bangkok to Paknam, a distance of 14 miles, was opened in April, 1893. The survey of a line to Chiengmai and the northern and eastern parts of Siam was begun in 1888, and one has been sanctioned from Bangkok to Banmai, on the Petriou river. A concession has been granted for a line across the Malay peninsula, from Singora to Kota Star, and thence to Kulim, a total distance of 135 miles. These enterprises have been proposed by Englishmen, a company of whom has undertaken and begun the construction of a line, 165 miles in length, from Bangkok to the rice-growing district of Korat. In July, 1896, the Siamese Government proceeded to take possession of the works because the contract was not being executed with the stipulated celerity. The King of Siam has a revenue of about £2,000,000 a year, derived from land taxes, a tax on fruit trees, customs, tin mines, edible birds' nests, fisheries, and licenses for gambling-houses and the sale of opium. He maintains an army of the nominal strength of 12,000 men, of whom 5,000 are kept under arms and are partly instructed by European officers. There are 80,000 modern rifles and numerous cannon in the royal arsenals. The naval force consists of 11 armed vessels of over 500 tons and 11 smaller ones. During the warlike operations of 1893 France took possession of the port of Chantabun, which the French have since occupied.

In 1895 the Chinese Government made a treaty conceding the French right to the territories on the upper Mekong that Great Britain had transferred to China. Subsequently the English Government abandoned the idea of preserving buffer states between the French and British possessions, over which question the relations between the two governments had been strained and came to an amicable agreement conceding these territories to France. On Jan. 15, 1896, the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury, and the French ambassador to England, Baron de Courcel, signed a declaration mutually guaranteeing the neutrality and inviolability of the basin of the Menam and the coast streams and recognizing the French claims to the Mongsin district of Keng-Cheng, on the east bank of the upper Mekong. The district into which France and Great Britain agreed not to advance their armed forces without the consent of the other party, and within which they engaged not to acquire any special privilege or advantage that shall not be enjoyed in common and be equally open to both Great Britain and France and their nationals and dependents, was defined as comprised in the basins of the Pechaburi, Mekong, Menam, and Bangpakong, or Petriou, rivers and their tributaries, together with the extent of coast from Muong-Bang-Tapan to Muong-Pase, the basins of the rivers on which those two places are situated, and the basins

of the other rivers the estuaries of which are included in that coast, and including also the territory lying to the north of the basin of the Menam situated between the Anglo-Siamese frontier, the Mekong river, and the eastern watershed of the Me-Ing. The two powers engaged not to enter into any separate agreement permitting a third power to take any action from which they were bound by their declaration to abstain. From the mouth of the Nam-Huok northward as far as the Chinese frontier the *thalweg* of the Mekong was declared to form the limit of the possessions or spheres of influence of France and Great Britain. The two governments agreed further that all commercial and other privileges and advantages conceded in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen either to Great Britain or France, in virtue of their respective conventions of March 1, 1894, and June 20, 1895, as well as all privileges and advantages of any nature that may in future be conceded in those two provinces, shall, as far as rests with them, be extended and made common to both powers and to their nationals and dependents, and they engaged to use their influence and good offices with the Chinese Government for this purpose.

The disputed area conceded to France in this agreement covers 1,292 square miles and has a population estimated at 4,000 Shans and 5,000 hillmen. Mongsin, which had been occupied by the British, was evacuated on May 11. The French on taking possession reinstated the Myosa or chief whom the English had deposed. The part of Siam of which the two powers guaranteed the integrity is less in extent than the Mekong watershed, which is left out of the agreement, but is the most populous and productive part of the kingdom, having 5,000,000 inhabitants and producing the bulk of the rice crop and containing the most valuable teak forests. An area in the southwest, bordering on Burmah, is excluded from the guarantee, as well as the eastern parts of Siam. In the southeast the French include in their zone of influence and protection the provinces of Battambang and Angkor, over which they claim rights of sovereignty by a title derived from the kings of Cambodia, but this right is not acknowledged by Siam or by Great Britain.

SOUTH CAROLINA, a Southern State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution May 29, 1788; area, 3,750 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 249,073 in 1790; 345,591 in 1800; 415,115 in 1810; 502,741 in 1820; 581,185 in 1830; 594,398 in 1840; 668,507 in 1850; 703,708 in 1860; 705,606 in 1870; 995,577 in 1880; and 1,151,149 in 1890. Capital, Columbia.

Government.—The State officers in 1896 were: Governor, J. Gary Evans; Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Timmerman; Secretary of State, D. H. Tompkins; Treasurer, W. T. C. Bates; Attorney-General, William A. Barber; Comptroller, James Norton; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Mayfield; Adjutant General, J. Gary Watts; Railroad Commissioners, W. D. Evans, J. C. Wilborn, H. R. Thomas; Dispensary Commissioner, F. M. Mixson—all Reform Democrats; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry McIver; Associate Justices, Eugene B. Gary, Ira B. Jones, and Y. J. Pope—Democrats.

Finances.—The Governor says in his message that the State finances have never before been in as good condition as now. The State debt is smaller, having decreased from $11 *per capita* to $4. The following figures are given for 1896: Acres of land returned, 18,105,122; value of real estate, $100,976,705; of personal property, $45,838,607; of railroad property, $23,940,162; total taxable property, $170,755,474; number of polls assessed, 158,824; total taxes, $2,317,889. The dispensary has paid into the State treasury $100,000, and to towns and counties $122,000. The interest on the public debt has been decreased $78,500.

Education.—The enrollment in the public schools in 1896 was 232,337, of whom 109,159 were white and 123,178 colored. The increase this year consists of 3,886 colored and 5,430 whites. The value of school buildings is $821,329, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. since 1890. The amount available for school purposes in 1890 was $527,846; in 1896 it was more than $800,000. This includes the 1-mill tax imposed by the Constitution, which also provides for the collection of a supplementary tax by the Comptroller General and for the application of escheated estates and the dispensary profits to this fund. The length of the school term has been gradually increased.

The total enrollment at the Military Academy was 127, fewer by 19 than in 1895. Of these 67 are beneficiaries. The estimate of maintenance for a year is $20,000.

The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind requires $19,000 for a year's support and $13,520 for improvements.

During the two years it has been in operation the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College has given instruction to 335 college students and 72 children in the practice school. The normal department graduated 22 this year, and certificates of proficiency were given to 11 in stenography and typewriting and to 3 in dressmaking. The estimate for maintenance one year is $33,303. To finish the new dormitory $29,613 is required.

The Colored Normal and Industrial College was opened in October and 960 students were enrolled. The accommodations are hardly sufficient for 600. The buildings have cost about $11,000. The faculty consists entirely of colored teachers, with Thomas E. Miller as president.

The number at the South Carolina College enrolled in 1896 was 161, of whom 157 were from 29 counties in the State, 2 from Virginia, and 2 from North Carolina. There were 17 special students and 14 law students. The number of young women enrolled as students was 14; last year there were 13.

At Clemson Agricultural College 350 students were enrolled, a smaller number than in 1895. The total amount received from the privilege tax this year is $49,872.37. The expense charged against this department is $4,533.82, leaving for the college from net proceeds of the privilege tax $45,340.55. The other revenues are: Interest from Land Scrip fund, $5,754; interest from Clemson bequest, $3,512.36; from incidentals, $554.95; total, $55,161.86.

The fund received from the Government is devoted to the use of the experiment station.

State Institutions.—At the Hospital for the Insane the number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,247; the daily average was 853, and 856 remained at the close of the year. The Legislature authorized the purchase of about 110 acres adjoining the hospital property, on which were 4 dwellings, at a cost of $27,000. Some smaller purchases also were made; to meet the expense $20,000 of bonds were sold and a part of the purchase money was drawn from the maintenance fund. The total expenses of the institution were $157,100.07, which exceeds the income by $1,058.23.

The cost *per capita* was $107.80, lower than at any other time during the past seven years; the highest, in 1891, was $133.42. The managers ask $10,000 for a building for colored insane men and $100,000 for maintenance.

Prisoners.—There were in the State Penitentiary at the close of 1896 818 convicts, 172 fewer than at the beginning of the year. The financial statement

for the year was: Receipts, $62,125.17; cash value of crop on hand, $52,925.46; due for convict hire, etc., $5,108.46; disbursements, $63,570.83; account overdrawn, $1,445.66; leaving, $56,578.26.

The county chain gangs are employed in road-making, but the law allows only those to be so employed whose terms do not exceed two years. In Richland County alone over 50 miles of road have been made.

Militia.—There are in the State the following commands: Cavalry, 31 companies; light infantry, 2; infantry, 61; naval reserve, 3; reserve militia, 6 companies; making a total of 103. The reserves are not counted in the aggregates. The number of men in the 3 arms of the service is: Privates in the cavalry, 748; battery, 47; infantry, 1,479. Commissioned officers in the cavalry, 154; in the light infantry, 12; in the infantry, 316. Noncommissioned officers in the cavalry, 310; in the light infantry, 18; in the infantry, 603. Making the totals for the State: General and staff officers, 47; cavalry, 1,212; light infantry, 77; infantry, 2,398; total 3,734.

The Adjutant General reports that there are 20,000 men unorganized, who may be counted upon for the militia service.

The troops were ordered out once during the year to suppress a threatened uprising of negroes near St. Matthews, in Orangeburg County; quiet was restored in a few hours.

Railroads.—The railroads pay annually more than $300,000 in taxes. The total income of the roads for the year ending June 30 was $8,303,487.57; total expenses, $5,952,770.58; income, less expenses, $2,307,758.52. Only 2 roads show deficits—the Florida Central and Peninsular and the Cheraw and Chester. The deficit of the latter was only $1,316.89, and that of the former road $27,724.64. What is reported by the Florida Central and Peninsular road to be a deficit, as far as their line in South Carolina is concerned, is to be considered in the light of heavy improvements that have been made along the line. Over $200,000 expended on improvements is charged against the earnings. This road has 103 miles of track in the State. All the roads are now in the hands of their owners and managers, with one exception. The passenger earnings in 1896 were $2,756,321.70, against $2,393,674.24 in 1895, an increase of $362,647.46. The tonnage for 1896 was 4,729,537; for 1895 it was 4,155,957, an increase of 573,580 tons.

The Railroad Commission was divided on the subject of reducing the rates on fertilizers, and a lively war was carried on between Commissioner Thomas and the other two. Mr. Thomas charged that the proposed rates were grossly unfair to Charleston. The majority were in favor of reducing the rates, and this was done. Passenger rates also were lowered.

Lawlessness.—Several cases of lynching occurred during the year. Four men were tried for a horrible crime committed in November, 1895, and on the second trial, in October, 1896, were acquitted. The crime and trial are described briefly: "Three negroes, against whom there was a suspicion of having entered a country church in Barnwell County and stolen a Bible, were taken from their homes at midnight by a body of armed white men. They were stripped naked and beaten with buggy traces. Two of the unfortunates died—a man and an old woman. The third victim escaped. She was the seventeen-year-old wife of the man and the mother of a child a few months old. The bodies of the negroes who were beaten to death were found after the tragedy, and the young colored woman who survived told the fearful story. The press and people cried out against this crime, and the Governor promptly took steps to ferret out its authors. Several men well connected and most respected before this were accused, and at the February term in Colleton County four were charged with causing the death of Hannah Walker. The trial lasted six days. The surviving victim of the brutal affair swore to the identity of one or more of the defendants. A dozen witnesses testified as to the taking of the negroes from their homes and seeing them dragged toward Broxton Bridge. The defense did not attempt to prove an alibi, gave no account of the doings of the accused on the night of the killing, and tried to bring doubt upon the State's witnesses. Their arguments were merely appeals for sympathy and attempts to arouse hatred for the State officers who had done their duty. The jury brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.'"

Banks.—The aggregate banking capital of the State is $5,368,201, with a surplus of $4,845,730, making a total of $10,213,931. This is distributed among 91 banks.

Industries.—The annual statement of the Secretary of State shows that the following charters were issued: Twelve cotton mills, capital stock $1,050,000; 6 cotton-oil mills, $97,000; general charters, $4,746,710; total, $5,893,710.

The cotton crop, according to the statements furnished to the Department of Agriculture by the transportation companies, mills, etc., for the five months ending Feb. 1, 1896, shows the number of bales moved to have been 494,562; the purchases by the State mills, 214,270 bales; and the number left on the plantations, 80,133 bales; total crop, 788,965 bales.

The corn crop of 1895 amounted to 19,860,908 bushels, showing a considerable increase over that of 1894, which was 18,723,819, and a large advance from that of 1893, which was 12,501,036.

The phosphate-mining industry, which has been a great source of wealth and has paid large amounts to the State, has still further declined. The royalty for the year ending Aug. 31, 1896, was $60,853.76, while that for 1895 was $87,200.13. Of the rock shipped or sent to market, there has been shipped to foreign ports 93,527 tons; coastwise (outside of the State), 11,257 tons; taken at Charleston, 5,017¼ tons; taken at Beaufort or Port Royal, 11,801 tons; total shipment, 121,602¼ tons. The cause of the decline is the competition of Algerian, Florida, and Tennessee rock which has entered the market. The royalty has been reduced from time to time, until it is about 50 cents a ton.

The Dispensary.—The Governor gives the following statement of the operations of the dispensary: "The net profit that has accrued to the State for the past year is, in round numbers, $200,000. The net amount accrued to the towns and counties for the same period is $122,000, making the total accrued profit to the State, towns, and counties $322,000; adding $57,652.65, unearned profits on goods in the hands of local dispensers due Jan. 1, 1897, swells the total of earned and unearned profits to the State and towns and counties for the preceding year to $379,652.65. The net profit accruing to the past administration for eighteen months was $110,348.80. Net profits for 1895, $133,467.79. Net profits for 1896, $200,000, making a total net accrued profit to the State to date, $443,816.57. Add to this net accrued profit the outstanding unearned profit, $57,652.65, makes a total earned and unearned profit to date of $501,469.22. If to this sum we add the amount of the net accrued profits to the towns and counties for 1895 and 1896 of $223,131.28, we have a grand total of earned and unearned profits to State, towns, and counties to date of $729,600.50."

Seven constables are in jail for being implicated in killing men while seizing contraband liquors.

Legislative Session.—The new Constitution changed the time of the opening of the legislative session to the second Tuesday in January. The time limit of forty days does not apply to the first four sessions. Accordingly, the General Assembly was in session from Jan. 14 to March 7. The organization from the former session held over, with Ira B. Jones as Speaker of the House. After the election of Mr. Jones as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Frank B. Gary was chosen to succeed him as Speaker.

About 250 bills were passed. The new Constitution, which went into effect Jan. 1, provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and three associates instead of two. When the court met, on Jan. 2, the question was raised whether its action would be legally binding, since it could not be constituted according to the new order until the Legislature should have elected a fourth member. The court held that it could legally hold over until its successor should be duly qualified. The reorganization of the court was one of the first subjects that came before the General Assembly, and a bill was passed providing for the election of the third Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, whose term of office will expire on Aug. 1, 1902; that the successor of Associate-Justice Pope shall be elected by the General Assembly, whose term of office begins on Aug. 1, 1896, and continues for eight years; that the successor of Chief-Justice McIver shall be elected by the General Assembly at its session in 1899 for eight years, and the successor of Associate-Justice Gary shall be elected by the General Assembly in 1900 for eight years. Jan. 30 Associate-Justice Pope was re-elected for eight years, and Ira B. Jones, Speaker of the House, was chosen third Associate Justice.

A registration law was enacted adapted to the requirements of the Constitution. Certificates are to be granted to voters able to read the Constitution and to those unable to read it who are yet able to understand it when it is read to them. The provision as to appeals gives to the voter who is denied a certificate two hearings, one before any circuit judge, and the other before the Supreme Court. No costs are to be charged to the applicant upon such appeals. The election law, as regards balloting, shows some changes from the old law; commissioners and managers are not now removable at will; the ballot box must be placed in sight of the people outside the polls; and frauds by refusal to hold polls are made impossible, since voters can hold a poll without the managers. A bill for the introduction of the Australian ballot failed, and the old eight-box system is retained. It is made a crime to issue election certificates at any other time than that required by law or to receive certificates so issued.

A law was made providing for examination of banking and fiscal corporations, and the office of bank examiner was created.

General laws were made for the incorporation of cities and towns, and a general law for the formation of corporations, defining their powers.

An act was passed providing for the appointment of a commissioner to codify the laws, and another act to regulate the formation of new counties; also one providing for a uniform assessment of property for municipal and State taxation.

The appropriation for pensions was double the amount heretofore devoted to that purpose, and the benefits were extended to classes not previously included.

A valued-policy law was made for the regulation of insurance.

In the laws governing the dispensary few material changes were made except those required by the Constitution, but the whole management was taken out of the hands of the Governor and given to a State board of control, and the State Treasurer is made the receiving and disbursing officer of all moneys received and expended through the local dispensers.

The State tax levy was placed at 4¼ mills, exclusive of the school tax.

The sum of $25,000 was appropriated to South Carolina College, and $21,000 to the Citadel, the military school.

A joint resolution authorized the Governor to extend an invitation to the other Southern States to unite in erecting a monument to the late George Peabody, and to appropriate funds therefor. Another required the printing and distribution of the Confederate rolls.

Other acts were the following:

For arbitration in civil cases.

For the establishment of waterworks and electric-light systems by cities and towns.

Permitting towns and cities to issue bonds to take up their past indebtedness.

To establish local boards of health.

Providing for the working of chain gangs by cities, towns, and counties.

Incorporating Converse College.

Establishing Saluda County.

Regulating the care of infants suffering with diseases of the eye.

To prevent lynching: providing that in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county where the lynching takes place shall be liable in exemplary damages in a sum not less than $2,000.

Limiting the amount of land that aliens may hold in the State.

Making May 10, the anniversary of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's death, a legal holiday, to be known as Memorial Day.

Limiting the time during which coupon bonds of the State payable to bearer, and their coupons, may be consolidated, converted, funded, or paid.

Requiring contractors for the erection, alteration, or repairing of buildings to pay laborers, subcontractors, and merchants for their services and material furnished.

Relating to the severance of Claflin College from Claflin University, and the establishment of a normal, industrial, agricultural, and mechanical college for the colored race.

Imposing penalties for the adulteration of candy and the sale of impure milk, butter, and cheese.

Amending the law relating to prize fighting.

Amending the game laws.

Political.—There are two factions in the Republican party in the State. Both held State conventions—one April 7 and the other April 14. At the first, a resolution was adopted instructing the delegates for McKinley. The platform called for the enforcement of the law against lynching, and on the currency said:

"We stand with our party in the reiteration of its demand for both gold and silver as standard money. We believe that legislation should secure and maintain the parity of values of the two metals to the end that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the American dollar—silver, gold, and paper—shall be the same any and everywhere."

At the convention of the Independent or "Lily White," or "Reorganized" Republicans, April 14, a resolution favoring McKinley was overwhelmingly defeated, but resolutions were adopted saying that either McKinley, Allison, Morton, Reed, or Quay would be acceptable. The financial plank was as follows:

"We are in favor of maintaining the present monetary standard until some satisfactory ratio

between the hard-money metals shall have been reached by international agreement, such an agreement with the leading commercial nations as will keep it so."

In reference to the new Constitution and other State matters, the resolutions said:

"We are in favor of a government service based on merit and character and capacity, and not on the corrupt and debasing Jacksonian system of 'to the victors belong the spoils'; but while as Republicans, we heartily indorse the above principles as highly important from a national point of view, what is of vastly more importance to us, and to all good citizens here in South Carolina, is to secure fair and honest elections, and to get rid of our present arbitrary and despotic factional State government with all its accompanying evils. We therefore reaffirm our purpose to use every proper and legitimate means to have our new Constitution set aside as in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. We admit that it has certain good points in it, notably its improved educational facilities. But it is tainted with fraud in its origin; it is fraudulent in its character, and fraudulent in that it was foisted upon the State without ratification by a popular vote. We therefore hold that neither Congress nor the Federal courts ought to recognize its validity. We also declare our most emphatic opposition to the entire brood of iniquities imposed on the State by the dominant element, and pledge the Republican party to remove them as rapidly as possible if put in a position to do so."

Both wings of the party held conventions for nominating State officers at Columbia, Sept. 17. Both adopted platforms and nominated candidates. The first, or "old-line" wing, which was the one recognized at the national convention, put forward the following ticket: For Governor, R. M. Wallace; Lieutenant Governor, J. P. Latimer; Secretary of State, B. O. Duncan; Treasurer, George I. Cunningham; Comptroller General, E. F. Cochran; Attorney-General, L. D. Melton; Adjutant General, E. Brooks Sligh; Superintendent of Education, E. B. Burroughs.

The other ticket was: For Governor, Sampson Pope; Lieutenant Governor, W. W. Russell; Secretary of State, B. R. King; Comptroller General, V. P. Clayton; Attorney-General, L. D. Melton; Treasurer, D. J. Knotts; Superintendent of Education, M. A. Dawson; Adjutant General, A. T. Jennings.

The Democratic convention met in Columbia, May 20. Resolutions presenting Senator Tillman as a presidential candidate were adopted with but 4 dissenting votes. Delegates were instructed to vote as a unit. The platform was prepared by a committee, of which Senator Tillman was chairman. It denounced the administration of President Cleveland as un-Democratic and tyrannical; repudiated the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic National Convention by the President and Secretary Carlisle; denounced the issue of the bonds; expressed the belief that "the power and usurpations of the Federal courts as now organized are dangerous to the public; demanded the calling of a constitutional convention to form an organic law suitable to the changed conditions and the growth of the country; called for a more economical administration of national affairs; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A minority report signed by two members was presented, asking the elimination of the condemnation of President Cleveland, and demanding a pledge to abide by the action of the national convention. Senator Irby supported the antibolting declaration, charging that Tillman's ambition to be President, which could not be gratified in the Democracy, was at the bottom of the bolting proposition. Senator Tillman replied in a bitter speech, and the platform reported by him was then adopted.

A new Constitution was adopted for the party in the State, of which the following were the main points: Candidates for United States Senator still to be chosen by primary: chairmen of county executive committees to be chosen by the county conventions; each club to have a separate voting place in primaries; each candidate to pledge himself before the first campaign meeting; a majority required to elect; State executive committee to have final decision of all contests.

W. H. Ellerbe received an overwhelming majority of the votes for the gubernatorial nomination at the primaries. Following is the Democratic ticket: For Governor, W. H. Ellerbe; Lieutenant Governor, M. B. McSweeney; Secretary of State, D. H. Tompkins; Treasurer, W. H. Timmerman; Comptroller, James Norton; Attorney-General, W. A. Barber; Adjutant General, J. G. Watts; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Mayfield.

The vote taken at the primaries for United States Senator to succeed Senator Irby, showed Joseph H. Earle to be the choice of the people. He received 42,915 out of a total vote of 82,482, Gov. Evans receiving 39,567.

The vote for President stood: Bryan, 58,798; McKinley, 9,281; Palmer, 828. For Governor, Ellerbe, Democrat, received 59,424; Wallace, Regular Republican, 2,780; Pope, Reorganized Republican, 4,432. The other Democratic candidates were elected by similar majorities. All the members of Congress elected are Democrats. There are no Republicans in the State Senate, and there is but one in the House.

SOUTH DAKOTA, a Western State, admitted to the Union Nov. 3, 1889; area, 77,650 square miles; population, according to the census of 1890, 328,808. Capital, Pierre.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Charles H. Sheldon, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Charles N. Herried; Secretary of State, Thomas Thorson; Treasurer, Kirk G. Phillips; Auditor, J. E. Hipple; Attorney-General, Coe I. Crawford; Adjutant General, George A. Silsby; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frank Crane; Commissioner of Labor Statistics, S. A. Wheeler; Commissioner of School and Public Lands, John L. Lockhart; Railroad Commissioners, John R. Brennan, George A. Johnston, E. F. Conklin; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Dighton Corson; Associate Justices, Alphonso G. Kellam, who resigned Jan. 30, after which Dick Haney was appointed, and Howard G. Fuller; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Ivan W. Goodner.

Finances.—The balance in the treasury July 1, 1895, was $320,489.91; the receipts during the fiscal year were $1,352,333.49; the disbursements, $940,173.50; and the balance remaining July 1, 1896, was $412,159.99.

The expenditures from the general fund amounted to $352,820.98. The collections (aside from cash on hand July 1, 1895, $180,011.07, sale of revenue warrants $150,000, and transfer of funds received from W. W. Taylor, $115,400.57) amounted to $380,891.94, being $28,070.96 in excess of warrants issued on the general fund. The warrants issued during the preceding year were $126,118.30 in excess of the collections.

In August the State Board of Equalization made provision for reducing the bonded indebtedness, $106,000, by a levy of 1·8 mill bond and interest

tax. This will reduce the interest indebtedness $6,146 per annum. The outstanding revenue warrants will all be taken up by April, 1897.

The assessment of the 2,762 miles of railroad property in 1896, as equalized by the State board, was $9,133,583; of sleeping-cars companies, $11,000; of telegraphs, $127,202; of telephones, $39,376; of express companies, $54,500. The assessment of lands as equalized was $73,684,037; of town lots, $15,906,621; of personal property, $20,434,837; the total valuation being $119,391,156, which is $2,359,995 less than in 1895.

The amount of tax paid by railroads in 1895 was $250,430.06. The tax extensions for 1896 amounted to $570,231.20, and the amount of delinquencies, on June 30, was $446,754.80, of which amount it was expected that over $200,000 would be paid before 1897. The Auditor urges the necessity of a constitutional revenue law. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $586,000, and the expenditures at $643,000. The sale for $57,666 of realty taken upon execution from the bondsmen of W. W. Taylor brings the total credit upon his shortage to $270,000.

Insurance.—Statistics to Jan. 1, 1896, show that during the preceding year the risks written by foreign companies amounted to $132,502,623.82; premiums, $2,701,157.21; losses paid, $1,227,424.66. The foreign life insurance companies show risks written $47,304,725.07; premiums received, $2,150,409,16; losses incurred, $641,367.50; losses paid, $661,119.12. The amount turned into the treasury funds from the insurance department in 1896 was $24,692.86, a slight increase over last year.

Banks.—The abstract of the condition of the 31 national banks on July 14 shows total resources of $7,238,497; loans and discounts, $3,360,477; value of stock securities, etc., $1,261,110; reserve, $1,417,607, of which $313,567 was gold. Principal liabilities: Capital stock, $1,935,000; surplus funds and undivided profits, $478,811; deposits, $4,064,025. The average reserve held was 35·71 per cent. During the year 7 State banks were organized, 5 banks reduced their stock, 3 increased it, and 1 was dissolved.

Education.—The number of children of school age Jan. 1, 1896, was 104,029; the number of schoolhouses provided for them was 3,633. The total permanent school fund bearing interest amounted to $2,044,833.49, though $1,388,902 are deferred payments. From the interest and income fund $140,439.15 was collected during the fiscal year and apportioned to the common schools; $1,753.28 was paid for endowment, and $2,041.50 was paid into the general fund.

The Springfield Normal-school building has been put up, and the school was opened in the fall. The enrollment at the Madison Normal School was 353, of whom 153 were in the model school.

The capacity of the Reform School was taxed to the utmost during 1896, the number of inmates being 88.

For various State institutions the amounts paid out were as follow: For the Agricultural College, $6,952.94; School of Mines, $9,960.96; Madison Normal, $12,500; Spearfish Normal, $13,932.26. For the maintenance and tuition of the blind $1,296 was expended; for deaf-mutes, $12,250; for the insane, $81,600. The Reform School cost the State $17,475, and the Penitentiary expenses were $32,750.

Soldiers' Home.—The number of inmates of the home on April 4 was 145, and 20 members were on furlough. Of the present membership, 140 receive pensions amounting to $17,085 a year. The State paid to the home during the year $26,801.41, of which $17,100 was for maintenance.

Corporations.—The number of corporations organized was 263 for profit and 72 for religious, charitable, or benevolent purposes. The foreign corporations authorized to transact business in the State numbered 311.

Immigration.—An Immigration Congress, held in January, formed a permanent association and arranged for issuing a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the four districts of the State—the irrigation, the natural rainfall, the grazing, and the mineral.

Corn.—In 1896 South Dakota led in the production of Indian corn, the amount being 38,557,000 bushels.

Live Stock.—The assessment of horses showed their number to be 311,615, valued at $4,697,799; of milch cows, 234,499, value $2,657,061; of oxen and other cattle, 280,020, value $2,388,158; of mules and asses, 4,758, value $69,959; of sheep, 340,751, value $374,495; and of swine; 212,572, valued at $1 each.

Political.—A Republican State convention met in Huron, March 25, selected delegates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions declaring for protection, instructing the delegates for McKinley, and, until the national convention should provide another, adopting the platform of the national convention of 1892.

A second Republican State convention met in Aberdeen, July 8, when representatives to Congress and a full State ticket, headed by Amund O. Ringsrud for Governor, was nominated. Candidates for presidential electors were nominated, and a platform was adopted which heartily accepted the Republican national platform adopted at St. Louis, and commended the present administration of the affairs of the State, and demanded "the passage of an act providing adequate punishment for defalcation committed by public officers"; favored the settlement of all questions of dispute arising between capital and labor by legally constituted arbitration; opposed harsh or unjust legislation concerning railroads, but demanded "such legislation as will clothe the Board of Railroad Commissioners with full power and authority to prevent unjust discrimination, and to provide by legislative enactment a reasonable maximum tariff of passenger and freight rates"; and recommended that each county convention take such action as will require all legislative candidates to commit themselves to carry out the meaning and purpose of this resolution: pledged the party to the destruction of trusts and combines; and favored investigation of the management of the grain elevators.

As soon as this platform was adopted 21 delegates who favored free silver left the convention, and, with other silver Republicans, prepared an address urging the Republicans of the State to aid "in the restoration of silver to its position as standard money." Committees on ticket and on platform were appointed to co-operate with the People's State Convention, which recommended to that convention the adoption of the nomination of Bryan for President. On July 15 the bimetallists chose delegates to the national bimetallic convention.

The Democratic State Convention that met in Aberdeen, May 20, chose delegates to the national convention at Chicago, and on the money question declared as follows: "The Democratic party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our money system and the use of full legal-tender silver, coins, and paper, convertible into coin on demand, in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people; and it is not in favor of the

free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Later a convention was called to meet in Deadwood, Aug. 27, to nominate a State and an electoral ticket; but on Aug. 18 the State Central Committee directed that no convention should be held, and adopted the State and electoral ticket nominated by the Populists. It also passed this resolution: "We hereby assert our unfailing allegiance to the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago; and we hereby ratify each and every plank in the platform there adopted; and we hereby pledge to the nominees of that convention our hearty and cordial support."

The State Prohibition Convention was held in Huron, July 13, when candidates for presidential electors and Congressmen were named, and John F. Hanson was nominated for Governor.

On July 14 the Populists met in State convention, in Huron, and continued two days in session, many Democrats being in attendance trying to secure united action on the tickets. Concessions were made on both sides, and the platform that was adopted instructed delegates to unite with free-silverites; declared for the prohibition of private monopoly of public necessities; that all land owned by railroads not in actual use should be reclaimed by the Government and sold to actual settlers; favored Government ownership of sufficient railroad mileage to control transportation; declared for free-silver coinage at 16 to 1, postal savings banks, direct legislation, and the election of Senators by direct vote; for more money to increase prices, and legislation to maintain them; and that prohibition should be voted upon regardless of party affiliations. Andrew E. Lee was nominated for Governor.

At the election in November the Populist candidates for Governor and Attorney-General, three Railroad Commissioners, and two representatives in Congress were elected, all the other successful candidates being Republicans. The vote for Governor was: Lee, 41,187; Ringsrud, 40,868; Hanson, 722. The vote for presidential electors was: Bryan, 41,225; McKinley, 41,042; Levering, 683. The composition of the next Legislature is: Fusionists—Senate 26, House 46; Republicans—Senate 18, House 38.

At the election four amendments to the Constitution were voted upon, all receiving large affirmative majorities; but through official mistake in the printing of the ballots these votes were made null. One of these amendments repealed the prohibitory clause of the Constitution, and the friends of prohibition claimed that the steps taken by the Legislature of 1895 in submitting the amendment were not in accordance with law, and applied to the Supreme Court for an order directing the Secretary of State to omit it from the ballot. This was denied, the decision being rendered on the theory that the court has no authority to interfere until the full act of legislation has been completed by the action of the people at the polls; that the Legislature has power to submit any question to the people, whether it is a constitutional question or not, and the people have the right to pass upon the question thus submitted.

SPAIN, a constitutional monarchy in southwestern Europe. The legislative power is vested in the Cortes, consisting of two Chambers. The Senate has 360 members, of whom 123 are appointed for life, 53 are hereditary or official members, and 180 elected by corporations and the highest taxpayers. The Congress consists of 432 members, elected by indirect suffrage for five years. The reigning King is Alfonso XIII, born May 17, 1886, who succeeded to his father, Alfonso XII. The King's mother, Maria Christina, an archduchess of the Hapsburg family, acts as Regent during his minority. The ministry in the beginning of 1896, constituted on March 24, 1895, was composed as follows: President of the Council, A. Canovas; Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan; Minister of Justice, F. Romero Robledo; Minister of Finance, J. Navarro Reverter; Minister of War, Gen. Azcarraga; Minister of Marine, Admiral J. Beranger; Minister of the Interior, F. Cos Gayon; Minister of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce, A. Bosch; Minister of the Colonies, T Castellano.

Area and Population.—The area of Spain is 197,670 square miles. The population was estimated in 1892 at 17,974,323. There were 151,416 marriages, 647,808 births, and 554,274 deaths in 1892; excess of births, 93,534. The population of Madrid in 1890 was 499,270. Barcelona at the census of 1887 had 272,481, Valencia 170,763, Sevilla 143,182, and Malaga 134,016 inhabitants.

Finances.—The budget estimate of revenue for the year 1896–'97 was 773,766,261 pesetas, or francs, of which 295,940,810 pesetas come from direct taxes, 302,135,000 pesetas from indirect internal taxes, 136,105,000 pesetas from customs, 22,000,000 pesetas from stamps and monopolies, 22,385,451 pesetas from national property, and 17,200,000 pesetas from the public treasury. The expenditures are estimated at 757,765,658 pesetas, of which 9,500,000 pesetas are for the civil list, 1,638,085 pesetas for the legislative bodies, 314,991,533 pesetas for the public debt, 1,463,859 pesetas for judicial expenses, 56,214,730 pesetas for indemnities and pensions, 964,300 pesetas for the presidency of the Council, 4,714,512 pesetas for foreign affairs, 53,858,240 pesetas for justice, 140,225,381 pesetas for the army, 23,433,941 pesetas for the navy, 27,249,868 pesetas for the interior, 77,960,225 pesetas for public works and education, 16,187,418 pesetas for financial administration, 28,708,566 pesetas for collection of revenue, and 655,000 pesetas for Fernando Po. The revenue in 1895–'96 was 766,231,751 pesetas, and the disbursements were 788,200,758 pesetas, leaving a deficit of 21,969,007 pesetas. The deficit in the year previous was 25,249,340 pesetas. In six years ending in 1896 there have been paid out 236,344,883 pesetas of extraordinary receipts, 44,920,966 pesetas for repayments, 58,000,000 pesetas for the army, 71,175,678 pesetas for the navy, and 62,248,239 pesetas for railroads. The public debt in 1896 amounted to 5,941,459,300 pesetas, of which 1,971,151,000 pesetas were included in foreign loans, 1,619,500,000 pesetas were extinguishable internal loans, and 2,350,803,300 pesetas were the permanent internal debt.

The Army.—By virtue of the law of July 1, 1885, military service is obligatory in Spain from the age of nineteen, and lasts twelve years, of which three are spent in the active army, three in the first reserve, and six in the second reserve. Exemption may be purchased for 1,500 pesetas, and substitution is allowed between brothers. The annual recruit, which was before 49,000 men, was increased by the law of Dec. 16, 1891, to 80,000 men. The continental army of Spain is divided into 8 corps, comprising 15 divisions of infantry, 1 division of artillery, and 4 brigades of cavalry. The peace effective for 1896 was as follows: General officers, 240; general staff, 232 officers; infantry, 6,068 officers and 45,679 men; cavalry, 1,360 officers and 13,139 men; artillery, 963 officers and 8,386 men; engineers, 425 officers and 3,399 men; telegraph brigade, 7 officers and 226 men; total, 9,315 officers and 70,829 noncommissioned officers and men, with 14,655 horses and mules and 396 field guns. The budget of 1896 fixed the strength of the active army

at 82,000 men in Spain, 14,900 in Cuba, 13,291 in the Philippine Islands, and 3,091 in Puerto Rico, exclusive of 15,412 gendarmes and 14,156 frontier guards. According to the budget of 1897, the second battalions of the 56 regiments in garrison in Spain, all the first battalions of which are in Cuba, are increased from 652 to 804 men, the 20 battalions of rifles from 652 to 964, the 20 second battalions from 350 to 964, the same as the 10 battalions that are in garrison in Cuba, the line regiments of cavalry are augmented to 450 horse, the 6 regiments forming an independent division to 510, and the 4 artillery regiments armed with cannon of 9 centimetres caliber are augmented by 48 gunners and the others by 44. The fortress artillery is also increased by 80 or 100 men to each battalion, the 4 regiments of sappers by 168 men each, the pontonnier regiment by 116, the railroad battalion by 103, and the telegraph battalion by 152. The total effective is thus increased to about 100,000 men.

The Navy.—The Spanish armor-clad navy in 1896 consisted of 1 turret ship (the "Pelayo"), of 9,900 tons and 8,000 horse power, armed with 35 guns and 7 torpedo tubes; 3 armored cruisers of modern type ("Almirante Oquendo," "Infanta Maria Teresa," and "Viscaya"), of 7,000 tons each, protected by 12-inch belts, of 13,000 horse power, giving a speed of 20 knots, and armed with 2 11-inch guns in barbettes and 5 5½-inch guns on each broadside; 1 belted cruiser, of 9,235 tons, with engines of 15,000 horse power (the "Emperador Carlos V"), carrying a larger light armament than the others; 2 frigates ("Numancia" and "Victoria"); and 1 monitor ("Puigcerda"). There were building 2 armored battle ships ("Cristoforo Colomb" and "Pedro d'Arragon") of 6,840 tons and 18,000 horse power; and 3 armored cruisers ("Cardenal Cisneros," "Cataluña," and "Princesa de Asturias"), each of 6,648 tons and 15,000 horse power, carrying 22 cannon and 18 torpedo tubes. English shipbuilders were commissioned in 1886 to construct a battle ship of 10,500 tons, a cruiser of 6,500 tons, 1 of 1,500 tons, and 2 torpedo catchers. Two new deck-protected cruisers ("Alfonso XIII" and "Lepanto"), of 4,800 tons, are designed to steam 20 knots and have a strong and effectively arranged armament. The unarmored vessels include 19 cruisers, 10 torpedo gunboats, 3 first-class gunboats, and 52 third-class cruisers. Spain has 14 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo boats. The navy is manned by 528 officers, 400 mechanicians and other employees, 9,000 marines, and 7,715 sailors. The "Princesa de Asturias" was launched in October, 1896, after several unsuccessful attempts. The "Cardenal Cisneros" was launched later. In the summer and autumn extraordinary activity was displayed in all the Spanish shipyards. Three gunboats of 600 tons were hurried to completion at Ferrol, where the "Alfonso XIII" was rapidly got ready for sea. Abandoning the policy of constructing all war vessels at home, the Government, as if to prepare for imminent war with a great power, sought all over the world for cruisers ready built, or builders who would provide large war ships quickly. Proposals were made for the purchase of 2 cruisers in Genoa, and for 1 in Trieste, which the Austrian Government refused to sell. Orders were placed in Scotland for the construction of an ironclad of 10,500 tons, to cost $3,750,000; a cruiser of 6,500 tons, to cost $1,575,000; and 2 torpedo-boat destroyers. Another cruiser, of 1,500 tons, was ordered in England.

The naval power of Spain was insignificant when the programme of 1887 was adopted, according to which the Government was to expend in the course of nine years the sum of 225,000,000 pesetas in providing a modern fleet, to consist of 11 cruisers, 10 torpedo vessels, 140 torpedo boats, 20 gunboats, and 20 harbor gunboats. A plan of organization for the defense of Spanish ports and the protection of the colonies involved the construction of very fast cruisers with great coal endurance. The fleet was to be organized in 3 divisions, with headquarters at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Cartagena, each division to consist of 1 battle ship, 2 armored cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 2 third-class cruisers, 2 torpedo vessels, and 3 torpedo boats. Instead of the 8 cruisers in the original programme, 6 belted cruisers of the "Maria Teresa" type were decided upon. Of these, 3 have been completed, which, like all the new Spanish ships, have won the admiration of naval experts. The torpedo vessels are designed to serve as ordinary gunboats as well as fast torpedo boats. The same plans have been followed in the improved type of 800 tons as in the earlier ones of 570 tons. The submarine boat "Peral," shaped like a Whitehead torpedo, proved a failure. About 20 of the steamers of the Compania Transatlantica are fitted to be used as armed cruisers in time of war. This company is under contract to transport all official passengers, troops, and stores.

Commerce.—The total value of imports in 1894 was 804,791,000 pesetas, and of exports 672,887,000 pesetas. The imports of cotton were 81,830,000 pesetas; of grain, 67,972,000 pesetas; of coal, 49,700,000 pesetas; of timber, 40,686,000 pesetas; of tobacco, 37,944,000 pesetas; of machinery, 24,816,000 pesetas; of codfish, 23,690,000 pesetas; of sugar, 21,487,000 pesetas; of chemicals, 20,859,000 pesetas; of iron, 18,722,000 pesetas; of skins, 17,585,000 pesetas; of woolens, 15,607,000 pesetas; of animals, 15,267,000 pesetas; of cacao, 15,162,000 pesetas; of coffee, 14,420,000 pesetas; of wool, 13,975,000 pesetas; of silks, 11,604,000 pesetas; of linen thread, 11,229,000 pesetas; of ships, 8,867,000 pesetas; of cotton goods, 8,235,000 pesetas. The exports of wine were 83,887,000 pesetas; of cotton manufactures, 47,027,000 pesetas; of lead, 44,791,000 pesetas; of iron, 44,782,000 pesetas; of copper, 43,743,000 pesetas; of oranges, 25,665,000 pesetas; of shoes, 25,289,000 pesetas; of cork, 21,516,000 pesetas; of raisins, 19,455,000 pesetas; of animals, 14,797,000 pesetas; of olive oil, 14,380,000 pesetas; of grapes, 9,882,000 pesetas; of almonds, 8,907,000 pesetas; of wool, 8,389,000 pesetas; of paper, 8,237,000 pesetas; of skins, 7,688,000 pesetas. The value of the commerce with different countries and colonies is shown in the following table, giving the imports and exports for 1894 in pesetas:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
France	206,300,000	174,700,000
Great Britain	158,200,000	183,100,000
Germany	22,200,000	8,600,000
Portugal	30,200,000	29,200,000
Sweden and Norway	26,000,000	1,400,000
Russia	47,000,000	.....
Roumania	10,500,000	.....
Italy	16,900,000	7,400,000
Turkey	8,000,000	.....
Netherlands	6,400,000	14,500,000
United States	93,100,000	13,400,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico	59,200,000	145,700,000
Argentine Republic	18,000,000	7,900,000
Philippine Islands	18,000,000	28,600,000
Morocco	12,700,000	800,000
Other countries	45,100,000	43,500,000
Total	804,800,000	672,900,000

Navigation.—During 1894 there were 8,989 Spanish vessels, of 6,095,350 tons, entered and 8,565, of 6,238,336 tons, cleared, and 8,687 foreign vessels, of 6,632,872 tons, entered and 8,703 of 6,725,464 tons, cleared at Spanish ports. The merchant navy in 1895 numbered 1,041 sailing vessels, of 172,729 tons, and 427 steamers, of 313,178 tons.

Communications.—The railroads in operation at the beginning of 1895 had a total length of 7,543 miles. The post office forwarded in 1894: In the interior service, 81,322,000 letters, 668,000 post cards, 47,400,000 journals, circulars, and parcels, and 117,000 money letters of the declared value of 137,277,000 francs; in the exterior service, 19,244,000 letters, besides 184,000 in transit, 408,000 post cards, 19,637,000 journals, circulars, and parcels, besides 48,000 in transit, and 39,000 letters of the declared value of 31,825,000 francs. The receipts were 23,979,681, and expenses 11,656,873 francs. The Government telegraph lines in 1893 had a length of 18,248 miles, with 41,141 miles of wire. The number of dispatches was 2,886,800 in the internal and 1,279,459 in the international service; receipts were 7,671,092 and expenses 5,613,033 pesetas.

Political Affairs.—Politics and legislation hinged in 1896 on the military and financial questions involved in the subjugation of the Cuban people, complicated later by the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. When Gen. Martinez Campos returned at the beginning of February he was hooted by the populace for his failure to put down the rebellion, and his view that the granting of reforms, even autonomy, was the only way of ending the Cuban troubles found little support. On sending out Gen. Weyler to carry on a vigorous campaign against the rebels the Government cast about for means to carry on the war. The Cuban bonds in the possession of the treasury found a sale in Paris and other places only at a continually falling price, and this resource was nearly exhausted. It was resolved to amend the tariff so as to produce more revenue. The municipal scandals in Madrid, where 21 councilors were criminally indicted for corrupt malpractices, contributed to the difficulties of the Canovas Government. On Feb. 19 a bomb was exploded by anarchists in the garden of the royal palace. On Feb. 26 the ministry decided, in view of the grave political and military situation and the feverish state of public feeling, to dissolve the Cortes. The election of Deputies was appointed for April 12 and for Senators a fortnight later, and May 11 was the date fixed for the new Cortes to meet. The resolution of the United States Senate in favor of recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists caused an outburst of popular passion and war feeling against the United States in the principal cities of Spain. In Madrid 20,000 men attempted a street demonstration, but the troops and police prevented the crowd from congregating and guarded the American legation. In Barcelona a mob of 10,000 men on March 1 tore American flags to shreds and stoned the United States consulate in spite of the efforts of the police and soldiers to protect it. The Republicans, who had favored Cuban autonomy, took a prominent part in the anti-American demonstrations. The Government answered the resolution of the United States Senate by ordering the preparation of 6 war ships for dispatch to the West Indies and the fitting out of 50 merchant steamers with armaments. The War Department made preparations to send to Cuba 20,000 additional infantry and 5,000 cavalry. The Spanish Government promptly expressed regret for the insults offered by the Barcelona mob to the United States consulate. Further riotous demonstrations of students, with burning of American flags, led to the closing of the universities. There were fresh demonstrations in Valencia, Barcelona, and other towns against the United States. The one in Valencia, which was organized by Republicans, necessitated the proclamation of martial law. At Bilboa a mob attacked the American consulate. Señor Elduayen resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs in order that the Duke of Tetuan, who had begun the negotiations with the United States, might return to complete them.

The elections to the Cortes resulted in an increased Conservative majority. The manipulation of the returns in Madrid caused a general protest, and led to the suspension and prosecution of the election officers. The composition of the new Chamber was as follows: Conservatives, 301; Liberals, 102; Carlists, 10; Independents, 8; Dissentient Conservatives, 8; Republicans, 3. The speech from the throne read by the Queen Regent on the assembling of the Cortes declared that the reforms embodied in the law of March 15, 1895, would not be applied in Cuba or in Puerto Rico until the rebellion was entirely suppressed and peace restored, after which it would be necessary to give to both islands an economical and administrative personality of an exclusively local character. The correct conduct of the American republic in the presence of the Cuban insurrection was alluded to as a proof of the loyal friendship that has existed unbroken between the two countries during the whole national existence of the United States.

June 7 a bomb explosion that killed 15 persons and severely injured 50 in a religious procession at Barcelona drew attention once more to the anarchists, who on the same day exploded dynamite cartridges outside of a priest's house in Madrid. On June 10 a man was arrested with a bomb in his hands. In connection with the Barcelona outrage 47 arrests were made. The judicial investigation brought out the fact that the crime had been decided upon at a meeting of 60 anarchists. The actual perpetrator was a native of Marseilles, a well-educated man. A very stringent bill for the better prevention and repression of anarchist outrages was immediately introduced into the Cortes and eventually became law. The bill provides that such crimes shall be tried by court-martial and that guilty persons, including accomplices, shall be punished with death. The Barcelona anarchists were tried by court-martial and eight of them were sentenced to be shot.

The Senate rejected the proposition of Prof. Comas to abrogate the protocol of 1877 with the United States. The Cortes granted without debate the request of the Colonial Minister for permission to raise money as needed on Cuban credit for the prosecution of the war. The Cuban bonds of 1890, which the Government had sold to raise funds thus far, at prices ranging from 90 down to 55, are guaranteed by the Spanish nation according to the royal decree of September, 1890. French investors had bought a large number in order to protect themselves as holders both of Cuban and Spanish securities. Cuban certificates had been taken as collateral for advances of the Bank of Spain, the Bank of Paris, the Transatlantic Company, and other houses, to the amount of 675,000,000 pesetas. To raise the money for sending 40,000 or 50,000 additional troops and carrying on another winter's campaign in Cuba, Minister Castellano proposed to pledge the Spanish tobacco monopoly. The cost of the Cuban war, already $7,500,000 a month, with the proposed increase in the army would amount to $10,000,000. The Cuban treasury was empty, and the troops remained unpaid. Spanish production was curtailed through the drafting of reserves to take the place in the Peninsular army of the 125,000 men who had already been sent out to Cuba. About 40,000 young men fled to France to escape conscription. The Minister of Finance, in his budget presented on June 20, estimated the deficit for 1895 at 25,000,000 pesetas, and for 1896 at 22,000,000 pesetas. The extraordinary estimates amounted to 236,000,000 pesetas, to be raised partly on the tobacco monopoly and by a navigation tax and partly borrowed from an English

bank. English, as well as French, Dutch, and Belgian bankers, refused to lend. A salt monopoly and a reform of the *octroi* were among the expedients proposed for raising money without borrowing. This latter, it was feared, would lead to disturbances. The imposition of new municipal taxes led to serious riots in Alicante in the beginning of July, and the collection of the taxes was suspended.

The tariff war that had been waged with Germany for two years came to an end when a *modus vivendi* was arranged between the two governments and went into operation on July 25. When the old treaty of commerce terminated in 1894, after various attempts to bring about a new understanding, Spain imposed upon German imports an exceptionally high scale of duties, whereupon Germany increased by 50 per cent. the tariff on Spanish goods. Spain was the heavier loser by the tariff war, which closed a large market to Spanish wines and fruits. By the *modus vivendi*, which was preliminary to the arrangement of a new commercial treaty, the extra 50-per-cent. duty on Spanish goods was revoked and they were admitted on the same terms as those of other countries possessing no special agreement, in return for which Spain conceded the most-favored-nation treatment to Germany.

The imposition of the new *octroi* duties gave rise to rioting in Valencia, where a band of men armed with rifles, led by Bernard Alvarez, a retired colonel, on Aug. 4 attempted to shoot the *octroi* officials. Similar disturbances took place in other towns. Dr. Toledo, a Cuban, was another leader. Violent demonstrations were made against the departure of fresh re-enforcements to Cuba. Radical Republicans joined in the movement. Several Republican ex-Deputies were arrested in Barcelona and imprisoned in a fortress. Anarchistic circulars were spread abroad in great numbers urging the soldiers not to fight. The Liberals resisted the proposals of the Minister of Finance to lease the Almaden quicksilver mines to the Rothschilds and to prolong till 1980 the privileges of the railroad companies without any apparent equivalent consideration, and also the revival of the tobacco monopoly. On receiving assurances that the concessions were based on promises of loans from the French companies receiving them for the speedy termination of the Cuban war the Liberals withdrew their opposition except to insist on a proviso that the renewal of the railroad subsidies should be made conditional on obtaining at par a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas bearing 4 per cent. interest. The Carlist members of the Senate and Congress withdrew on Sept. 7 as a mark of their disapproval of the railroad subvention bill. The efforts to raise the loan in France finally failed, and the arrangement with the Rothschilds and the railroad companies fell through. The Government then proposed to raise an internal loan of 400,000,000 pesetas, specially guaranteed by the customs revenue, for 250,000,000 pesetas of which, bearing 6 per cent. interest, subscriptions were invited at the price of 93. Motives of patriotism were appealed to rather than commercial self-interest, with the result that the loan was largely oversubscribed when offered to the public on Nov. 16. On Dec. 31 the Queen Regent signed a decree by which it was ordered that the administrative reforms be carried out in Puerto Rico, and was promised similar reforms should begin in Cuba as soon as the insurgents should return to their allegiance.

Colonies.—The colonial possessions of Spain have a total area of 405,338 square miles, with 9,695,567 inhabitants: 45,205 square miles and 2,438,395 population in the West Indies, 116,256 square miles and 7,121,172 population in Asia, and 243,877 square miles and 136,000 estimated population in Africa. (See CUBA and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

SPENCER, HERBERT, an English philosopher, born in Derby, April 27, 1820. In a famous passage in his autobiography, Edward Gibbon has told us of the mingled emotions with which, on a memorable night in June, 1787, he penned the last lines of the last page of his "History," and thus closed the undertaking of many laborious years. In a somewhat similar, though at once more dignified and more touching strain, Mr. Spencer, in the preface to his recently published third volume of the "Principles of Sociology," has set on record his feelings on reviewing his finished life-work. "Doubtless in earlier years some exultation would have resulted," he says, "but as age creeps on feelings weaken, and now my chief pleasure is in my emancipation. Still, there is satisfaction in the consciousness that losses, discouragements, and shattered health have not prevented me from fulfilling the purpose of my life."

When Mr. Spencer entered upon his work, he estimated that it would require at least twenty years of regular and persistent toil, allowing two years to each of the ten stout volumes called for by his plan. Reckoning from the publication of the initial installment of "First Principles" in October, 1860, it has occupied thirty-six years. Begun with little encouragement from the cultured world, and even against the more cautious judgment of immediate advisers, at a time when its author was already broken down in health, with an uncertain financial outlook and narrowly limited working powers, it has been pushed slowly and painfully toward completion. For a time the practical support yielded him by the reading public was so slight that he seriously contemplated the abandonment of his labors. After this, interruptions occurred with increasing frequency in various unexpected ways. He was forced to pause in the methodical unfolding of his plan, to explain, restate, clear up misconceptions, and reply to criticisms. On several occasions his energies were drawn off into other, though in most cases directly subsidiary, lines of work. The supervision of the compilation of the "Descriptive Sociology," the writing for the "International Scientific Series" of his "Study of Sociology," the publication of timely essays rendered necessary, as he felt, by the conditions and tendencies of public affairs—all delayed the prosecution of the larger design. And, worse than all, his physical powers, in spite of temporary improvements, continued, on the whole, to decline. He had reckoned on a regular working day of three hours; but this calculation, moderate as it appeared to be, was presently proved extravagant. Absolute inaction has often been forced upon him as the sole means of recuperating his strength, while through many a long period of sleeplessness and prostration the dictation of a paragraph or two each morning has represented his productive capacity.

Of the importance of this finished work in the intellectual annals of the nineteenth century much might be said. That it is in itself the largest, most comprehensive, and most ambitious plan conceived and wrought out by any single thinker of our time, is obvious; nor will it be less obvious to those who concern themselves in any way with the progress of thought that, measured alike by the constructive genius manifested in it and its far-reaching influence, the "Synthetic Philosophy" towers above all other philosophic achievements of the age. There is no field of mental activity that Mr. Spencer has not to some extent made his own; no line of inquiry in which his power has not been felt. Even those who differ the most radically from him are at the same time compelled to define their positions in relation to his arguments and conclusions, while his speculations constitute a common point of departure

for the most curiously divergent developments of thought.

Herbert Spencer was born in Derby, England, April 27, 1820. He came of a stock in which intellectual integrity, fearlessness, and independence were strongly pronounced characteristics. His father was a teacher, whose views of the aims and methods of education were greatly in advance of the average scholastic theories of his time. He had a dread of overtaxing the immature mind by the ordinary forcing system, and accordingly young Spencer was kept at home till he was fourteen years old, thus reaping the advantage of his father's personal training and attention, and breathing an intellectual atmosphere unusually clear and stimulating. He was then placed in charge of his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, at that time perpetual curate of the parish of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath. With this relative, who was a vigorous thinker and an energetic social reformer, he spent three years, manifesting extraordinary originality in mathematical and mechanical studies. The design of sending him to Cambridge was gradually relinquished as impracticable, and on leaving Hinton the boy returned to his father's house, where he spent apparently an idle and profitless year. Then, after a brief experiment in teaching, he made his real start in life as a civil engineer. This was in the autumn of 1837, in the early days of the railroad excitement. But presently the tide of activity ebbed away, and after eight or ten years of intermittent work Spencer finally abandoned a calling in which he now saw little chance of success.

Meanwhile, the expansion of his thought had already begun. At the age of twenty, while engaged on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, he had read Lyell's "Principles of Geology," and had espoused what was then known as the Development Hypothesis: accepting the Lamarckian view (combated by Lyell) so far as to believe in the evolution of species, but rejecting all the great Frenchman's theories save that of the adaptation of the organism to its environment by the inheritance of acquired characters. In 1842 he had contributed to a paper called "The Nonconformist" a series of letters, subsequently revised and reissued in pamphlet form, on "The Proper Sphere of Government." In this early discussion of a question on which he was to have so much to say by and by, Spencer vigorously insisted on "the limitation of state action to the maintenance of equitable relations among citizens."

Spencer presently removed to London, where he secured an appointment on "The Examiner" newspaper, of which in 1848 he became subeditor. This place he held till 1853. Meantime, in the intervals of comparative leisure afforded by the routine of his office work, he had written his first important book, "Social Statics" (1850). Shortly after this began his connection with the "Westminster Review," to the pages of which, during the next few years, he contributed essays, valuable in themselves, and now particularly interesting as marking the development and consolidation of many of the fundamental elements of his later thought. In 1855 appeared a large volume on "The Principles of Psychology" (afterward incorporated into his more extended treatise on the same subject in the regular system): and in this book (four years before the publication of "The Origin of Species") the problems of mind were throughout approached and discussed from the evolutionary point of view.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this volume, and mainly as the direct result of overexertion in the writing of it, Mr. Spencer had a serious nervous breakdown, which for eighteen months incapacitated him for work, and left him in a condition of semi-invalidism. When, on partial restoration to health, he returned to his dropped undertakings, his first concern was to finish the essay on "Progress," in which he expounded in detail that conception of evolution as a universal process which he had already reached in the "Psychology." A year later (1858), he published a long defense of the Nebular Hypothesis; and during the preparation of this article the scheme of the "Synthetic Philosophy" took shape in his mind. Hitherto, he had dealt with the phenomena of life and society in a fragmentary manner; now he realized the possibility of taking the doctrine of evolution as the basis of a system of thought, and of thus unifying knowledge by the affiliation of its various branches upon the ultimate laws underlying them all. The prospectus of the proposed enterprise was drawn up in 1859, and distributed in the March of the following year.

The history of the man from this time is almost entirely merged in the history of his work; the dates of importance for the outside world being those marked by the publication of the various portions and volumes of the promised series. Of Mr. Spencer himself, through all this long period during which the rare qualities of his genius have been more fully recognized, and the power of his thought has shown a steady growth, the public at large has known less perhaps than of any of his notable contemporaries. He has lived, rather by necessity than by choice, a very quiet and secluded life, saving all his available strength for the task he had set himself, while he has not only never courted notoriety, but has firmly resisted frequent attempts to thrust notoriety upon him. Himself a delightful conversationalist and capital story-teller, fond of his joke, and with a ready laugh for the good sayings of others, he certainly does not remind those who are privileged to know him well of the dry, abstracted, unemotional philosopher of vulgar tradition, though doubtless a stranger would pronounce him cold and reserved. Before his nervous trouble assumed its more serious form a few years since, he took much pleasure in fishing, quoits, and especially billiards, and was a regular *habitué* of the Athenæum Club. But for a long time past these and similar amusements have been out of the question, and, being a rather impatient reader of general literature, he has derived his greatest solace from music, of which he has always been passionately fond. His standard of individual conduct is extremely high, and, unlike many theorists, he applies it to his own life as severely as he does to the lives of other people.

It is important, in the first place, to make clear the meaning that Mr. Spencer attaches to the word philosophy. By philosophy he does not mean an effort to solve the ultimate problem of the universe. He recognizes two categories—the Unknowable and the Knowable; and to the former of these, the proper domain of religion, he relegates all those final questions concerning Absolute Being, and the why and wherefore of the cosmos, which have largely absorbed the attention of the metaphysicians—questions that are forever beyond the scope of human intelligence. The true subject-matter of philosophy, therefore, is not the problem of absolute cause and end, but of secondary causes and ends. What, then, do we demand from philosophy? Not an explanation of the universe in terms of Being as distinguished from Appearance; but a complete co-ordination or systematic organization of those cosmical laws by which we symbolize the processes of the universe, and the interrelations of the various phenomena of which the universe, as revealed to us, is actually composed. The old antithesis between common knowledge and what we

call science, on the one hand, and philosophy on the other, forthwith disappears. They are not essentially unlike; their differences are differences of degree in generality and unification. "As each widest generalization of science comprehends and consolidates the narrower generalizations of its own division, so the generalizations of philosophy comprehend and consolidate the widest generalizations of science." Philosophy is thus presented as "the final product of that process which begins with a mere colligation of crude observations, goes on establishing propositions that are broader and more separated from particular cases, and ends in universal propositions. Or, to bring the definition to its simplest and clearest form: knowledge of the lowest kind is ununified knowledge; science is partially unified knowledge; philosophy is completely unified knowledge."

If philosophy is to undertake this complete unification of knowledge, it must establish some ultimate proposition which includes and consolidates all the results of experience. Assuming, as we must ever continue to assume, that in the manifestations of the Unknowable in and through the phenomenal universe, congruities and incongruities exist and are cognizable by us, Mr. Spencer shows that in the last analysis all classes of likeness and unlikeness merge in one great difference—the difference between object and subject. His postulates, therefore, are "an Unknowable Power; the existence of knowable likenesses and differences among the manifestations of that Power; and a resulting segregation of those manifestations into those of subject and object." From these postulates philosophy has to proceed to the achievement of its purpose as above set forth.

Pushing the argument through a consideration of space, time, matter, motion, force, the indestructibility of matter, and the continuity of force, Mr. Spencer at length reaches his ultimate dictum—the persistence of force; a dictum that possesses the highest kind of axiomatic certitude for two reasons: it constitutes the required foundation for all other general truths, and it remains stable and unresolvable—the one inexpugnable yet inexplicable element of consciousness. Force is thus, for Mr. Spencer, the ultimate conception, and the persistence of force furnishes the universal criterion of his system of thought. Of such persistence of force under the forms of matter and motion, all phenomena are necessary results. Eliminate this conception, and consciousness collapses. "The sole truth which transcends experience by underlying it is thus the Persistence of Force. This, being the basis of experience, must be the basis of any scientific organization of experiences. To this an ultimate analysis brings us down, and on this a rational synthesis must build up."

The first deduction drawn from this ultimate universal truth is that of the persistence of relations among forces—otherwise, the uniformity of law; whence we pass to the necessary corollaries, the doctrines of the transformation and equivalence of forces, and of the rhythm of motion. Both these principles are shown to hold good throughout the whole range of phenomena, from the physical and chemical to the psychical and social. These truths, then, have the character of universality which constitutes them parts of philosophy, properly so called. "They are truths which unify concrete phenomena belonging to all divisions of Nature, and so must be components of that complete coherent conception of things which Philosophy seeks. . . . Having seen that matter is indestructible, motion continuous, and force persistent—having seen that forces are everywhere undergoing transformation, and that motion, always following the line of least resistance, is invariably rhythmic, it remains to discover the similarly invariable formula expressing the combined consequences of the actions thus separately formulated."

From this point Mr. Spencer proceeds to reduce to systematic and comprehensive expression the laws of that continuous redistribution of matter and motion which is going on throughout the universe in general and in detail. All sensible existences, and the aggregates which they compose, have their history, and this history covers the entire period between their emergence from the imperceptible and their final disappearance again into the imperceptible. The redistribution of matter and motion which brings about this passage from the imperceptible, through the various stages of the perceptible, and back to the imperceptible, comprises two antagonistic processes: one characterized by the integration of matter and the dissipation of motion; the other by the absorption of motion and the disintegration of matter. The former produces consolidation and definiteness; the latter, diffusion and incoherence. These two universal antagonistic processes are evolution and dissolution. The entire universe is in a state of continual change, and in terms of these processes all changes, small or great, inorganic, organic, physical, vital, psychical, social, have to be interpreted. To deprive the law of evolution, hereupon formulated, of any merely empirical character, Mr. Spencer shows at length that there are all-pervading principles underlying the all-pervading process. Evolution means always an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, or, in other words, increasing coherence to definiteness; but it commonly implies much more than this, and we must recognize the secondary changes by which this primary change is habitually complicated before the formula of evolution can be set down as complete. These secondary changes are indeed the most conspicuous characteristics of the evolutionary process; and it is not surprising, therefore, that it was from these that Mr. Spencer started, that it was with these that he remained for a long time preoccupied, that it was these which he first defined in philosophic terminology. He found himself confronted at the outset by the special fact of the development of man individually and in society—that is, the fact of progress. What, then, is progress? This was the specific question to which, for a number of years, he was slowly feeling his way to an answer. In his earliest publication, the "Letters on the Proper Sphere of Government," was implied the belief that societies are not manufactured, but grow; and from the side of natural law, therefore, this question of progress was approached. In the pages of "Social Statics" he elaborated his first reply. There, borrowing from Coleridge the theory that Coleridge in turn had derived from German speculation—that life is "a tendency toward individuation"—he undertook to show that it is in the fulfillment of this tendency that all progress will be found to consist. But this tendency resolves itself into two closely related processes: one making for more and more sharply defined separateness; the other for increasing unity of organization.

Taking the principle of differentiation by itself he attempted in "Progress: Its Law and Cause," to expand it into a complete theory of universal evolution. In this he was helped by von Baer's law, "that the series of changes gone through during the development of a seed into a tree, or an ovum into an animal, constitute an advance from homogeneity of structure to heterogeneity of structure." Overlooking the principle of integration, Mr. Spencer announces this generalization as his text. "We propose," he writes, in the early part of his essay,

"to show that this law of organic progress is the law of all progress."

Satisfied that he had now reached not only *a* law of evolution, but also *the* law of evolution, Mr. Spencer, when he began work on the "Synthetic Philosophy," proceeded to elaborate his thesis in "First Principles." Further thought convinced him that he had fallen into error—that the transformation of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous does not sum up the whole of evolution, but only the most conspicuous part of the secondary redistribution of matter and motion constituting it. When, then, does increase in complexity mean evolution? The answer to this question is, when increase of complexity is accompanied by more and more complete interdependence among the specialized parts —by increase in organic unification. Evolution, therefore, in Mr. Spencer's world-famous formula, is "an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation."

While the Spencerian system presents us with a history of the knowable universe in empirical generalizations, it also affiliates these all-embracing generalizations upon ultimate principles, derives them from its final dictum, and thus furnishes a rational history of the knowable universe as well. Undertaking, therefore, the task of presenting the phenomena of evolution in synthetic order, Mr. Spencer arrives at the law of the instability of any finite homogeneous aggregate owing to the unequal exposure of its parts to incident forces.

The simple nucleus of his philosophic system first made its appearance in "Social Statics," where, in the chapter entitled "General Considerations," mention is made of the biological truth that low types of animals are composed of many like parts not mutually dependent, while higher animals are composed of parts that are unlike and are mutually dependent. The essays that followed "Social Statics" were marked by the establishment of various separate inductions in which other groups of phenomena were brought under this large principle, while in the first edition of the "Psychology" not only was this same principle shown to comprehend mental phenomena, but there was also recognized the primary law of evolution—integration and increase of definiteness. What followed may best be given in Mr. Spencer's own words: "Then it was that there suddenly arose in me the conception that the law which I had separately recognized in various groups of phenomena was a universal law applying to the whole Cosmos: the many small inductions were merged in the large inductions. And only after this largest induction had been formed did there arise the question—Why? Only then did I see that the universal cause for the universal transformations was the multiplication of effects, and that they might be deduced from the law of the multiplication of effects. The same thing happened at later stages. The generalization which immediately preceded the publication of the essay on 'Progress: Its Law and Cause' —the instability of the homogeneous—was also an induction. So was the direction of motion and the rhythm of motion. Then having arrived at these *derivative* causes of the universal transformation, it presently dawned upon me (in consequence of the recent promulgation of the doctrine of conservation of force) that all these derivative causes were sequences from that universal cause. The question had, I believe, arisen, Why these several derivative laws? and that came as the answer. Only then did there arise the idea of developing the whole of the universal transformation from the persistence of force. The process began by being inductive, and ended by being deductive; and this is the peculiarity of the method followed.

To the exposition and elaboration in their broadest aspects of the truths above epitomized, Mr. Spencer devotes the initial volume of his series—"First Principles." Such a presentation of arguments and results constitutes what he defines as "General Philosophy." The nine following volumes of the system are devoted to "Special Philosophy" —that is, to the task of carrying these universal truths into the particular phenomena which form the subject-matter of biology, psychology, sociology, and ethics, and of interpreting such particular phenomena by them.

The application of the fundamental principles already established should first of all be made to inorganic Nature. But this great division is passed over entirely, "partly because, even without it, the scheme is too extensive; and partly because the interpretation of organic Nature after the proposed method is of more immediate importance." We thus enter at once, in 'The Principles of Biology,' the field of organic life; the purpose of the two volumes composing this work being, as stated in the preface, "to set forth the general truths of biology as illustrative of and as interpreted by the laws of evolution."

From the historical point of view no part of this masterly work is of greater interest than the closing division of the first volume, in which Mr. Spencer, after dismissing the special-creation theory of things as untenable, displays at length the *a priori* and *a posteriori* evidences of organic evolution. To appreciate the full significance of his arguments, it is necessary to remember that at the time when the chapters containing them were written, the doctrine of development was currently regarded, even by the large body of naturalists, as a fantastic hypothesis. While thus presenting the case for evolution in its inductive and deductive aspects, Mr. Spencer showed that the processes observable in the world of organic life are but phases of the universal cosmical processes formulated in "First Principles"; and that thus the deepest laws of morphological and physiological development are, deductively viewed, necessary corollaries from the doctrines already established. Even the Darwinian principle of natural selection (or, as Mr. Spencer called it, the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence) is exhibited as falling into its place as a single manifestation of a far wider law—the law of equilibration.

Life is defined by Mr. Spencer as "the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations"; and he shows that the degree of life varies as the correspondence varies between organism and environment; the highest point being reached where the correspondence exhibits a maximum of complexity, rapidity, and length.

In "The Principles of Psychology," the massive superstructure is reared on the general foundations already laid. Life at large is the genus; what we distinguish as bodily life and mental life respectively are species; and though if, after the ordinary fashion, we insist on contemplating only the extreme forms of the two, it would appear that the hardest line of demarcation is to be drawn between them, such line necessarily vanishes the moment the evolutionary point of view is assumed.

As in the "Principles of Biology" the general truths of life were interpreted through the fundamental laws of evolution so in the "Principles of Psychology" the general facts and problems of mind are elucidated in the same way. The "Principles of Sociology" as actually completed exhibit the only important departure of the author from the prospectus issued thirty-six years ago; for the

volume in which linguistic, intellectual, moral, and æsthetic progress was to have been traced out, is left unwritten. Sundry of the more momentous questions connected with these phases of human development, however, are touched upon in other parts of the system, and the hiatus is, therefore, by no means serious. On the other hand, the remaining divisions of the work have, in the writing, undergone unlooked-for expansion.

One large aspect of universal evolution remains to be considered, before the organization of knowledge demanded by philosophy can be taken as complete; and this aspect—of such importance as to lead Mr. Spencer to describe all other parts of his work as subsidiary to its interpretation—we reach in the concluding two volumes of the series, comprising the "Principles of Ethics." In his work of reconstructing ethical theory in harmony with the fundamental doctrines of his philosophy, Mr. Spencer takes a most important step in advance of the results reached by the various schools of scientific moralists in the past. His system is, of course, hedonistic or utilitarian—that is, the final criterion and ultimate end of conduct is for him happiness, pleasure, or well-being. He has sought to convert the laws of conduct from truths of the empirical into truths of the rational order. As he wrote to Mill: "I conceive it to be the business of moral science to deduce from the laws of life and the conditions of existence what kinds of action necessarily tend to produce happiness, and what kinds to produce unhappiness. Having done this, its deductions are to be recognized as laws of conduct, and are to be conformed to, irrespective of a direct estimation of happiness or misery."

If it is asked toward what general conclusions regarding the moral prospects of the race the Spencerian ethics may be said to point, the broadest answer will be found in the statement of the universal law, already frequently referred to—the law of equilibration. We bring with us into life instincts and impulses which we derive from our long line of animal and barbarous ancestry; our natures are very imperfectly adjusted to the demands of social life. But the influences of advancing civilization have throughout human evolution been gradually molding character into more complete harmony with the sum total of the conditions under which we live. Hence we may anticipate a time, far distant though it must needs be, when the internal forces which we know as feelings will be in fairly perfect balance with the external forces they encounter; when, in other words, the nature of man will have become fully adapted to the associated state. Mr. Spencer has, indeed, within recent years spoken less optimistically about this consummation than he did when, in "Social Statics," he asserted the evanescence of evil. But he still looks forward to an "approximately complete adjustment" of constitution to conditions as the goal of moral evolution, toward which we are actually, if slowly, moving.

What are the bearings of the Spencerian philosophy upon the ultimate questions of religion? Briefly thus. The chemist can not explain the ultimate nature of matter, nor the physicist the ultimate nature of motion, nor the psychologist the ultimate nature of mind. Matter, motion, mind are but symbols, expressing for us the manifestations of an unknown power, and, pushed to the utmost limits of simplification, the symbols remain symbols still. The question at issue between spiritualists and materialists, therefore, viewed from the Spencerian standpoint, resolves itself into a question of these symbols, and any answer that can conceivably be given leaves us as completely outside the reality as we were at first. Spirit and matter must thus be regarded simply as signs of the ultimate existence that underlies both. The absolute and unconditioned existence that transcends human intelligence, in which the subject, object, spirit, matter of our finite consciousness merge and are united, is not for Mr. Spencer mere zero—a negation of thought. It is a positive fact of the profoundest certitude; or rather it is *the* final fact sustaining all others—the fact which science finds at the back of its widest generalizations and beneath its deepest truths. And this final fact of science, this ultimate datum of consciousness, upon which all knowledge depends, this cause of all causes in the universe as it is revealed to us, is the permanent foundation of all religion as well. Here the ancient foes meet in complete reconciliation. Science must necessarily end in the mystery with which religion begins. "That which persists unchanging in quantity but ever changing in form," under the sensible appearances "which the universe presents to us," is an "unknown and unknowable power which we are obliged to recognize as without limit in space and without beginning or end in time," and this noumenal power of philosophy, of which all phenomena are but manifestations, is the God of religion—"the infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed."

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, author, born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811; died in Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896. Her father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, was pastor of a Congregational church in Litchfield. Her mother, Roxana Foote Beecher, a woman of strong character, died when Harriet was but four years old, and the daughter afterward wrote: "Although my mother's bodily presence disappeared from our circle, I think that her memory and example had more influence in molding her family than the living presence of many mothers." Catherine, her sister, was eleven years old when their mother died, and from that time much of the care of Harriet devolved upon her. Mrs. Stowe was educated at Litchfield Academy, under the charge of Sarah Pierce and John Brace. Of the latter she wrote: "Mr. Brace exceeded all teachers I ever knew in the faculty of teaching composition. Much of the inspiration and training of my early days consisted not in the things I was supposed to be studying, but in the hearing, while seated unnoticed at my desk, the conversation of Mr. Brace with the older classes." But the strongest and most lasting educational influences of her early life were found in the homes in which she lived. In the family of an aunt in Guilford, Conn., she was introduced to Walter Scott's novels and poems, to Burns, to the "Arabian Nights," and to a host of charming and wholesome books in which her imagination reveled so eagerly that it was her delight to repeat great numbers of poems, hymns, and prose extracts. In her father's library she found literature that gave to the inherited trend of her mind the deeply enthusiastic religious power that pervaded so much of her writing, notably the story of Uncle Tom. Cotton Mather's "Magnolia Christi Americana" and similar works vied with the "Arabian Nights" in holding her interest, and when she was twelve years old she wrote an essay entitled "Can the Immortality of the Soul be proved by the Light of Nature?" She took the ground that it can not. Mr. Brace, her teacher, read the essay in her father's presence without telling him its origin, and at its close Dr. Beecher asked with emphasis "Who wrote that?" Mrs. Stowe, in recording the incident, says: "It was the proudest moment of my life. There was no mistaking my father's face when he was pleased, and to have interested him was past all juvenile triumphs."

The death of Lord Byron, in 1824, was felt by this sensitive child as a personal loss. She knew his finest poem by heart, and mourned over his departure from moral rectitude with intense sorrow. Although she was brought up amid the furnace heat of theological discussion that marked the Unitarian movement in the Congregational churches where Lyman Beecher was set as a beacon of the ancient faith, there were sweet and steadying influences in her life that served her well in the stormy periods of trial. She gives an account of her religious experience. At the close of one of his sermons setting forth the love of Christ, her father said: "Come ye and trust your souls to this faithful friend." Harriet, who was thoughtfully listening, says that a feeling of perfect trust came into her mind, and she adds: "My whole soul was illumined with joy, and on leaving the church to walk home it seemed as if Nature herself were hushing her breath to hear the music of heaven. As soon as father came home and was seated in his study, I went up to him and fell in his arms, saying, 'Father, I have given myself to Jesus, and he has taken me.' 'Is it so?' he said, folding her in his arms, while the tears fell hot on her forehead. 'Then has a new flower blossomed in the kingdom this day.'" The religious impulse gained in that hour of consecration was the motive power of Mrs. Stowe's life and work.

She was placed in school at Hartford, where her sister Catherine was teacher. She began the study of Latin by herself, and at the end of the first year made a metrical translation from Ovid. It was her ambition to be a poet, and she began a drama entitled "Cleon." The scene is laid in the court of Nero, and Cleon, who is a noble in the emperor's suite, becomes a Christian after long study and much tribulation. She was so absorbed in this work that her sister Catherine expostulated with her, and gave her a class in Butler's "Analogy" to turn her mind into a different channel and discipline her exuberant fancy. "I instructed girls as old as myself," writes Mrs. Stowe, "and was compelled to master each chapter just ahead of the class I was teaching." She read Baxter's "Saints' Rest" at this time, and she says: "As I walked the pavements I used to wish that they might sink beneath me if only I might find myself in heaven."

Harriet Beecher had few companions of her own age. There were two girls, older than herself—Catherine Cogswell and Georgiana May—with whom she formed an intimacy, but her position in the school was early that of pupil teacher, which shut her off from the wholesome and natural interchange of girlish feeling. The evil effect of this Harriet realized later. When she was twenty-one years old she made an effort to rid herself of the habit of introspection that had become second nature. She wrote to Georgiana May at this time: "As this inner world of mine has become worn out and untenable, I have at last concluded to come out of it and live in the external one, and, as F. S—— once advised me, give up the pernicious habit of meditation. . . . Instead of shrinking into a corner to notice how other people behave, I am holding out my hand to the right and to the left, and forming casual or incidental acquaintances with all who will be acquainted with me. When I used to meet persons the first inquiry was, 'Have they such and such a character, or have they anything that might possibly be of use or harm to me?' The greater part that I see can not move me deeply. But those that I *love*—oh, how much that word means! They may change, they must die, they are separated from me, and I ask myself why I should wish to love with all the pains and penalties of such conditions? I check myself when expressing feelings like this, so much has been said of it by the sentimental, who talk what they could not have felt. But it is so deeply, sincerely so in me, that sometimes it will overflow. Well, there is a heaven, a heaven, a world of love; and love, after all, is the life blood, the existence, the all in all of mind."

In 1826 Dr. Beecher became pastor of a church in Boston, where he remained for six years, when he became President of Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. Catherine Beecher, with Harriet as assistant, established a school, which they dreamed might one day become a college for women. At this time Harriet made her first literary venture, a school geography, which was published in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1833 she won a $50 prize that was offered by a Western magazine for six years, when he became President of Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. Catherine Beecher, with Harriet as assistant, established a school, which they dreamed might one day become a college for women. At this time Harriet made her first literary venture, a school geography, which was published in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1833 she won a $50 prize that was offered by a Western magazine for best story. Her story was entitled "Uncle Lot." She became a member of a literary society, and wrote for its meetings, but most of her time was absorbed by the extensive scheme that the sisters formed for a system of schools in Cincinnati. In 1836 Harriet married Calvin E. Stowe, professor in Lane Seminary.

The privations that arose from the cramped financial condition of a struggling seminary and school taxed the willing strength and ingenuity of Mrs. Stowe to the utmost. During the twelve years from 1836 to 1848 she gave birth to six children. Amid the cares and anxieties of their upbringing she prosecuted her literary work, both for the delight it gave her and for the addition to the slender family purse. Her husband was very proud of her work in that direction, and had great faith in her ability. At one time he wrote to her, "You must make all your calculations to spend the rest of your life with your pen." Happily, leisure and rest and physical strength seem never to have been necessary to the production of the best literature. The absorbing power of concentration, which is one of the compensations of woman's nervous organization, was given in full measure to Mrs. Stowe. When this is associated with rich spiritual endowments and insight the conditions are present in which a trained mind may find lasting expression in literature. Mrs. Stowe was not the author of a single book. While "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the first fruit of her perfected powers, "Dred" was in some respects its superior in the same field. This field was opened to Mrs. Stowe during her residence in Cincinnati. Only the Ohio river, which played so dramatic a part in the setting of the novel of Uncle Tom, rolled between her home and homes that were built upon the slave system. In 1832, when Dr. Beecher removed to Cincinnati, the border States were beginning to feel the pressure of conflicting sentiment that had been gaining in volume since the time when freedom and slavery stood face to face in the minds and circumstances that produced the Declaration of Independence. The Beechers were always ardent antislavery advocates, although not belonging to any party or faction of avowed abolitionists. Mrs. Stowe was about eight years old when the agitation over the question of admitting Missouri to the Union took place, with the contention Shall it be free or slave territory? She records that one of the deepest impressions ever made upon her mind was produced at that time by the prayers and sermons of her father and his anguish for the slave. She says: "I remember his preaching drawing tears down the hardest faces of the old farmers in his congregation. I well remember his prayers morning and evening in the family for poor, oppressed bleeding Africa, that the time of her deliverance might come: prayers offered with strong crying and tears, and which indelibly impressed my heart, and made me what I am from my very soul—the enemy of all slavery." She further says: "Every brother I have has been, in his sphere, a

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A. P. Stone

and one of them said: "O mamma, slavery is the most cursed thing in the world!" From that time the book seemed to take its own way in her mind and heart. Scene after scene, incident after incident, seemed ready for her pen. The writing was done during the morning, at a little desk in the dining room of the Brunswick house. No distractions—and they were serious and constant—were powerful enough to call her mind away from her creation. At evening the day's installment was read to the family, and the intense feeling it called forth proved to be a precursor of the fortune that awaited the most dramatic and fervent presentation that ever has been made of a great moral cause and purpose. When the first chapters were written Mrs. Stowe wrote to Dr. Bailey, and offered it to him as a serial for "The National Era." He at once accepted it, and for nine months it ran in the paper, rousing but little interest beyond the small circle of the journal's subscribers. Before it was concluded John P. Jewett, of Boston, a young and unknown publisher (who was a member of the Anti-slavery Society and had written newspaper articles on the subject), applied for the opportunity to produce it in book form. The request was complied with; but as the story ran on he became alarmed at its length, and wrote to Mrs. Stowe that it should be shaped to proper proportions for a one-volume novel. She replied that she was not making the story, it was making itself, and she seemed to have no power to curtail or enlarge. Mr. Jewett hesitated, but he gave the manuscript to a man in whom he had great confidence, and on his report that he had sat up all night because he was unable to lay the book aside, he concluded to risk the length. Mrs. Stowe had written much with a view to eking out the slender family income, but of "Uncle Tom" as a business venture she had not thought at all. It was her contribution to the moral and religious life and progress of her beloved land and its inhabitants. It was a "strong crying" to the God of nations to release a race from bondage. When it was ended the reaction and revulsion of feeling was in proportion to the height and strain of the achievement. She sank into a despondent mood, in which she believed herself to have failed of her purpose, and fancied that nothing could stay the tide. Indeed, this feeling overtook her when the essential moral work was done, and the closing scenes of the novel bear witness to the mental fatigue in which the perfunctory work of "winding up" the tale was done. The story of Uncle Tom was to have its real completion in seas of the blood of her own countrymen and friends.

Great surprises awaited her. The first was in the immediate and tremendous success of the novel in book form. It was published on March 20, 1852, and 3,000 copies were sold the first day. Within a few days 10,000 had been called for, and on April 1 a second edition went to press. From that time eight presses, running day and night, could not keep pace with the demand. Within a year, 300,000 copies had been sold. The friends of the slave system immediately recognized its danger, and there was bitter denunciation of the book. Mrs. Stowe had pictured the slaveholder as capable of the highest virtue and loveliness of character, as the victim of circumstances that long preceded his birth; she had shown the pleasant side of slavery, and also that it had another and terrible side. The second great surprise for Mrs. Stowe was in the matter of money. Four months after the appearance of the book Prof. Stowe went into the publisher's office. "How much does Mrs. Stowe expect?" asked Mr. Jewett. "She hopes for enough to buy a new silk dress," was the answer. He was given a check for $10,000.

The success of the book in England was as great as in the United States. In the first week of its appearance there, in April, 7,000 copies were sold. By July it was being called for at the rate of 1,000 a week, and at the end of August the demand was so great that 400 people were busy preparing it, 17 printing machines, besides hand presses, being in use. Within a year 18 different London houses were publishing it, at all manner of prices. From April to December, 1852, 12 different editions—not reissues—were published. Mr. Sampson Low, the London publisher, said: "I am able pretty confidently to say that the aggregate number of copies circulated in Great Britain and the colonies exceeds 1,500,000."

Mrs. Stowe sent copies, accompanied by personal letters that pleaded the slave's cause, to Macaulay, Dickens, the Earl of Carlisle, Prince Albert, Charles Kingsley, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Macaulay's brief letter of acknowledgment suggests what had been shown before, that the great writer who knew English history so well had no interest in American affairs. He said: "I sincerely thank you for the volumes which you have done me the honor to send me. I have read them—I can not say with pleasure, but with high respect for the talents and for the benevolence of the writer." Dickens wrote: "I have read your book with the deepest interest and sympathy, and admire, more than I can express to you both the generous feeling which inspired it and the admirable power with which it is executed. If I might suggest a fault in what has so charmed me, it would be that you go too far and seek to prove too much. The wrongs and atrocities of slavery are, God knows! case enough. I doubt there being any warrant for making out the African race to be a great race, or for supposing the future destinies of the world to lie in that direction; and I think this extreme championship likely to repel some useful sympathy and support." Lord Carlisle wrote: "I have allowed some time to elapse before I thanked you for the great honor and kindness you did me in sending to me from yourself a copy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I thought it due to the subject of which I perceived that it treated not to send a mere acknowledgment. It is not in the stiff and conventional form of compliment, still less in the technical language of criticism, that I am about to speak of your work. I return my deep and solemn thanks to Almighty God, who has led and enabled you to write such a book. I do feel, indeed, the most thorough assurance that, in his good providence, such a book can not have been written in vain. I have long felt that slavery is by far the *topping* question of the world and age we live in, including all that is most thrilling in heroism and most touching in distress—in short, the real epic of the universe. The self-interest of the parties most nearly concerned on the one hand, the apathy and ignorance of unconcerned observers on the other, have left these august pretensions to drop very much out of sight, and hence my rejoicing that a writer has appeared who will be read and must be felt, and that, happen what may to the transactions of slavery, they will no longer be suppressed. No one can know so well as you how much the external appearance of the negro detracts from the romance and sentiment which undoubtedly might attach to his position and to his wrongs; and on this account it does seem to me proportionately important that you should have brought to your portraiture great grace of style, great power of language, a play of humor which relieves and lightens even the dark depth of the background which you were called upon to reveal, a force of pathos which, to give it the highest praise, does not lag behind all the dread reality, and, above all, a variety, a discrimination, and a truth in the delineation of

character which, even to my own scanty and limited experience of the society you describe, accredits itself instantaneously and irresistibly." Charles Kingsley wrote: "I can not tell you how pleased I am to see coming from across the Atlantic a really healthy indigenous growth—'autochthones,' free from all second- and third-hand Germanisms and Italianisms, and all other unrealisms. I pay you a compliment in saying that I have actually not read it through. It is too painful. I can not bear the sight of misery and wrong that I can do nothing to alleviate. I can not resist transcribing a few lines which I received this morning from an excellent critic: 'To my mind, it is the greatest novel ever written, and though it will seem strange, it reminded me in a lower sphere more of Shakespeare than anything modern I have ever read; not in the style, nor in the humor, nor in the pathos, though Eva set me crying worse than Cordelia did at sixteen, but in the many-sidedness, and, above all, in that marvelous clearness of insight and outsight which makes it seemingly impossible for her to see any one of her characters without showing him or her at once as a distinct man or woman different from all others.'" Lord Shaftesbury wrote: "It would be out of place here to enumerate the various beauties, singular, original, and lasting, which shine throughout the work. One conviction, however, is constantly present to my mind the conviction that the Gospel alone can elevate the intellect even, to the highest point. None but a Christian believer could have produced such a book as yours, which has absolutely startled the whole world."

This exposition of vital religion through a picture of its power to influence the life in the deepest sorrow and humiliation is the truest source of its immortality. Among the multitude of testimonies to the book's religious effect is the following extract from the writings of Heinrich Heine: "Astonishing! that after I have whirled about all my life over all the dance floors of philosophy, and yielded myself to all the orgies of the intellect, and paid my addresses to all possible systems without satisfaction, I now find myself on the same standpoint where poor Uncle Tom stands, on that of the Bible. I kneel down by my black brother in the same prayer! What a humiliation! With all my science, I have come no farther than the poor, ignorant negro, who has scarce learned to spell. Poor Tom, indeed, seems to have seen deeper things in the holy book than I." It is a result-producing volume. The evidences are many that it was a mighty lever in the pressure of events that culminated in the emancipation proclamation. President Lincoln, who had an inborn hatred of slavery, was yet as anxious as Henry Clay to put nothing before the preservation of the Union. Mrs. Stowe was present when, in delivering his second inaugural address, he uttered the memorable words: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The bibliography of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is remarkable. In the British Museum may be found all the English editions, including their abridgments, extracts, and adaptations either poetical or dramatic, and all the translations into 19 languages —namely, Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian or Magyar, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romaic or modern Greek, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Wallachian, and Welsh—with their abridgments, extracts, and adaptations. There is also an appendix to the Uncle Tom Library there, which contains critical notices that appeared separately or in reviews, magazines, and newspapers.

Of the original two-volume edition (Boston, 1852) 110,000 copies were issued in 1852. Twenty-one English editions appeared in 1852 and 15 English and Scotch editions in 1853. There was no international copyright, and anybody that pleased could print and sell the book in Great Britain. Many of these editions were illustrated, and a few were abridgments or adaptations. Two editions were published in Paris in 1852 and six in 1853, besides a dramatization. An edition and a drama were issued in Paris in 1859. There was one German edition in 1852, six in 1853, one in 1854, and one in 1856, besides dramas and abridgments. Most of the editions in the other countries mentioned in the British Museum list appeared within one year of the original appearance of the book. The first Russian edition was issued in 1858, and a second in 1865. The Greek edition appeared in 1860, the Swedish in 1868. The book was translated into dialects as well as languages, some of the latter being Oriental. When it appeared in Siamese a noble lady freed her 125 slaves after reading it.

The *furore* caused by the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" naturally caused adverse as well as favorable criticism. Mrs. Stowe was called upon by friends and foes to substantiate her story. If the book was not true to real life it was a mockery; and if it was, the grounds for such a picture must be set forth. This demand set her pen at work again, and the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published in about a year.

In the meantime great changes had come to the domestic life of the family. Prof. Stowe accepted a call to the chair of Sacred Literature in Andover Theological Seminary, and Mrs. Stowe took possession of the new home under more favorable auspices than formerly. She had become possessed of comparative wealth, so that the strain of poverty was gone. She had an enormous correspondence, a large portion of which consisted of appeals from emancipation societies for pecuniary and moral help. The new home in Andover was an old stone building which had served as a workshop and a gymnasium, and Mrs. Stowe found great pleasure in turning it into a cheerful home. She wrote to her husband: "It seems almost too good to be true that we are going to have such a house in such a beautiful place, and to live here among all these agreeable people, where everybody seems to love you so much and think so much of you. I am almost afraid to accept it, and should not if I did not see the Hand that gives it all, and know that it is both firm and true. He knows if it is best for us, and his blessing addeth no sorrow therewith. I can not describe the constant undercurrent of love and joy and peace ever flowing through my soul. I am so happy—so blessed!" While working upon the "Key," she wrote: "I am now [February, 1853] writing a work which will contain, perhaps, an equal amount of matter with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It will contain all the facts and documents on which that story was founded, and an immense body of facts, reports and trials, legal documents, and testimony of people now living South, which will more than confirm every statement of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

When this book was completed, in the spring, Mrs. Stowe took a greatly needed rest, accompanied by her husband and her brother Charles. She visited Europe, where she made multitudes of friends.

The years 1855–'56 were devoted largely to the

writing of her novel "Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp." It is a powerful story, and, like its predecessor, was aimed at the slave system. It is a more artistic novel than "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and as its scenes are not so excruciating in the portrayal of misery, it is in some respects more effective. Its special object was to reveal the social deterioration produced by slavery. When the book was finished Mrs. Stowe sought change and rest again in Europe, this time being accompanied by her husband, her two eldest daughters, her son Henry, and her sister Mary (Mrs. Thomas Perkins, of Hartford). Prof. Stowe and Henry returned home, the daughters were placed at school in Paris, and Mrs. Stowe and her sister spent the winter in Italy. They returned to Andover in June, 1857. Mrs. Stowe came back laden with honors and happy in the continued evidence of the good results of her work. But a terrible shock awaited her, produced by the drowning of her son Henry, a blow from which she was long in recovering. The "Atlantic Monthly" was established in 1857, and its editor, James Russell Lowell, asked Mrs. Stowe for a serial. The result was "The Minister's Wooing," which began in December, 1858. It was published in book form a year later, and gave testimony to the versatility of its author's genius. In 1859 the family again went to England. This and the previous journey were partly planned for the sake of securing copyright abroad in the only way it could then be secured—that of actual residence. The winter was again passed in Italy, and "Agnes of Sorrento" bore evidence to the interest and value of the visits. This tale was published serially, and as a book in 1862. "The Pearl of Orr's Island: A Story of the Coast of Maine," was published the same year. In 1863 Prof. Stowe resigned his professorship, and the family removed to Hartford, Conn., where Mrs. Stowe had associations of girlhood, and where two of her sisters were then living. Her "House-and-Home Papers" appeared in the "Atlantic" in 1864, and "Old-Town Folks" in 1869.

Frederick Beecher Stowe, her son, had been so seriously wounded during his service in the civil war that it was deemed advisable that he should spend the winters in a warmer climate. The Stowes accordingly purchased an orange plantation in Mandarin, Fla., and thenceforth spent their winters on it.

When the "Christian Union" was founded by her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe became a frequent contributor to it. Prof. Stowe was an invalid for several years before his death, in August, 1886, and his wife was his constant companion. After he was taken from her she continued to live in the seclusion that had been necessary for him, and that soon became equally necessary to her own waning powers. She had a gentle failing, long continued after active interest in the life that had found in her an intense and eager lover had almost ceased. She passed away quietly in her Hartford home, full of years and honors. Her life is not only indissolubly connected with the greatest crisis this land has ever known, but that crisis was probably hastened and was given something of its definiteness and purpose by her wonderful ability to feel and to portray her feeling. The list of her books, omitting those already mentioned, is as follows: "Geography for my Children" (Boston, 1855); "Our Charley, and what to do with him" (1858); "Reply in Behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many Thousand Women of Great Britain" (1863); "The Ravages of a Carpet" (1864); "Religious Poems" (1865); "Stories about our Dogs" (1865); "Little Foxes" (1865); "Queer Little People" (1867); "Daisy's First Winter, and Other Stories" (1867); "The Chimney Corner, by Christopher Crowfield" (1868); "Men of our Times" (Hartford, 1868); "The American Woman's Home," with her sister Catherine (Philadelphia, 1869); "Little Pussy Willow" (Boston, 1870); "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871); "Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories" (1871); "My Wife and I" (1872); "Palmetto Leaves" (1873); "Betty's Bright Idea, and Other Tales" (1875); "We and Our Neighbors" (1875); "Footsteps of the Master" (1876); "Bible Heroines" (1878); "Poganuc People" (1878); and "A Dog's Mission" (1881).

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION, INTERNATIONAL. The thirteenth National and eighth International Sunday-school Convention met in Boston, Mass, June 23. The Hon. S. B. Capen presided. The statistical report of Sunday schools of all denominations in the United States showed a gain during the past three years of 10,171 Sunday schools, 98,634 teachers, and 1,239,334 pupils, the whole number being now 142,089 Sunday schools and 11,556,806 pupils. Including the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Salvador, the whole number of members of Sunday schools was 13,033,175. The Executive Committee reported concerning the results of the four meetings which it had held during the past three years, among the results of which were the adoption of the home-class department as a department of International Sunday-school work; a recommendation to States, etc., to increase the amount pledged by them to a total sum of nearly $12,000 a year; the appointment of a special finance committee, of a field superintendent for work among colored people, and of a committee to superintend the work; and the adoption of a resolution expressing preference for one lesson only for the whole Sunday school, with a suggestion to the lesson committee concerning an optional course for primary classes, if the committee should conclude to try that plan. The work of organization might now be considered thorough in 15 States. Two States and 2 Territories were unorganized. Field workers, missionaries, and secretaries were employed in 23 States. The primary department of the Sunday schools had the first place in consideration. In 6 States and 1 province qualified primary teachers were employed as State workers, and primary unions were forming in the cities and larger towns. Increased interest was reported in the training of teachers and in normal classes. The report of the Lesson Committee referred to the criticism which had been made concerning the systems of selections for biblical study which it had adopted, and added: "Unless there had been great vitality in the system, it would have collapsed under the assaults, but it still survives. A few hundred have left us, but what are these compared with the millions that remain? The 'Sunday-school Journal' says that the uniform International Lessons are taught under the Methodist Episcopal Church in nearly 20 languages throughout the world, while the American Baptist Publication Society has announced that the circulation of the lesson helps has increased 192,000 copies during the current quarter. It does not seem necessary to enter more into a discussion of our work. Scarcely an objection has been raised which was not anticipated and answered when the system was adopted in 1872." The convention directed the present system of International Lessons to be continued, stipulating that one temperance lesson should be given every quarter. A Lesson Committee was appointed for the ensuing three years.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, two kingdoms in northern Europe, united, in accordance with the treaty of Kiel, made Jan. 14, 1814, in the person of the sovereign. The throne in both monarchies descends to the heirs of the house of Bernadotte. Affairs common to the two monarchies are referred to

a mixed Council of State. The reigning King is Oscar II, born Jan. 21, 1829, who succeeded Carl XV, his brother, Sept. 18, 1872.

Sweden.—The legislative power is vested in the Riksdag, consisting of two houses. The First Chamber has 150 members, elected by the provincial and municipal bodies for nine years. The Second Chamber has 230 members, of whom 80 are elected for three years in the towns and 130 in the rural districts by natives of Sweden possessing or farming land of a certain value or paying an income tax on 800 kronor a year. The qualified electors constitute only 6·2 per cent. of the population, and fewer than half of them voted in 1893. The Council of State in the beginning of 1896 was composed of the following members: Minister of State, Erik Gustaf Boström; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count L. Douglas; Minister of Justice, August Östergren; Minister of the Interior, Victor Lennart Groll; Minister of Finance, C. R. Wersäll; Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Gustaf Fredrik Gilljam; Minister of War, Baron A. E. Rappe; Minister of Marine, Jarl Casimir Eugène Christerson; Councilors of State, Baron Albert Lars Evert Akerhielm and Sven Herman Wikblad.

Area and Population.—Sweden has an area of 172,876 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1895, was estimated at 4,919,260, of whom 2,389,260 are males and 2,530,000 females. The number of marriages in 1894 was 27,851; of births, 134,866; of deaths, 82,901; excess of births, 51,965. The number of emigrants in 1894 was 13,358, against 40,869 in 1893, 45,504 in 1892, 42,776 in 1891, and 34,212 in 1890. Stockholm, the capital, had 271,638 inhabitants at the end of 1895.

Finances.—The revenue is estimated in the budget for 1897 at 111,731,000 kronor (1 krona = 26·8 cents), of which 20,655,000 kronor are ordinary receipts, 8,296,000 kronor are carried over from the preceding budget, 2,700,000 kronor are profits made by the state bank in 1895, and 80,080,000 kronor are called extraordinary receipts. Of the ordinary receipts 2,155,000 kronor are proceeds of the land tax, 1,400,000 tonnage dues, 2,300,000 rent of domains, 665,000 poll tax, 8,500,000 net receipts of railroads, 1,410,000 telegraph receipts, 3,000,000 produce of forests, and 1,225,000 miscellaneous receipts. Of the extraordinary receipts 37,000,000 kronor come from customs, 8,580,000 from the post office, 5,000,000 from stamped paper, 15,000,000 from the tax on spirits, 8,500,000 from the duty on sugar made from beets, 5,200,000 from the tax on incomes, and 800,000 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditures balance the estimated receipts. Of the ordinary expenditure, estimated at 79,214,710 kronor, 1,320,000 kronor are for the King's household, 3,815,250 for justice, 606,750 for foreign affairs, 25,987,920 for the army, 7,046,300 for the navy, 5,700,560 for the interior, 13,500,440 for education and worship, 3,286,090 for pensions, and 17,951,400 for financial administration. Of this last sum 2,628,000 kronor are the cost of collecting customs duties, 450,000 are for the control of the excise, 8,310,000 the cost of the postal service, 1,410,000 expenses of telegraphs, 1,143,200 the expense of the forests, and 4,010,200 other expenses. The extraordinary expenditures are 18,871,190 kronor, of which 10,205,840 are for the army and navy and 8,665,350 for various purposes. The interest and amortization of the debt require 11,445,100 kronor, the reserve for the insurance of workmen against disability is 1,400,000 kronor, and 800,100 kronor are carried over.

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1896, amounted to 287,505,967 kronor, of which 250,192,467 kronor represent foreign loans raised at various periods between 1880 and 1894 at 3½ and 3 per cent. and 37,313,500 kronor are the outstanding portion of an internal loan raised in 1887 3·6 per cent. The loans were expended almost exclusively for the construction of railroads.

The Army and Navy.—The principal part of the active army is formed of the *indelta* or cantoned troops and the *värfvade* or enlisted troops. The royal guards, chasseurs, hussars, artillery, and engineers are enlisted for two years or more, up to eight years. The organization was modified on Dec. 2, 1892, by putting into operation the law of 1885 introducing universal liability to serve eight years in the *bewäring* and eight in the *landstorm*. In time of peace the length of service with the colors is ninety days. The *bewäring* troops are distributed among the *värfvade* and the *indelta*. In the new organization the infantry is formed into 26 regiments and 2 battalions. The line is armed with Remingtons of 8·8 millimetres caliber. There are 8 regiments of cavalry and 6 regiments and 6 batteries of field artillery, or 40 batteries in all, with 240 guns. The effective of the active army in 1896 was 1,953 officers, 571 employees, 1,779 noncommissioned officers, 1,641 musicians, and 38,802 men, with 6,852 horses. The war effective is 272,994 men, besides 180,000 in the *landstorm*.

The navy comprises 4 turret ships, with 10-inch armor, armed each with 2 10-inch and 4 5·9-inch guns, and having a total displacement of 12,450 tons, 4 armor-clad monitors, 9 armored gunboats, 3 corvettes, 9 first-class and 5 second-class gunboats, 2 torpedo cruisers, 7 first-class and 9 second-class torpedo boats, 5 torpedo launches, and 1 school ship. The navy is manned by 267 officers and 2,624 sailors, besides 1,957 sailors of the *indelta*.

Commerce.—The total value of the imports in 1894, inclusive of specie, was 351,173,000 kronor, and of exports 298,625,000 kronor. The principal imports and their values were: Coal, 33,969,000 kronor; rye and wheat, 31,354,000 kronor; coffee, 26,999,000 kronor; woolen goods, 17,558,000 kronor; machinery, 10,962,000 kronor; iron goods, 9,690,000 kronor; hides and skins, 8,396,000 kronor; woolen yarns, 7,338,000 kronor; tobacco, 7,246,000 kronor; cotton goods, 7,009,000 kronor; fish, 6,882,000 kronor; petroleum, 6,255,000 kronor; sugar, 5,535,000 kronor; vegetable oils, 5,447,000 kronor; wood manufactures, 4,890,000 kronor; wool, 4,747,000 kronor; pork products, 4,455,000 kronor; paper, 3,599,000 kronor. The principal exports were: Timber, 113,962,000 kronor; butter, 40,122,000 kronor; iron, 31,313,000 kronor; oats, 12,584,000 kronor; wood pulp, 9,309,000 kronor; fish, 8,846,000 kronor; matches, 7,352,000 kronor; paper, 6,011,000 kronor; machinery, 4,507,000 kronor; iron manufactures, 4,458,000 kronor; glass, 4,507,000 kronor; animals, 4,046,000 kronor; cotton goods, 2,909,000 kronor. Of late years Sweden has been compelled to import cereals, and the imports of wheat and rye now exceed in value the grain exports, which are mostly oats. The change has arisen from the increased demand for improved breadstuffs for home use and the increased use of grain in feeding cattle. The exports of oats, chiefly to England, have fallen off one half, and now amount to about 10,000,000 bushels per annum. Of the 7,000,000 bushels of wheat consumed annually half is imported from Germany, Denmark, and Russia. About 6,000,000 bushels of rye are imported from Russia and, in the form of flour, from Germany. The dairy interest of Sweden is steadily expanding. Owing to the use of improved methods and appliances, dairy produce, chiefly butter, now ranks second in the export trade. American pork used to meet with a free sale in Sweden, but the demand has declined since the duty was increased, and since Swedish farmers have begun to raise pigs on a large

scale Sweden is becoming a competitor of the United States. The chief source of national income is the lumber export trade. The forest area in 1894 was 46,663,404 acres, of which 14,300,000 acres, valued at about $1 an acre, belong to the Crown and yield a net income of about $335,000 a year. The Crown preserves are managed with scrupulous care on the principle that the increase alone may be cut and that the forest shall stand forever on all Crown lands unsuitable for cultivation. The Government has, moreover, entered upon an extensive and practical system of planting forests upon desolate and uncultivated areas. These measures have influenced the owners of private forests, especially the large proprietors, to manage their timber lands also as permanent sources of income. It is probable, therefore, that the vast forests of Sweden, on which considerable inroads have been made heretofore, will be henceforth preserved and maintained substantially as they stand to-day.

The commerce with the different countries in 1894 is shown in the following table, giving the values in kronor:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Norway	26,949,000	15,269,000
Russia and Finland	19,954,000	10,725,000
Denmark	39,891,000	38,346,000
Germany	119,759,000	39,153,000
Netherlands	8,666,000	17,765,000
Belgium	9,782,000	9,541,000
Great Britain	97,782,000	124,070,000
France	8,515,000	32,241,000
Portugal	1,384,000	932,000
Spain	578,000	3,446,000
Italy	947,000	441,000
Africa	.....	5,659,000
United States	11,508,000	8,000
West Indies	959,000	.....
Australia	.....	231,000
Asia	387,000	.....
Other countries	4,112,000	778,000
Total	351,173,000	298,625,000

Navigation.—There were 30,092 vessels, of 6,339,000 tons, entered at Swedish ports during 1894, of which 12,014, of 2,890,000 tons, were with cargoes; the number cleared was 30,019, of 6,351,000 tons, of which 19,943, of 4,854,000 tons, were with cargoes. The number entered included 13,509 steamers, of 4,909,000 tons; of those cleared 13,497, of 4,917,000 tons, were steamers. Of the total number entered, 14,510, of 2,156,000 tons, sailed under the Swedish flag, 2,383, of 735,000 tons, under the flag of Norway, and 13,199, of 3,448,000 tons, under foreign flags.

The merchant navy in 1894 consisted of 2,914 sailing vessels, of 371,097 tons, and 1,248 steamers, of 179,253 tons.

Communications.—The railroads in operation at the end of 1895 had a total length of 6,057 miles, of which 2,030 miles belonged to the Government and 4,027 miles to companies.

The post office in 1894 carried 51,398,000 internal, 13,534,000 foreign, and 263,000 transit letters, 6,236,000 internal, 914,000 foreign, and 23,000 transit postal cards, 12,669,000 internal, 6,354,000 foreign, and 72,000 transit newspapers and pamphlets, and 2,623,000 internal, 294,000 foreign, and 2,000 transit money letters of the respective values of 710,719,000 55,157,000, and 392,000 francs. The receipts were 8,273,600 kronor; expenses, 7,620,583 kronor.

The state telegraphs had a length of 5,434 miles in 1894, with 15,430 miles of wire. The railroads had 2,623 miles of line, with 9,550 miles of wire. The number of internal dispatches sent was 1,017,360; of international dispatches, 699,264; dispatches in transit, 232,127; official dispatches, 102,161. The receipts were 2,100,203 and expenses 1,933,074 francs.

Political Affairs.—The Riksdag was opened on Jan. 18. The matter most urgently presented to the Legislature was the improvement of the national defenses, to which the Government proposed to devote the surplus in the treasury. For armaments and defenses for the maintenance of the country's neutrality in the event of warlike developments an extraordinary grant of 16,800,000 kronor was asked: 11,800,000 kronor to be expended in two years on the construction of 2 ironclads, 4 torpedo cruisers, and 6 torpedo boats; 3,000,000 kronor on the fortresses of Waxholm, Oscar Frederiksborg, and Gothland; and 2,000,000 kronor for commissariat purposes. The King, in his speech from the throne, said that his anxiety respecting the union between Sweden and Norway had diminished, and expressed the hope that the causes which provoked discord would be permanently set aside, for, as things stood on every side, it had become more necessary than ever for the maintenance of the security, the liberty, and the independence of the Scandinavian peninsula that both nations should hold fast together.

In the elections for the Second Chamber, which terminated on Oct. 1, the Free-trade majority was cut down from 42 to 26, the strength of the parties remaining about the same as before on all questions except the tariff. The Country party secured 127 seats; the New Center, 25; the Free-trade Center, 20; the People's party, 32; and Independents, 26.

Norway.—The legislative power is exercised by the Storthing, containing 114 members elected for three years, 38 by the towns and 76 by the rural districts. The Storthing elects one fourth of its members annually to form the Lagthing, which sits and votes separately from the Odelsthing, composed of the remaining three fourths, and exercises a veto power over the acts passed by the Odelsthing. The Council of State in the beginning of 1896 was composed as follows: Minister of State, Dr. George Francis Hagerup; Minister of Public Worship and Education, Jacob Liv Rosted Sverdrup; Minister of Justice, Dr. G. F. Hagerup; Minister of the Interior, Thomas von Westen Engelhart; Minister of Public Works, Peder Nilsen; Minister of Finance and Customs, Birger Kildal; Minister of National Defense, Lieut.-Col. Christian Wilhelm Engel Bredal Olssön; Secretary of the Department of Revision of Accounts, Fredrik Stang-Lund; delegation to Stockholm, Gregers Winther Wulfsberg Gram, Minister of State, and Bard Madsen Hangland and Harald Smedal.

Area and Population.—The area of Norway is 124,445 square miles. The population present on Jan. 1, 1891, when the last census was taken, was 1,988,674; the domiciled population was 2,000,917, comprising 965,911 males and 1,035,006 females. The number of marriages in 1894 was 12,966; of births, 60,450; of deaths, 34,355; excess of births, 26,095. The number of emigrants in 1895 was 6,207, compared with 5,642 in 1894, 18,778 in 1893, 17,094 in 1892, and 13,341 in 1891. Christiania, the capital, had 148,213 inhabitants in 1891.

Finances.—The revenue for the financial year 1895 was 57,384,600 kroner, including 190,800 kroner of local subscriptions for the construction of railroads and a loan of 2,581,500 kroner. The ordinary receipts were 54,612,300 kroner, of which 2,782,700 came from direct taxation, 21,796,600 from customs, 3,947,100 from the tax on spirits, 2,741,300 from the malt tax, 695,000 from stamps on playing cards, 989,400 from legal fees, 560,100 from the succession duty, 398,100 from domains and forests, 458,600 from mines, 1,803,200 from active capital, 3,432,600 from the post office, 1,311,700 from telegraphs, 8,107,300 from railroads, 1,607,900 from educational fees, 283,300 from products of prisons, 958,400 from

hospitals and insane asylums, and 2,478,400 from miscellaneous sources. The ordinary expenditures amounted to 55,271,500 kroner, and extraordinary expenditures to 1,384,600 kroner. Of the ordinary expenditures 352,900 kroner went to the civil list, 667,600 for the Storthing, 1,281,700 for the State Council and ministries, 5,983,400 for education and worship, 5,915,800 for justice, police, and sanitary service, 8,414,600 for the interior (including posts, telegraphs, subventions for communications, forests, and agriculture, stock breeding, fisheries, commerce, and industry), 10,618,200 for public works, 8,787,400 for finance, 8,779,000 for the army, 3,754,200 for the navy, 623,400 for foreign affairs, and 93,300 for accidental expenses. The public debt on June 30, 1895, amounted to 144,313,400 kroner, paying mostly 3 and 3½ per cent. The interest charge for 1895 was 4,438,500 kroner, and amortization 498,800 kroner. The railroads were valued at 102,060,100 kroner; the active capital at 154,740,300 kroner.

The Army and Navy.—Under the law of June 16, 1885, military service is obligatory, and lasts five years from the age of twenty-three in the active army, four years in the Landwehr, and four years in the Landsturm. Actual service with the colors is required only for a period of instruction lasting forty-two days for the infantry, fifty days for the engineers, and seventy days for the cavalry and field artillery, followed by twelve days of exercises, and in each of the two or three succeeding years twenty-four days of exercises are required. The effective strength of the army is 1,700 officers and instructors and 18,000 men, which can be doubled in case of war.

The war fleet consists of 2 new armor clads, of 3,500 tons each, with an armament of 20 guns; 4 ironclad monitors; 1 corvette; 4 first-class, 12 second-class, and 16 third-class gunboats; 1 torpedo dispatch boat; and 3 first-class and 12 second-class torpedo boats. The navy is manned by 97 officers, 30 aspirants, 34 employees, and 420 under officers and sailors.

Navigation.—There were 6,458 Norwegian vessels, of 1,825,319 tons, and 5,675 foreign vessels, of 937,278 tons, entered at the ports of Norway during 1894; and cleared 6,248 Norwegian vessels, of 1,786,843 tons, and 5,553 foreign vessels, of 929,572 tons. Of 12,133 vessels, the total number entered, of 2,762,597 tons, 5,944, of 1,720,392 tons, were with cargoes, and 6,189, of 1,042,205 tons, in ballast. Of 11,801 cleared, of 2,716,415 tons, 10,486, of 2,146,109 tons, were with cargoes and 1,315, of 570,306 tons, in ballast.

The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1895, comprised 6,453 sailing vessels, of 1,335,275 tons, and 850 steamers, of 263,042 tons.

Communications.—The railroads in 1895 had a total length of 1,115 miles.

The post office in 1895 carried 26,579,800 internal letters, including 1,894,200 money letters containing 288,700,000 kroner; 9,322,700 international letters, including 72,000 money letters, containing 22,100,000 kroner; and 38,699,600 internal and 5,007,200 international printed inclosures. The receipts were 3,575,678 kroner, and expenses 3,628,550 kroner.

The telegraphs belonging to the Government had in 1895 a total length of 5,195 miles, with 11,164 miles of wire. The number of internal messages forwarded was 1,179,184; of international messages, 619,935; of service dispatches, 13,036. The receipts were 1,431,757 kroner; expenses, 1,711,516 kroner.

Commerce.—The imports of merchandise in 1895 were valued at 222,310,000 kroner, and exports at 137,300,000 kroner. Of the imports 32,200,000 kroner were cereals, 4,700,000 fermented liquors, 26,000,000 colonial goods, 3,300,000 fruits and vegetables, 15,000,000 animals and animal food products, 14,000,000 coal, 8,000,000 metals, 6,700,000 hides and leather, 5,200,000 timber, 6,100,000 textile yarns, 4,200,000 minerals, 11,400,000 metal goods, 32,600,000 tissues, 2,000,000 paper manufactures, 1,900,000 leather manufactures, 3,600,000 wood manufactures, 1,100,000 drugs and dyes, 10,700,000 oils, and 33,600,000 miscellaneous articles. Of the exports 2,100,000 kroner were cereals, liquors, vegetables, etc., 48,500,000 animals and animal produce, 1,500,000 metals, 7,200,000 hides and leather, 27,800,000 timber, 2,800,000 minerals, 3,300,000 metal goods, 6,300,000 tissues, 6,100,000 paper, 17,000,000 wood manufactures, 7,000,000 oils, and 6,800,000 miscellaneous merchandise. The commerce was divided between the different countries as follows, values being given in kroner (1 krona = 26·8 cents):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	64,277,000	47,882,000
Germany	58,590,000	17,421,000
Sweden	33,535,000	23,141,000
Russia and Finland	21,201,000	3,567,000
Denmark	9,364,000	4,809,000
France	4,431,000	6,054,000
Holland	8,491,000	6,715,000
Belgium	8,999,000	4,739,000
Spain	767,000	12,900,000
Portugal	511,000	1,091,000
Italy	1,311,000	3,796,000
United States	7,798,000	699,000
Other countries	3,035,000	4,466,000
Total	222,310,000	137,280,000

Political Affairs.—The Odelsthing on March 13 passed by a vote of 44 to 40 a bill for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag after rejecting an amendment made by the Premier with the object of postponing the discussion. The whole Left voted for the proposition, while the minority consisted of the members of the Right and the Moderates. Alterations in the customs tariff were adopted on June 30, and a commission was appointed to draft a complete revision of the tariff in the direction of the protection of native industries.

SWITZERLAND, a federal republic in central Europe, consisting of 27 cantons and independent half cantons. The Federal Assembly is composed of the Nationalrath, containing 147 members, elected by direct universal adult male suffrage for three years, and the Ständerath, containing 2 members from each canton or half canton. The executive authority is vested in the Bundesrath, consisting of 7 members chosen by the Federal Assembly, one of whom is elected annually in December to serve as President of the Federation for the coming year, and another to serve as Vice-President. The Federal Council in 1896 was composed as follows: President and Chief of the Political Department, Adrien Lachenal, of Geneva; Vice-President and Chief of the Department of Industry and Agriculture, Adolphe Deucher, of Thurgau; Chief of the Department of Military Affairs, Emil Frey, of Basel-Land; Chief of the Department of Justice and Police, Lieut.-Col. A. von Wattenswyl, of Bern; Chief of the Department of Finance and Customs, W. Hauser, of Zurich; Chief of the Department of Posts and Railroads, J. Zemp, of Lucerne. On Dec. 17, 1894, the Federal Assembly elected Adolphe Deucher President and M. Ruffy, of Lausanne, Vice-President for 1897. The Assembly also re-elected the members of the Federal Council for a new triennial term.

Area and Population.—Switzerland has an area of 15,976 square miles. The estimated population in 1894 was 2,986,848. The number of marriages in 1895 was 22,681; of births, 88,184; of deaths, 62,958; excess of births, 25,226. The number of emigrants over the sea in 1895 was 4,266, of whom 3,708

went to the United States. In 1894 the emigration was 3,849; in 1893, 6,177; in 1892, 7,835; in 1891, 7,516. The population of Zurich in 1896 was 149,-081; of Basel, 88,853; of Geneva, 80,782; of Bern, the seat of Government, 48,678. Popular education in Switzerland is encouraged and developed in a remarkable degree. There were in 1893 679 infant schools, with 816 teachers and 29,432 pupils; 8,391 primary schools, with 9,478 teachers and 469,820 pupils; 485 secondary schools, with 1,465 teachers and 31,871 pupils; 30 preparatory schools, with 717 teachers and 8,531 pupils; 38 normal schools, with 362 teachers and 7,049 pupils. Food and clothing are provided gratuitously for children in elementary schools who live at a distance. In cantons where the population is mixed Protestant and Roman Catholic, religious instruction is given at stated hours, and children whose parents desire them to receive only a secular education may absent themselves. In Protestant cantons Roman Catholic children receive instruction in the elements of Christianity with their Protestant schoolmates until they reach the age when their own pastors prepare them for confirmation. The professional and industrial schools number 174, with 7,049 students, and in the 7 universities there were 431 professors and 3,108 students in 1895, exclusive of 634 attendants at lectures who are not candidates for degrees. These latter are for the most part women. Of the regular students 1,334 were foreigners.

Finances.—The Federal revenue for 1895 was 81,005,586 francs, of which 43,279,276 francs came from customs, 25,791,435 francs from posts, 6,093,-447 francs from telegraphs and telephones, 429,035 francs from railroads, 185,834 francs from bank notes, 175,202 francs from industry and agriculture, 2,338,178 francs from military arsenals, 6,834 francs from justice and police, 367,542 francs from the political department, 51,881 francs from the general administration, 519,261 francs from real property, and 1,712,219 francs from invested capital. The total expenditures were 76,402,631 francs, of which 4,276,596 francs were for interest and sinking fund of the debt, 1,071,080 francs for general administration, 1,003,900 francs for the political department, 9,372,716 francs for the interior, 183,140 francs for justice and police, 23,012,361 francs for military affairs, 4,008,962 francs for finance and customs, 3,228,358 francs for industry and agriculture, 30,-210,161 francs for posts and railroads, and 35,357 for unforeseen expenses. The Federal debt on Jan. 1, 1896, amounted to 80,963,467 francs and the productive capital of the Government to 164,852,906 francs, including 20,052,722 francs of special funds.

Commerce.—The imports of merchandise in 1895 were valued at 915,856,000 francs, and exports at 663,260,000 francs. The imports of specie were 64,-264,000 francs; exports, 41,068,000 francs. The principal imports were: Silk, 130,600,000 francs; cereals and flour, 88,900,000 francs; animals, 76,-300,000 francs; woolens, 44,600,000 francs; coal, 41,300,000 francs; wine, 32,500,000 francs; cotton, 32,400,000 francs; chemicals, 30,300,000 francs; cotton goods, 29,300,000 francs; iron, 26,200,000 francs; machines and carriages, 23,800,000 francs; timber, 17,800,000 francs; iron goods, 17,600,000 francs; sugar, 17,000,000 francs; coffee, 16,900,000 francs; leather, 13,500,000 francs; barley, malt, and hops, 13,100,000 francs; wool, 11,300,000 francs; books, 9,600,000 francs; silks, 9,100,000 francs. The values of the chief exports were: Silks, 135,100,000 francs; cottons, 111,800,000 francs; watches, 90,000,000 francs; raw silk, 40,300,000 francs; cheese, 37,700,-000 francs; silk yarn, 34,900,000 francs; machinery and carriages, 26,200,000 francs; chemical products, 22,100,000 francs; milk, 18,900,000 francs; cotton yarn, 18,200,000 francs; animals, 14,400,000 francs; straw goods, 10,600,000 francs; woolen yarn, 9,700,-000 francs; hides, 8,500,000 francs.

Articles of food and drink constituted 22·8 per cent. of the imports and 9·7 per cent. of the exports in 1895; animals, 10·3 per cent. of the imports and 2·4 per cent. of the exports; raw materials, 40·2 per cent. of the imports and 9·6 per cent. of the exports; manufactured products, 26·7 per cent. of the imports and 78·3 per cent. of the exports.

The commerce in 1895 is shown in the following table, giving the values in francs:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	273,891,000	164,411,000
France	138,459,000	74,524,000
Italy	157,559,000	39,210,000
Austria-Hungary	67,816,000	39,225,000
Great Britain	47,372,000	130,016,000
Netherlands	3,621,000	3,999,000
Belgium	29,965,000	10,958,000
Spain	15,464,000	11,818,000
Russia	61,784,000	21,866,000
Rest of Europe	7,930,000	19,690,000
United States	38,825,000	90,975,000
Rest of America	23,685,000	22,308,000
Asia	35,597,000	23,815,000
Africa	15,464,000	5,217,000
Australasia	4,964,000	1,900,000
Other countries	.....	3,398,000
Total merchandise	915,856,000	663,260,000

Communications.—The railroads on Jan. 1, 1895, had a length of 2,218 miles. The post office in 1895 carried 83,351,000 internal and 35,603,000 international letters, 21,352,000 internal and 9,745,-000 international postal cards, 26,744,000 internal and 19,914,000 international newspapers and circulars, and 4,169,000 internal and 847,000 international money orders of the values of 457,501,000 and 38,-311,000 francs. The length of the Government telegraph lines in 1895 was 4,442 miles, with 12,502 miles of wire. The number of dispatches was 3,949,-904, of which 1,810,338 were internal, 1,442,117 international, 554,957 in transit, and 140,492 official.

Public Affairs.—A National Exhibition illustrating all branches of Swiss trade and industry was opened at Geneva on May 1 and remained open till Oct. 15. In connection with it a number of congresses were held, and there was a series of international games. Toward the end of July riotous labor disturbances directed against the employment of Italians occurred at Zurich, in consequence of which several thousand Italian workmen were constrained to return to Italy. The eighteenth International Congress on Literary and Artistic Copyright was opened in Bern on Aug. 22, in the same building where the first Congress was convened on the initiative of the Swiss Federal Council. The congress resolved to take steps to secure the speedy ratification of the results of the Paris conference of 1896 and obtain in the different states, particularly in Germany and Great Britain, a reform of the existing copyright laws. The congress adopted a resolution in favor of giving the same protection to newspaper articles as to other literature. In the Swiss National Council irritation was manifested in a debate held in June in regard to the treatment the Swiss Confederation had received from the United States Government in the matter of the Swiss proposal that the two governments should enter into a covenant to refer to arbitration all disputes arising between them. The United States Government when the proposal was first made, in 1882, had received it with expressions of satisfaction, but in the course of the years that had since elapsed the Federal Council has endeavored without result to induce the Washington Government to move in the matter and Swiss ministers have repeatedly urged the United States authorities to enter into negotiations for an arbitration treaty, with no better success.

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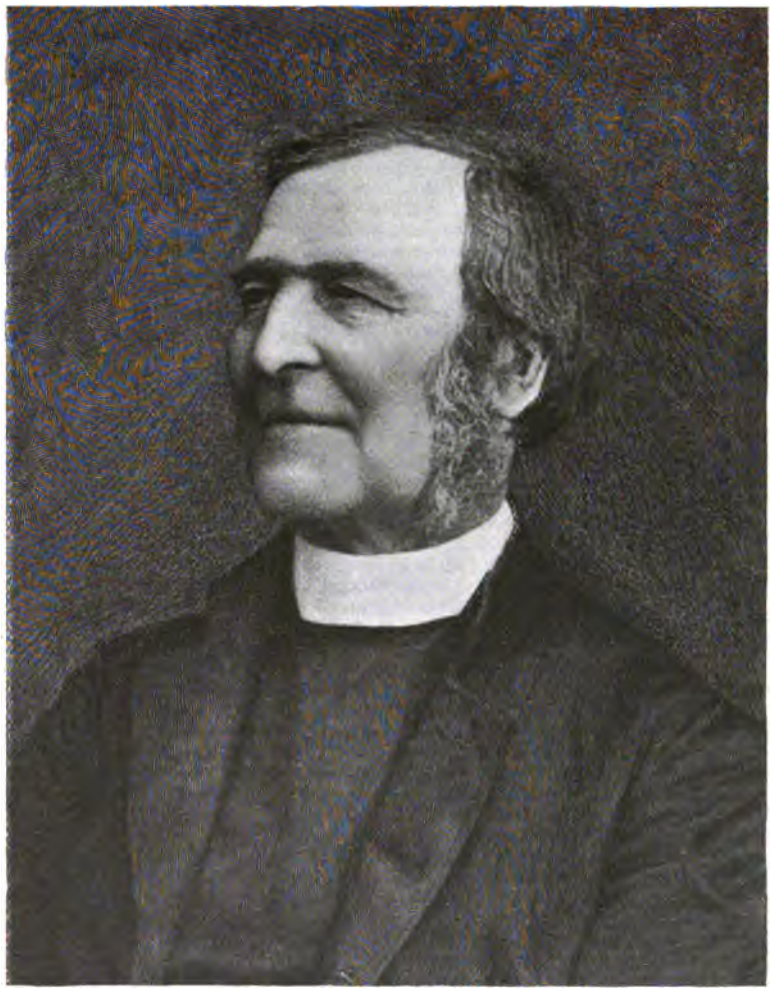
TEMPLE, FREDERICK, D. D., ninety-fifth Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, born Nov. 30, 1821. He was educated at Blundell's School, in Tiverton, Devonshire, and Balliol College, Oxford. He distinguished himself as a scholar during his course at the university, and after taking his degree was made fellow and tutor at Balliol. He subsequently became principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, and in 1858 was made head master of Rugby, which place he held until 1869. His administration of affairs at Rugby was as able as it was successful, and his sermons in the college chapel give him a place among the foremost of English preachers. During the greater part of the period of his headmastership, however, he was considered a heretic by the mass of Churchmen, and was made the target for unlimited theological rancor, the immediate cause of which was the publication, in 1860, of "Essays and Reviews," the authors of which were Anglican clergymen and heads of colleges. Dr. Temple's contribution to the volume was an essay entitled "The Education of the World," in which it would puzzle most Churchmen of the present day to find anything heretical. It is a speculation based upon history and the process of spiritual growth, and embodies the substance of world-wide philosophy, its tone being at once reverent and scientific. In the minds of many people Dr. Temple, although the author of but a single essay, was held in a certain sense responsible for the whole volume, and he was more than once declared to be guilty of "complicity in disseminating infidel opinions." In 1864 the Synod of Canterbury condemned the book, and two of its authors were summoned before the Court of Arches. When, in 1869, Dr. Temple was nominated to the see of Exeter violent opposition to him broke forth. Indignation meetings were held all over the United Kingdom, and among the many clerical protests against his confirmation were those of eight bishops. Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, had nominated Dr. Temple to the Exeter bishopric, and Dr. Tait, then Archbishop of Canterbury, earnestly besought the chapter to elect the so-called heretic. In time opposition to Bishop Temple subsided, and in 1873 he was select preacher at Oxford, and in 1884 was chosen Bampton lecturer. In the opinion of competent critics, these "Bampton Lectures are the greatest of all the lecture delivered at Oxford within the past half century." Their motive, briefly stated, "is to help the scientific man to find religion in science, and the religious man to find science in God." In 1886 Bishop Temple was translated from Exeter to London, and his advancement aroused some echoes of the old-time opposition to his name. But they were comparatively faint, and when he was advanced by Lord Salisbury to the Canterbury archbishopric, at the close of 1896, the opposition was confined to a few persons, one of whom publicly protested against the consecration during the prog-



FREDERICK TEMPLE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

ress of the ceremony at St. Paul's Cathedral, Dec. 22, and another made a similar ineffective protest on the occasion of the enthronement of the new archbishop at Canterbury, Jan. 9, 1897.

Regarding the fitness of Dr. Temple for the high office that he now holds, there have not been many dissenting voices. He is eminently fair-minded, and during his long episcopal career he never has strenuously opposed High Churchmen nor snubbed the evangelicals. An untiring worker, a rigid teetotaler active in the temperance movement, and deeply interested in the success of foreign missions as well, he seems destined to be a strong force in English life for the remainder of his career, while on the necessity for immediate Church reforms in certain directions, he has more than once expressed himself strongly. In private life his tastes are simple, and his hatred of insincerity and pretense occasionally imparts a brusqueness to his manners that may prevent his winning so general an esteem as did the late Archbishop Benson, who was by nature more tolerant of human imperfections. But as a scholar and a thinker, Dr. Temple has been surpassed by very few of his predecessors in the chair of St. Augustine.

TENNESSEE, a Southern State, admitted to the Union June 1, 1796; area, 42,050 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 105,602 in 1800; 261,727 in 1810; 422,771 in 1820; 681,904 in 1830; 829,210 in 1840; 1,002,717 in 1850; 1,109,801 in 1860; 1,258,520 in 1870; 1,542,369 in 1880; and 1,767,518 in 1890. Capital, Nashville.

Government.—The State officers in 1896 were: Governor, Peter Turney, Democrat; Secretary of State, William S. Morgan; Treasurer, Edward B. Craig; Comptroller, James A. Harris; Attorney-General, G. W. Pickle; Adjutant General, Charles Sykes; Superintendent of Instruction, S. G. Gilbreath; Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines, T. F. P. Allison; Commissioner of Labor, F. P. Clute; Land Register, Richard Harwood; State Assessors, George C. Porter, John C. New, and W. C. Fulcher; Superintendent of Prisons, John H. Trice; Prison Commissioners, S. R. Simpson, W. M. Nixon, and D. O. Thomas; Oil Inspector, John H. Reeves; State Geologist, J. M. Safford; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, D. L. Snodgrass; Associate Justices, W. C. Caldwell, John S. Wilkes, W. K. McAllister, and W. D. Beard; Justices of the Court of Chancery Appeals, M. M. Neil, S. F. Wilson, R. M. Barton, Jr.—all Democrats.

Finances.—The statement of the Treasurer for the two years ending Dec. 19 has the following items: Balance in treasury Dec. 19, 1894, $753,217.61; receipts from Dec. 20, 1894, to Dec. 19, 1896, $3,214,863.97; total, $3,968,081.61; disbursements from Dec. 20, 1894, to Dec. 19, 1896, inclusive, $3,696,830.07; balance in treasury Dec. 19, 1896, $271,251.54. This includes the balances and disbursements from the United States direct-tax account and the new Penitentiary account. Dealing alone with the funds that can be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State government, the account stands: Balance on hand Dec. 19, 1894, $306,079.05; receipts from Dec. 20, 1894, to Dec. 19, 1896, inclusive, $3,214,603.97; total, $3,520,683.02; disbursements from Dec. 20, 1894, to Dec. 19, 1896, inclusive, $3,331,864.02; net balance for general purposes Dec. 19, 1896, $188,819.

The disbursements were divided among the five principal accounts as follow: Interest payments, $1,365,854.09; charities and educational, $733,688.33; court costs, $658,189.86; legislative, $163,216.31; maintenance of convicts, $101,862.21; total net disbursements, $3,332,124.02; all other expenses, $309,313.22.

The Treasurer received from the prison commissioners from Jan. 1, 1896, to Dec. 20, 1896, the sum of $92,184.21; and the amount disbursed on account of maintaining the convicts was $101,862.21. Adding to this $34,632, the cost of maintaining convicts at Brushy mountain mines, which the commissioners charged to the new Penitentiary account, the whole cost of maintenance was $136,494.21, leaving the net cost $44,310.

The tax collected from insurance companies for the fiscal year ending Dec. 19, 1895, was $92,033.40, and for the fiscal year ending Dec. 19, 1896, $98,671.22, making the total collections from this source for the two years $190,704.62.

The State tax collected from building and loan associations for the year ending Dec. 19, 1895, was $8,285, and for the year ending Dec. 19, 1896, $8,360.

The deficiency in the revenue is explained by an inadequate tax levy and unexpectedly small returns from the back-tax collectors. The Legislature of 1895 lowered the tax rate and created the Board of Equalization.

Convicts and Criminal Prosecutions.—The total number of convicts in the Penitentiary and at the branch prisons Dec. 1. 1896, was 1,492. The cost of maintaining the Penitentiary is given under "Finances," in this article. A large number of the prisoners are employed in the State's coal mines, others on the building of the new Penitentiary, and others on the prison farm, while some are leased to contractors. The Governor says in his message:

"The most considerable obstacle to the success of the mines is that set forth in the report of the manager, to wit: The combined opposition of (coal) operators in this and adjacent States and their influence in inducing railroads to refuse to the State fair and equitable rates of freights, and confining our trade to a few competitive points, like Chattanooga, Atlanta, etc. The mine owners and operators of Tennessee and Kentucky have for a long time been making plans to defeat the State in its efforts to employ its convicts in coal mining. Another point of objection is the great bargain the State made in the purchase of mines; they affirm that 'the money paid for farm and mines was at low prices then prevailing by reason of the financial troubles then existing all over the country.' The gravamen of the complaint of these mine owners and operators is that the State, by its fortunate purchase, is in condition to prevent a monopoly by this combine of millionaires at home and abroad."

The Superintendent of Prisons says in his report that a great evil is the "sentencing of so many men to the Penitentiary for minor offenses. Out of 1,590 criminals received within the past two years, 571, or over one third, were sentenced for one year only for some trivial offense." Another evil is the lack of a reformatory for young offenders. Within the past two years 50 boys under sixteen years of age have been received in the Penitentiary, 48 of whom were colored and 2 white. The majority of these were convicted of trivial offenses.

In reference to the cost of criminal proceedings, the Comptroller says: "Much has been said and written of late about the grievous burden laid upon the treasuries of the State and the counties by the large and yearly increasing expenditures for criminal prosecutions. Public sentiment has been aroused, and there is now a well-nigh universal demand for reforms that will effect a very large reduction in expenditures on that account." After giving figures and estimates showing that in 1893 and 1894 the total cost of such prosecutions to the State and the counties was something like $2,250,000, he says, further: "A comparison of the expense of

prosecuting crime under our law with the expense in other States of the Union reveals the fact that Tennessee is the only State in the Union that expends a large proportion of her revenues for that purpose. Alabama in 1894 paid $32,087 on account of criminal prosecutions, and Georgia, for the same year, paid about $10,000. Tennessee paid for 1894 $265,084.

Chief-Justice D. L. Snodgrass was indicted in January on the charge of assault with a pistol, with intent to commit murder in the first degree. The bill also charged pistol carrying. This action was the result of the shooting of Col. John R. Beasley by the Chief Justice on Dec. 16. The case was tried in May. The defendant said on the stand that Beasley was the author of an article printed in the "Morning Times" reflecting on his integrity as a judge; that he had decided to go to the "Times" office to ask for a correction, and, as a number of men were connected with the paper and he did not know but they might "pitch him out a window," he had armed himself; that he called at Spurlock's office (the "Times's" attorney) to confer with him; that in Spurlock's office he accidentally met Beasley; that he denounced him as a liar and a slanderer; and that Beasley made demonstration as though to draw his pistol, and he shot him. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Several cases of lynching occurred during the year. Jan. 8 two negroes, charged with criminal assault, were taken to Lexington for trial; they were met at the train by a mob of 400 men, hanged to a railroad trestle, and shot by several hundred of the mob. One confessed guilt, the other maintained his innocence.

At Huntsville, March 22, a man awaiting trial for a murder committed at Pioneer was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob of about 25 armed men. A meeting was held to give expression to the indignation felt in Scott County, strong resolutions were adopted, and committees were formed bound to use every effort to effect the capture and conviction of the lynchers.

In April a man of bad character who was suspected of firing a barn belonging to his brother was found hanging to a tree on Lone mountain.

Two men who were awaiting their third trial on a charge of murdering an old man for the purpose of robbery were taken from jail at McMinnville in April and hanged. Their first trial resulted in a hung jury, the second in conviction and a sentence of death. The Supreme Court reversed the decision on a technicality, and remanded the case.

Loan Associations.—The Treasurer's report says: "The business of building and loan associations shows a decline in volume during the year. There is a feeling that the premium and interest charged for borrowed money is excessive. The associations are, as a whole, in fairly good condition."

Militia.—The National Guard numbers 1,850 enlisted men. They are still armed with the old regulation 45-70 caliber Springfield rifles, but in other respects are on an even footing with the regular army. The equipments are furnished by the Government. The last General Assembly appropriated $8,000 a year to the militia. The number of men in the State subject to military duty is estimated at 180,000.

Industries and Products.—The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the number of families coming into the State to make their homes as 3,962, and the number of individuals 17,880. The amount of capital invested is estimated at $3,257,200, of which about $500,000 was for mineral, timber, and oil lands. A large number have bought and paid for farms, while many have rented land. Those making homes in eastern Tennessee are mainly from Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, with some from the Western States. Of those settling in middle and western Tennessee, the majority came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and the far Northwestern States.

The Commissioner of Labor gives statistics of the phosphate industry. The production during 1896 was 42,911 tons, compared with 45,078 in 1895. The decline is due principally to the change in the base of operations from the Blue Rock region, in Hickman County, to the Mount Pleasant region, in Maury County. The discovery of rich deposits in the Mount Pleasant district last summer started the development in a rush, causing for the time a demoralization and desertion from the Blue Rock region. The rush was due to the richness of the rock and the low cost of production at Mount Pleasant. There has been a reaction in the former field, in which two large companies are operating.

Much of the six months in which operations were conducted in the Mount Pleasant district was spent in erecting equipments for larger, more permanent, and economical operations, though much rock was mined and handled by improvised and expensive methods.

The wheat yield of the State is given at 6,238,552 bushels; the crop of tobacco in 1895 was 43,220,000 pounds; that of cotton, 172,500 bales.

The report of the Commissioner of Labor shows that 200,635 cubic feet of marble were quarried in 1896. This is the largest production in the history of the industry, with the exception of that of 1894, when 241,956 cubic feet were produced. Formerly the entire product came from Hawkins County and was of the dark variegated variety. Now the rival centers of the industry are Blount and Knox Counties. The stone is almost entirely of the lighter tints.

The Centennial.—The stockholders of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company met in February and by unanimous vote agreed to celebrate the Centennial June 1, 1896, hold the inaugural exercises of the Exposition, and then adjourn to May 1, 1897, when the Exposition will be opened.

The exercises at Nashville, June 1, were marred by inclement weather. The procession ended at the auditorium, where George Washington's proclamation admitting Tennessee into the Union was read. The orator of the day was John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who read an elaborate historical address. A prize centennial ode by Mrs. Virginia Frazier Boyle, of Memphis, was read.

The construction of the main buildings of the Exposition began in January, 1896. Those that were under roof and finished in December were the Parthenon, for the fine arts; the Commerce Building, 560 x 315 feet; the Minerals and Forestry Building, 400 x 125 feet; the Transportation Building, 400 x 120 feet; the Agricultural Building, 525 x 175 feet; the Auditorium, seating capacity 6,000; the Woman's Building, 160 x 85 feet, and the Administration Building, where are the executive offices. All these buildings are white, the exterior finish being staff, and the construction heavy frame, except in the case of the Parthenon, the walls of which are brick, and the roof of glass and steel.

Court Decisions.—In a case involving the general assignment law of 1895, which was before the Supreme Court in November, that law was declared unconstitutional, partly on account of its defective title, which was found to be not broad enough to cover its purposes; moreover, because the act embraces more than one subject, contrary to the constitutional provision.

The Supreme Court, in March, passed upon the poll-tax requirement of the election laws of the State, and held that the law requiring voters to pre-

sent their poll-tax receipts before being allowed to vote, or satisfactory evidence as required by the law that they had paid their poll tax, is constitutional.

The State brought action to recover from Davidson County certain fines, taxes, and costs. The demurrer filed by the county was sustained and the State prayed an appeal. One Gillem was indicted for a felonious assault and convicted and sentenced to six months in the county workhouse. The costs in the case amounted to $31.65, and were paid by the State. The county received from the labor of Gillem largely more than the amount of the cost in the cause and the State demanded repayment of the costs. The decision of the Supreme Court said: "It is not claimed that any money was collected by the county from Gillem, but the claim is based upon the theory that the county, having received the benefit of his labor, must refund the cost which the State was required to pay. We can not concur in this contention. The prisoner having been convicted of a felony and being insolvent, the State became liable for the cost, and this liability is not affected by his being committed to a workhouse sentence."

Legislative Session.—The Governor called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to begin Sept. 7, for the purpose of providing against the threatened treasury deficit.

In his message the Governor reviewed the history of the treasury from the time of the controversy over the "railroad debt." The rate of taxation from 1883 to 1887 was 40 cents on the $100. In the latter year it was raised to 45, of which 30 cents was for State and 15 for school purposes. This rate was maintained till 1894. In June, 1895, a revenue bill was enacted (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895, page 717), which reduced the rate of levy, abolished many privilege taxes, and while it increased some reduced many others. It was believed that the income would be sufficient, especially as it was expected that the new assessment law would add to the valuations of property. But this expectation was disappointed; the total valuation for 1896 was less by some millions of dollars.

The Treasurer and the Comptroller, being called upon for statements as to the probable condition the finances would be in by Jan. 1, 1897, differed widely in their estimates, the Treasurer seeing a prospect of a deficit of $269,000 unless the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company should pay, in which case it would be $214,000, while the Comptroller made a written statement, April 3, showing a probable surplus on Jan. 1, 1897, of $110,008.71; and on Aug. 11, 1896, he made a statement showing a probable surplus on Jan. 1, 1897, of $73,371, making a difference in his estimates in a period of four months and eight days of $36,637.71.

The Legislature was in session till Sept. 26. Several bills looking to increase of revenues were introduced; but the majority appears to have decided that the danger of deficit was not so great as had been feared; at any rate, they failed to make any important changes in the revenue laws. The only revenue-producing measure was a bill taxing merchandise brokers and cigarette dealers, special-privilege taxes being imposed. In order, however, to provide for the interest on the bonded debt, the Funding Board was authorized to borrow money.

An act was passed providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention. The date fixed for the vote was the first Thursday in April, 1897.

Political.—The State Democratic Executive Committee issued in March a call for two conventions: the first to meet in Nashville, May 6, for the purpose of nominating 3 candidates for the Court of Chancery Appeals, to be voted for at the election on the first Thursday in August; the second to meet at the same place, May 7, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention, to appoint candidates for presidential electors, and to nominate a candidate for Governor, the same delegates to compose both conventions. On May 6 the 3 judges of the Court of Appeals—R. M. Barton, S. F. Wilson, and M. M. Neil—were renominated.

At the second convention there was some friction between administration and free-coinage delegates; but the great majority were in favor of free coinage, and the following was among the resolutions:

"We demand a restoration of the money of the Constitution by a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as full legal-tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any other nation."

The platform also demanded laws, State and national, making gold and silver legal tender for all debts and prohibiting contracts discriminating against either, the repeal of the 10-per-cent. tax on issues of State banks, tariff for revenue only, and an income tax.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit.

Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor was made the candidate for the governorship.

The Republicans held two State conventions. At Nashville, April 22, they instructed delegates to the national convention to support William McKinley as candidate for the presidency, and H. Clay Evans for the vice-presidency. The resolutions opposed free coinage, condemned the national administration, favored a tariff to meet the requirements of the Government and protect American industries; declared also in favor of reciprocity, the control of the Nicaragua Canal by the Government and its speedy completion, and favored such action toward Cuba as would bring the war to an end as soon as possible. The seating of Peter Turney as Governor was condemned in severe terms, the Centennial Exposition was favored, and an appropriation from Congress was recommended.

For judges of the Court of Appeals W. R. Turner, P. C. Smithson, and W. F. Poston were named.

At the second Republican convention, Aug. 12, in Nashville, George N. Tillman was chosen candidate for the governorship, and resolutions were adopted approving the action of the national convention, condemning the Chicago platform, favoring honest and rigid economy in the conduct of State affairs and the abolition of the fee system, denouncing the election laws enacted by Democratic Legislatures, condemning the gubernatorial outrage of two years ago, and opposing the bringing of convict labor into competition with free labor.

The People's party met in State convention in Nashville, July 28, with about 150 delegates. A. L. Mims was nominated for Governor on a platform condemning Democrats for seating Turney over H. Clay Evans.

The action of the national convention was approved, though there was a determined effort on the part of a small minority against accepting a Democratic nominee for President. A full electoral ticket was named with the understanding that if the Democrats would agree to withdraw 3 Democratic electors 3 Populist electors would be withdrawn, and a committee was appointed to confer with one of Democrats. The movement for fusion finally failed in October, the People's party demanding 4 electors and also demanding that the Democratic nominee for Governor should meet the Populist nominee in joint debate. In reply the Democrats stated their willingness to unite with the Populists on the one great question of finance, and fuse on electors. They offered to give 4 electors as demanded, the only condition being that they should

all vote for Bryan, each voting as he pleased for Watson or Sewall, but they refused to permit Taylor to meet Mims in joint debate. In some districts Republicans and Populists united on candidates for the Legislature.

About 100 delegates attended the Prohibition convention in Nashville, April 29. The resolutions declared against the liquor power, for national organization of Prohibitionists, for woman suffrage, more money for schools, a graduated income tax, local option for cities, and a State constitutional convention. Josephus Hopwood was nominated for Governor.

At the August election the Democratic candidates for judges of the Court of Appeals were elected. The highest Democratic vote was 141,328; the highest Republican vote, 115,056.

At the November election the vote for President stood: Bryan, 166,268, of which about 4,525 were for Watson electors; McKinley, 148,773; Palmer, 1,951; Levering, 3,098. For Governor it was: Taylor, Democrat, 156,228; Tillman, Republican, 149,374; Mims, Populist, 11,976; Hopwood, Prohibitionist, 2,831. The vote was the largest ever polled in this State by 19,000.

Of the 10 Representatives in Congress elected, 2 are Republicans and 8 Democrats.

The Legislature will stand on joint ballot: 88 Democrats, 40 Republicans, and 4 Populists.

The Republicans denied that Mr. Taylor had been fairly elected, claiming that Mr. Tillman was elected by more than 5,000 majority, and that he had been counted out by extensive frauds. Soon after the assembling of the Legislature in January Mr. Tillman filed a notice of contest. Thereupon a bill to require a contestant for the office of Governor to give a bond of $25,000 for the costs of the contest was passed.

Mr. Tillman, in an address to the public, spoke of the bond bill passed after his notice of contest was filed. The bond is conditioned upon the faithful, *bona fide*, and successful prosecution of the contest. The $25,000 is to be paid as a penalty should the joint assembly determine the contest unwarranted, or not in good faith, or malicious, or made for political effect, or without reasonable cause. Mr. Tillman said he had determined not to assume so large a liability as a bond for the amount named, enforceable at the will of the joint assembly of the Legislature; that the heavy expenses and the labor involved in such a contest, "and the probability, in the case of a Republican contestant in this State, of a decision adverse to him, would seem to be sufficient discouragement to a man of even more than ordinary public spirit and of moderate fortune, and when the Legislature in addition threatens him with a penalty of $25,000 for presuming to make the contest, the discouragement reaches a point amounting almost to a prohibition."

TEXAS, a Southern State, admitted to the Union Dec. 29, 1845; area, 265,780 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 212,592 in 1850; 604,215 in 1860; 818,759 in 1870; 1,591,749 in 1880; and 2,235,523 in 1890. Capital, Austin.

Government.—The State officers in 1896 were: Governor, Charles A. Culberson; Lieutenant Governor, George T. Jester; Secretary of State, Allison Mayfield; Treasurer, W. B. Wortham; Comptroller, R. W. Finley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James M. Carlisle; Commissioner of the Land Office, A. J. Baker; Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History, A. J. Rose; Attorney-General, Martin M. Crane; Adjutant General, W. H. Mabry; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Reuben R. Gaines; Associate Justices, Leroy G. Denman and Thomas J. Brown. All the State officers are Democrats.

Finances.—The Comptroller's report for the two years ending Aug. 31, 1896, gives the following summary: On Aug. 31, 1894, there was a balance to the credit of the general account amounting to $38,443.85; receipts during the year ending Aug. 31, 1895, $2,086,578.20; total, $2,125,022.05; disbursed during the same period, $2,021,606.56; transfers adjusting accounts, $75,342.78; balance on hand Aug. 31, 1895, $28,072.71. At the beginning of the fiscal year Sept. 1, 1895, there was a cash balance in the treasury to the credit of general revenue of $28,072.71; receipts of general revenue during the year ending Aug. 31, 1896, $3,023,725.98; total, $3,051,798.69; disbursements during the same period, $2,884,700.03; transfers adjusting accounts, $57,345.14; total credit, $2,942,045.17; balance to the credit of general revenue Aug. 31, 1896, $109,753.52; warrants drawn against this account aggregating $69,637.94 had not at that time been presented for payment.

The receipts and disbursements of available school fund for the year ending Aug. 31, 1896, were as follow: Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1895, $133,479.38; receipts during the year, $2,843,433.86; total, $2,976,913.24; disbursements, $2,901,982.89; transfers and amount refunded, $1,870; balance Aug. 31, 1896, $73,060.35. On Sept. 1, 1895, there was unpaid $547,690.52 of the school fund apportioned for the scholastic year of 1894–'95. The Board of Education apportioned $2,519,271.50 for the scholastic year of 1895–'96. The receipts and disbursements of the permanent school fund during the year, and the amount of securities held by the State in trust for that fund were: Cash on hand Aug. 31, 1895, $173,938.05; received during the year ending Aug. 31, 1896, $759,207.40; total, $933,145.45; disbursements, $555,399.48; transferred to available school fund, $160,902.42; balance Aug. 31, 1896, $216,843.55; bonds on hand Aug. 31, 1895, $7,579,144.52; bonds purchased, $526,164; total, $8,105,308.52; bonds redeemed, $529,023; balance Aug. 31, 1896, $7,576,235.52.

The amount of occupation taxes collected in the counties for the two years ending April 30 was $1,631,686.94, while the amounts payable to the Comptroller by law were: Collected from nonresidents in organized counties, $110,652.95; from nonresidents in unorganized counties, $59,268.18; railroad, stagecoach, steamboat, passenger tax, etc., $56,257.63; total, $226,176.76. The assessed value of all property in the State for 1896 is $850,309,246, against $860,910,567 for 1895. The cost of State educational, charitable, and penal institutions for 1893 and 1894 was $1,403,472.12; for 1895 and 1896 it was $1,399,441.79. The average number in all these institutions in the former period was 7,712; in the latter, 8,864.

The total value of State property, including the Capitol and educational and charitable institutions, is $10,917,879.

The total bonded debt of the counties, as nearly as can be obtained from reports and records on file Aug. 31, 1896, was $10,845,206.

Education.—During the biennium the scholastic population increased from 693,752 in 1894 to 751,335 in 1896, yet the schools were conducted for four and a half months on an apportionment of $3.50 *per capita*, the same as the preceding year, and an apportionment of $4 *per capita* has been declared for 1897. Under an act of the Legislature of 1856 part of the school fund was loaned, prior to the war, to the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company. For many years a controversy has existed between these companies

and the State as to the amount due on these loans, the State claiming an indebtedness of more than $1,000,000, and the companies insisting that it has been fully satisfied by payment in State warrants issued during the war. Final default in payment was made by the companies in 1894, and in December of that year suits were begun which resulted in judgment in favor of the State in the district court for $1,200,000, from which appeals have been taken. The attendance at the university and the medical branch has increased. Of the educational institutions, only the Prairie View Normal School shows a decrease in the number of students. The expenditures for the university during the two years amounted to $130,617.20; for the Sam Houston Normal Institute, $53,717.27; for the Prairie View Normal Institute, $26,753.87; and for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, $58,234.06. The State University opened in September with 126 students. It has recently received a gift of $30,000 from G. W. Brackenridge, of San Antonio. At the nineteenth annual commencement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in June, 4 were graduated in the agricultural course, 9 in the civil engineering, 3 in horticulture, and 6 in mechanical engineering. The State School of Methods opened its third annual session at the university in June with an attendance of 150.

Charities.—Following are the amounts expended for charitable institutions for the two years: State Lunatic Asylum, $244,969.92; North Texas Lunatic Asylum, $272,547.30; Southwest Texas Lunatic Asylum, $104,603.45; Blind Asylum, $88,872.69; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 97,641.19; Colored Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $33,505.73; Orphans' Home, $44,908.44; Confederate Soldiers' Home, $50,835.38.

At the Veterans' Home during the year ending Dec. 1 50 were admitted, 25 died, 1 deserted, 6 were out on furlough, 16 were honorably discharged, of whom 4 were readmitted, and there were at the close of the year, 175 inmates. Improvements have been made, the principal one being a hospital building.

At the Asylum for the Blind 153 were enrolled during the session and 112 were in attendance in November.

At the State Lunatic Asylum there were 696 patients.

Prisons.—There was an increase in prison population during the past two years, as follows; Nov. 1, 1894, convicts on hand, 4,125; Oct. 31, 1896, convicts on hand, 4,421. The greatest number ever on hand at one time was on July 18 and 19, 1896—4,523. There were 339 pardons, 217 deaths, and 164 escaped.

Crimes were classified as follow: Against lives and persons of individuals, 2,007; against property, including forgery and counterfeiting, 2,026; against morality and public justice, 388; total, 4,421. The men were in 39 different camps, prisons, farms, and railroad gangs; 317 were employed on railroads and 2,463 on farms. The earnings of the force amounted to $1,540,825.40, and the expenses to $1,445,524.16. Permanent improvements cost $157,674.81. Penitentiary property of all descriptions is valued at $2,440,088.90. Cost of maintaining convict population averages $9.80 a month. The net profits of contract farms for the two years was $249,255.05, or about $81.75 *per capita* per annum. The prisons proper were largely supported by the contract, share, and State farms, and the railroad gangs.

The number of persons in the House of Correction and Reformatory, which is for offenders under sixteen years of age, was reduced one half in 1896. The cost for the two years was $69,569.42.

Railroads.—During the past two years the Railroad Commission has established or amended tariffs on almost every species of freight except lumber. The general merchandise tariff was put into operation Aug. 6, 1895. Railway bonds on completed road aggregating $1,609,000 were examined and registered under the act to prevent fraudulent and fictitious issues. More than 3,000 miles of railroad have been inspected and valued as a basis for the issue of bonds. The total amount saved to the people for the two years by the reduction of rates, as estimated by the commission, is $2,231.000.

The amount of assessed value of rolling stock of railroads in the State, as given by the Comptroller, is $7,962,905. The Texas Western renders no rolling stock, and the International and Great Northern only that portion subject to taxation and not belonging to the exempt line.

Banks.—In 1896 12 banks in the State went into liquidation or failed, and 21 new banks were organized.

Insurance.—In a paragraph on insurance, in his message to the Legislature, the Governor says; "Life insurance companies principally chartered by and domiciled in the State of New York have for years done a large business in this State. The excess of premiums over losses paid these companies by the people of Texas for the year 1895 was $2,471,-192. The premiums which our people paid 3 New York companies for the past ten years amounted to $18,644,124.85, and the policies which they paid aggregated only $4,947,569.51. The excess in premiums, the sum taken out of the State in that time, was $13,696,555.34, less inappreciable commissions paid the agents." The receipts in fees of the State Insurance Department for 1895 were $12,310.

Industries and Products.—The cotton crop of 1895 was reported at 1,905,337 bales, larger than that of any other State, but much smaller than that of the preceding year. The corn crop amounted to 107,906,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 2,082,000 bushels.

The elevator service of Galveston was found to be inadequate for handling the grain sent to the port after the harvest. Over 3,500 cars were reported Sept. 13 to be on the railroads awaiting the raising of the grain blockade at the port. This was attributed in part to the lack of ocean tonnage.

The recent deflection of trade to the Gulf ports and the ability of Galveston, owing to her now acquired deep water, to take advantage of this change in methods resulted during the year in an immense increase in the export business.

The principal exports in British vessels from Galveston during 1896 were: Cotton, bales, 987,389; cotton-seed meal, sacks, 1,964,010; cotton-seed-oil cake, sacks, 186,962; wheat, bushels, 2,886,159; corn, bushels, 4,897,472; cotton-seed oil, gallons, 1,097,-983; walnut lumber, pieces, 29,370; walnut logs, 484; spelter, plates, 2,097,386; borax, sacks, 23,364; copper matte, sacks, 28,261; lead, bars, 35,987: lumber, feet, 203,621; lumber, pieces, 138,973; cedar logs, 2,602; staves, 101,015.

The improvement of the Sabine pass has stimulated the trade in lumber from southeastern Texas. The coastwise shipments for the year amounted to 8,368,072 feet, of which 5,331,296 feet went to New York. The total amount shipped to foreign ports was $23,185,656, and its value $262,911. This was sent to Mexican, South American, and West Indian ports, to Port Natal, to London, and to Greenock.

The channel of Galveston harbor has been deepened. At the end of the year the depth at mean low tide was 25½ feet. Ultimately a depth of 30 feet is to be reached.

The Rangers.—The Adjutant-General said in his report in December: "In every train robbery which has occurred in Texas, the robbers have been captured or killed wherever it was possible to carry

the rangers to the scene so that they could take the trail. By the annual report of the rangers for 1895 it is shown that in that year they traveled 107,000 miles, and arrested 417 criminals, who were turned over to the civil authorities, and pursued 120 more who made their escape into Mexico. They recovered 486 head of horses and cattle that were stolen from Texas ranches, and assisted the civil authorities eighty-eight times during the year in guarding jails and prisoners and keeping down mob law. This statement does not include the services rendered by 71 "special" rangers, who are enlisted mostly in frontier and border counties on the recommendation, usually, of sheriffs and district officers, but are not paid by the State.

Recent Laws.—In reviewing the history of the State in 1895 and 1896 the Governor says: "Among the laws enacted during the past two years which have substantially benefited the public, the statute of limitations was made applicable to married women and land titles quieted; contested elections were regulated; the laws were revised and codified; occupation taxes were made uniform; primary elections were legalized and regulated; the colored people were given control of their schools; *ad valorem* taxation was equalized; railway land titles were validated; connecting lines of common carriers were made responsible for freight losses; the Confederate Home was made a permanent State institution, supported by taxation; the strongest antitrust law in the Union was passed; the interests of labor were guarded by an arbitration act; and extravagant and unconscionable fees of office were largely reduced. Though the act appears to need amendment in order to be more effectually enforced, the protective features of the fish and oyster law have proved a decided benefit along the entire coast. Oysters have been more abundant and there have been more fish in the bays since Oct. 1, when the reserved bays were opened, than at any time for two years. The act regulating the collection of delinquent taxes has done much toward correcting existing injustice. In 1894 the total State and school delinquent tax collected was $29,475.27, while in 1895 and 1896, under this act, it was $45,433.59 and $78,966.46, respectively. The delinquent county taxes collected have increased in the same proportion.

The change in the school law reducing the price of school lands to $1 per acre, leases to 3 cents per acre, and interest to 3 per cent., is fully justified by the operation of the present law. Previous to this purchasers and lessees of public lands were forfeiting their claims and defaulting in the payment of interest in unprecedented numbers, while since then forfeitures and defaults have lessened and both sales and leases have rapidly multiplied. For the year ending Aug. 1, 1895, the sale of school lands amounted to 209,948 acres and leases to 1,712,301 acres. For the year ending Aug. 1, 1896, with the new law in force, the sales amounted to 1,179,647 acres and the leases to 5,126,967 acres.

Political.—The Democratic State Committee decided in February to hold two State conventions with only one primary, the conventions to be June 23 and Aug. 18, and the primaries June 6, at which time voters should have the opportunity of expressing their preference for or against free coinage; and the majority should determine the action of the State convention and the kind of delegation to be sent to the national convention. This decision was understood to settle the question in favor of free coinage; and the leaders on that side issued an address to the people saying: "It is conceded that an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of Texas earnestly favor a return to the currency system adopted by the framers of the Government and the restoration of silver to its former position of equality with gold at the public mints at the present coinage ratio of 16 to 1. We appeal to every member of the party and to every citizen who is willing to accept the liberal invitation of the National and State Democratic Executive Committees in joining to make the verdict of the Democracy in Texas in favor of bimetallism so complete and emphatic that the advancing cause of financial reform may receive an impetus that will further its general success."

The Gold-standard Democrats held a conference, Feb. 15, in Galveston, with about 175 in attendance. A division in the party seemed imminent; but it was decided not to repudiate the action of the State Committee, and to make the struggle in the primaries. In May ex-Gov. Roberts announced himself as a candidate for the office of Governor, charging that the present Governor and other silver leaders were trying to lead the Democratic party of the State into the National Silver party at its meeting at St. Louis in July. The ballots used at the primaries were marked "For bimetallism" and "Against bimetallism and for the single gold standard," and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of bimetallism, meaning free coinage.

The "Sound-money Democrats met in Dallas, April 21. The resolutions adopted proposed to reorganize the party, call a nominating convention to place a straight ticket in the field for State offices, and name Sound-money candidates for Congress. Accordingly, they held a separate convention in June at the time and place named in the call of the State Committee. Therefore two conventions were in session in Austin, June 23.

The Gold-standard wing numbered 300 to 400 in their convention. They declared their intention of reorganizing the party on sound Democratic principles, chose a delegation to the national convention, and adopted a platform commending the administration, opposing free coinage, and demanding "the immediate retirement of this Government from the banking business, and that the law authorizing the issuance of the Treasury note should be repealed and such promises be retired and canceled, and favoring the "establishment of a safe system of banking under rigid governmental supervision in order that the people may have at all times a safe, sound, and elastic currency, amply sufficient for the transaction of their business."

In reference to the action of the silver wing of the party, the resolutions said:

"Having heretofore formally repudiated the methods and actions of the fraudulently constituted so-called Democratic Executive Committee, we hereby reaffirm such denunciation and announce our purpose not to vote for or in any manner give political countenance to any candidate for political office who either approves such action or who proposes in any manner to profit thereby. The action of this so-called committee was deliberately conceived and executed for the purpose of effecting a complete disfranchisement of brother Democrats, and it has resulted in the destruction of Democratic methods and procedure, consecrated by party use for more than half a century, the preservation of which are essential to the purity of action and the stability of party ascendency. This destructive action has necessitated the reorganization of the Democratic party in Texas, and we announce that our separation from those who would destroy the party for the sake of gaining a temporary advantage for their peculiar financial heresy is final and irreconcilable until they return to the advocacy of true Democratic principles."

A convention was called to meet at Waco, on August 25.

The regular Democratic convention, in session at the same time in another hall, with about 1,000 delegates, also elected a delegation to the national convention. The resolutions were strongly in favor of free coinage, a strict construction of the Constitution, the political equality of citizens, freedom of conscience, separation of Church and state, freedom of the press, and tariff for revenue only, "sufficient, with other taxation, to meet the expenses of the Government economically administered, so as to render it unnecessary to increase the public debt in any form whatever"; they condemned the extraordinary expenditure by Congress of over $515,000,000 and the alleged unnecessary employment of Federal officers and employees; demanded the "submission of constitutional amendments to the several States which will authorize Congress to pass an income-tax law (unless such course should become unnecessary by the overruling of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States), to the end that the wealth of the nation may be compelled to bear its just share of the expenses of the Government"; opposed monopolies and trusts and all class legislation, demanding equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none; opposed the issuing of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, national bank issues, and excessive pensions; and demanded that the national debt be paid.

Delegates to the national convention were instructed to favor the nomination of Richard P. Bland.

The second regular Democratic convention met in Fort Worth, Aug. 18, with comparatively a small representation. The resolutions approved the action of the national convention, and on State affairs approved the existing administration, promised economy in State Government, demanded reapportionment of judicial districts, a law requiring express companies to maintain general officers within the State, a new lien law, reform of criminal laws, and especially revision of jury laws; favored reforms in the fee system, amendments to the "fellow-servant" law, and sale of public-school lands; opposed the leasing of convicts to corporations, and promised equal rights to all. The nominations were: For Governor, Charles A. Culberson; Lieutenant Governor, George T. Jester; Attorney-General, Martin M. Crane; Treasurer, William B. Wortham; Comptroller, R. Wat Finley; Commissioner of General Land Office, James M. Carlisle; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Andrew J. Baker; Chairman Railway Commission, John H. Reagan; Railway Commissioners, Allison Mayfield and L. J. Story; Justices, W. L. Davidson and Leroy G. Denman. A proposition from the People's party for a division of electors was rejected.

At the convention of the Gold-standard Democrats in Waco, Aug. 25, resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the national convention, and repudiating the national and State nominations. Of the action of the State convention, they said: "We condemn the methods adopted by those who have been interested with the management of the affairs of the Democratic party in Texas, they having used the same solely for the purpose of retaining the present administration in this State, by which the Democracy of this State was in a manner disfranchised at the primaries, and therefore the so-called Democratic nominations at Fort Worth have no binding force upon any true Democrat in this State."

Delegates to the Indianapolis convention, candidates for presidential electors, and a State Executive Committee were chosen. No State ticket was formed.

The first Republican State Convention met in Austin, March 24. There was a contest between the partisans of McKinley on the one side and those of Reed and Allison on the other. A chairman in favor of Allison was chosen by a vote of 407 to 205. The Committee on Credentials did not report until the 26th, when a platform was adopted which said, in relation to the currency:

"We reaffirm the historic adherence of the Republican party to sound finance. We demand an honest dollar of greatest purchasing power for every class alike, the largest issue of gold, silver, and paper compatible with security and the requirements of trade, all of equal value, interchangeable one for the other, every dollar resting on gold coin as the only money of final redemption. The Republicans of Texas declare this to be in their deliberate judgment the only basis for a large and liberal circulation of money and for the maintenance of universal confidence."

The delegates selected for the national convention were all for Reed or Allison; and therefore after the adjournment, the McKinley wing organized with a large number of delegates and chose representatives for the national convention, instructing them to support him.

The Reform Republicans, the so-called "Lily Whites," held a State convention at Houston, April 20. Delegates favorable to McKinley were chosen for the national convention, but no instructions were given. Following are the main features of the platform:

"We favor bimetallism, the use of gold and silver coin as money of ultimate redemption. We favor the immediate calling of an international monetary and reciprocity conference for the adoption of an international agreement. We believe in a protective tariff that will renew a market for American wages for American workmen."

This made 3 delegations to claim seats in the national convention. The McKinley delegation, chosen March 24, headed by Dr. John Grant, was seated. At the Republican convention, held in Fort Worth, Sept. 9, no State ticket was named. The Chairman of the State Executive Committee, E. H. R. Green, was authorized to appoint a committee with full power to direct the campaign. It was understood that the special purpose of this committee was to effect fusion with the Populists and "Sound-money" Democrats. The national platform and candidates were approved with great enthusiasm. In reference to State affairs the resolutions said:

"We unqualifiedly condemn the present administration of affairs in the State government of Texas through its various agencies, and unite in calling unto all good citizens of the State, irrespective of party, to join together in a determined effort to drive the present so-called Democratic party from power in our beloved State, and give to our people a wise, honest, economical, and pure government.

"We recommend the enactment of appropriate laws for the development of a system of irrigation in the semi-arid regions of the State.

"We insist that laws should be speedily enacted extending to our colored youths the opportunities of university education.

"We favor a vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws of this State, irrespective of persons, and demand that the procedure governing appeals in such cases be reformed with a view to the speedy determination of the correctness of convictions without regard to technicalities, and in this connection we denounce in unmeasured terms the resort to mob violence against persons charged with, but not convicted of crimes."

The delegates to the national convention of the People's party held a caucus July 18 with the party leaders, and agreed to support for President Paul

Vanderwort, of Nebraska, and for Vice-President Frank Burkett, of Mississippi.

The People's party met in convention, Aug. 5, in Galveston, with about 1,000 delegates. The "middle-of-the-road" sentiment was strong, but the convention seems not to have committed itself to any action that would hamper plans for fusion that might thereafter be made. The following ticket was named: For Governor, Jerome C. Kearby; for Lieutenant Governor, H. S. P. Ashby; for Attorney-General, W. M. Walton; for Comptroller, E. O. Meitzen; for Land Commissioner, S. C. Granbury; for Treasurer, S. O. Dawes; for Superintendent of Education, A. B. Francisco; for Railroad Commissioners, W. W. Nelms, Evan Jones, E. P. Alsbury; for Justice Supreme Court, T. J. M'Minn; for Justice Criminal Court, R. V. Bell.

On State issues the resolutions said, in part:

"We demand a change of administration in Texas, for the reasons that during the twenty-three years in which the Democratic party has had control of this State it has squandered our magnificent public domain in donations to corporations and sales at nominal prices to syndicates and land grabbers, and has thrown every impediment in the way of the actual settler. It has multiplied officers, wasted the public revenues, increased our State debts, and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation. It has increased the expenses of the State government from $1,000,000 per annum to more than $4,000,000 per annum. By its maladministration of the public-school funds it has in open violation of the Constitution reduced our public free schools from six to three months' session per annum, and at the same time it has invaded our permanent school fund so that the same will be ultimately extinguished, instead of remaining as a perpetual benefit to posterity, as designed by our fathers.

"Though needlessly multiplying courts, it has failed to enforce the laws by refusing to repeal senseless technicalities in our criminal procedure; it has rendered necessary reversals of the judgments of convictions against notorious criminals to such an extent that our courts of final resort have been subjected to gross abuse and the administration of our laws has been brought into such contempt as to incite mobs to deeds of violence to the shame and disgrace of our State.

"We denounce the present administration in this State as being purely personal and dominated by ring rule, as is evidenced by such acts as the payment of extravagant and unnecessary fees to its henchmen and its refusal to buy bonds except through favorite brokers. This administration, like its predecessor, claims the right of being its own successor, and, like them, will claim the right to pass the office of Governor to "the next in line," unless the citizens of Texas show by their votes that the office of Governor belongs to the people, and not to the official family. A long lease of power tends to corruption and is subversive of economy and efficient government, and we believe that the best interests of Texas demand a change of administration and an inspection of the books."

W. M. Walton, candidate for Attorney-General, withdrew from the ticket, and W. O. Hutchison was nominated in his stead.

The Prohibitionists convened at Dallas, July 29, chose presidential electors, ratified the proceedings of the national convention, and named the following State ticket: For Governor, Randolph Clark; Lieutenant Governor, Rev. H. Bradford; Attorney-General, James B. Goff; Comptroller, W. T. Clayton; Treasurer, Jerome W. Henderson; Land Commissioner, W. Manning; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. R. C. Burleson.

The declaration of principles denounced the liquor traffic, favored Government control of railroads, regulation of immigration, prohibition of speculation in futures and of using public money for sectarian schools, and favored direct vote for President and the initiative and referendum.

The official returns of the election showed the following vote: Bryan and Sewall, 290,862; Bryan and Watson, 79,572; McKinley, 167,520; Palmer, 5,046; Levering, 1,786.

All the Democratic candidates for State offices were elected.

Of the 13 representatives in Congress all are Democrats except 1, who is a Republican.

The Legislature has a large majority of Democrats in both houses.

An amendment to the Constitution making the requirement that aliens shall declare their intention to become citizens of the United States at least six months before any election at which they may offer to vote was submitted at this election, and seems to have been carried, though the total figures are not at hand. By the article sought to be amended aliens might declare their intention to become citizens up to the very hour they offered to vote and became legal voters at that election.

TURKEY, an empire in eastern Europe and western Asia. The Sultan, who rules absolutely under the moral limitations contained in the Mohammedan sacred books, is the eldest prince of the house of Osman. Abdul Hamid II, the thirty-fourth sovereign of the line, born Sept. 21, 1842, succeeded his brother Murad V, who was deposed on the ground of lunacy on Aug. 31, 1876. The Sultan is recognized as Khalif, or spiritual head of Islam, not only within the bounds of the Ottoman Empire, but by most of the Sunnite Mohammedans everywhere, being guided in his ecclesiastical policy by the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Ulema, a body of eminent doctors of the law. In temporal matters the Sadrazzam, or Grand Vizier, is the chief executive officer under the Sultan. These two functionaries, together with ministers of departments, form the Privy Council or Cabinet of the Sultan, which was composed in the beginning of 1896 as follows: Grand Vizier, Halil Rifat Pasha; Sheikh-ul-Islam, Mehmed Djemal Eddin Pasha; Minister of War, Riza Pasha; Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Abdurrahman Pasha; Minister of Marine, Hassan Pasha; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tevfik Effendi; Minister of the Interior, Mahmud Jellaleddin Pasha; Minister without portfolio, Aarifi Pasha; Grand Master of Artillery, Zeki Pasha; Minister of Finance, Sabri Bey; Intendant of Evkafs, Galib Pasha; Minister of Public Instruction, Zuhdi Pasha; Minister of Commerce and Public Works, Mahmoud Pasha; President of the Council of State, Said Pasha.

Area and Population.—The area of the immediate possessions of Turkey and their population according to the still incomplete census of 1885 are shown in the following table:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Square miles.	Population.
Turkey in Europe	65,909	4,786,545
Asia Minor	204,618	9,122,432
Armenia and Kurdistan	89,264	2,457,400
Mesopotamia	100,205	1,350,280
Syria	115,144	2,676,943
Arabia	173,700	6,000,000
Tripoli and Benghazi	398,738	1,300,000
Total	1,147,578	27,694,600

The following territories are nominally subject to Turkey, but are now under autonomous or foreign administration: Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi Bazar, occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary; Bulgaria and the autonomous province of

Eastern Roumelia, now united and in possession of full autonomy; the tributary principality of Samos; and Egypt, now occupied by Great Britain. Their aggregate area is 461,662 square miles, and their population is 11,524,131, making the total area of the Ottoman Empire 1,609,240 square miles and the total population 39,212,131. In European Turkey the Turks, the Greeks, and the Albanians are about equal in numbers and make up the bulk of the population; Bulgars and Serbs are numerous, and there is a considerable sprinkling of Wallachians, Armenians, Magyars, gypsies, Jews, and Circassians. The population is almost equally divided between Mohammedans and Christians. In Constantinople the census classified the total population of 873,565 into 384,910 Mohammedans, 152,741 Greeks, 149,590 Armenians, 6,442 native Roman Catholics, 4,377 Bulgarians, 1,082 Greek Latins, 819 native Protestants, 44,361 Jews, and 129,243 foreigners. In Asia the Turks are the predominant element in many districts, and there are about 4,000,000 Arabs. The population is everywhere mixed, and the variety of races is extraordinary. The Greek element is large. In some districts Kurds predominate, in some Armenians, and in some Syrians form the main element. Circassians have their separate communities, and are scattered among the population elsewhere. Jews are numerous in many places. The Lebanon, where four fifths of the 49,800 inhabitants are Christians, has a Christian mutessarif and special institutions. In Crete there are 88,487 Mohammedans, 205,059 Christians, and 646 Jews and foreigners. In the archipelago 91 per cent. of the people are Christians. Except in these vilayets the Mohammedans preponderate everywhere. In Asia Minor a recent estimate gives 7,179,900 Mohammedans, 576,200 Armenians, 972,300 other Christians, and 184,600 Israelites and foreigners; in Armenia, 1,795,800 Mohammedans, 480,700 Armenians, 165,200 other Christians, and 30,700 Israelites and foreigners; in the vilayet of Aleppo, 792,500 Mohammedans, 49,000 Armenians, 134,300 other Christians, and 20,000 Israelites and foreigners; in the vilayet of Beirut, 230,200 Mohammedans, 6,100 Armenians, 160,400 other Christians, and 49,800 Israelites and other foreigners.

Finances.—The chief revenues of the Government from duties and tributes are sequestered for the payment of the debt, and since 1881 the Council of Administration of the foreign bondholders has collected and disbursed the Eastern Roumelian and Cyprus tributes, the duties on liquors, salt, stamped paper, fisheries, and silk, the tobacco *régie* and tobacco tithes, and the import duties on Persian tobacco. The net receipts in the year 1894–'95, after deducting £91,790 of expenses, was £1,976,687 sterling. Of the conversion loan of 1881 the sum of £ T. 90,533,968 was outstanding on Aug. 13, 1895; of the lottery bonds, £ T. 14,789,690; of the priority obligations of 1890, £ T. 8,139,164. Other loans bring the total up to £ T. 128,901,509 (1 Turkish lira or pound = $4.40). Of the Turkish securities about 70 per cent. are held in France, 14 per cent. in England, 13 per cent. in Germany, and 3 per cent. in Austria.

Disorganization of the civil and military administration in various parts of the empire was aggravated by the financial straits of the Government. The payment of the troops and of the civil officials fell far in arrears, and only at long intervals were small partial payments made out of loans and advances obtained with difficulty. At one time the troops in Constantinople received no meat because the contractors were not paid. The Porte treated for a loan of 30,000,000 francs secured on the lighthouse receipts, and extended the concession of the lighthouse company, a French corporation, from 1899 to 1924, on condition that the Government's share of the gross receipts should be increased from 33 to 50 per cent. To this arrangement the British Government objected, with the view of obtaining a reduction of the lighthouse dues for the benefit of British shipping. Negotiations for a loan with German bankers having failed, the Porte obtained £ T. 1,000,000 from the Ottoman Bank by mortgaging the sheep tax and tithes in certain provinces and the receipts of the European railroads.

On Oct. 21 an *irade* was issued ordaining an increase of ½ of 1 per cent. in the tithes, 1 per cent. in the sheep tax, and the imposition of a poll tax on Mohammedans to meet the cost of military defense. Retrenchments in the expenditures of the public departments were ordered to meet the deficit in the budget, amounting to £ T. 3,000,000. A proposal of the French Government to turn the debt commission into an international control was not only repugnant to the Turkish Government, but was condemned by Russia. The plan was to raise a loan of £ T. 10,000,000 or £ T. 12,000,000 to relieve the Turkish Government of all its immediate embarrassments, pay up the arrears of pay in the army and civil establishments, and provide means for the carrying out of the promised reforms in Armenia, Syria, and European Turkey. Russia would receive the whole of the promised war contribution of 3,000,000 rubles yearly, instead of 2,000,000 rubles, and would appoint a representative on the commission of the Ottoman debt. The Russian Government, however, has not recognized this commission as possessing any political authority, and is opposed to every form of European interference in the internal affairs of Turkey.

The Army and Navy.—The military forces under arms in the beginning of 1896 comprised the regular peace effective of 220,000 men, 15,000 reserves called out for exercises, 50,000 conscripts of the year 1894, and 116 battalions of Redif numbering 75,000 men; total, 360,000 men. The war effective exceeds 800,000 men. All Mussulmans come under the recruiting law at the age of twenty, and remain in the service until forty years old. Nomad Kurds and Arabs, however, are not recruited in the regular army, but may form part of the Hamidieh, or irregular cavalry. Christians pay a military tax in lieu of service. About 140,000 Mussulmans become liable to service annually, and of these about 50,000 pass into the Nizam, or regular army, and serve four years with the colors, then remain in the reserve two years, at the end of which they are enrolled in the Redif, or Landwehr, eight years, and in the Mustahfiz, or Landsturm, six years. In May, 1896, a decree was issued reducing the term of service with the colors to three years. The infantry are armed with Mauser rifles of 0·3012-inch bore. The artillery has been reorganized, and has 900 new Krupp guns and 500 older Krupps and Whitworths. The effective fleet in 1896 consisted of 3 casemated ironclads, 2 turret ships, 2 barbette ironclads, 1 ironclad monitor, 1 armored gunboat, 2 coast guards, 1 torpedo cruiser, 15 torpedo boats of the first class, 7 of the second class, and 1 torpedo-boat destroyer.

Communications.—The railroads in operation in September, 1896, had a total length of 2,633 miles, of which 1,237 miles were in European Turkey, 1,182 miles in Asia Minor, and 214 miles in Syria.

The telegraphs have a total length of 20,380 miles, with 31,890 miles of wire. There were 1,824,662 internal, 422,186 international, 44,769 transit, and 219,416 official messages in 1891. The receipts were 13,102,154 francs; expenses, 5,664,292 francs.

The post office in 1891 carried 7,999,000 internal, 2,321,000 foreign, and 1,713,000 transit letters, 170,-

000 postal cards, and 2,134,000 internal, 1,202,000 foreign, and 1,276,000 transit journals, etc.

Commerce.—The trade with different countries in 1893 is shown in the following table, values being given in piasters (1 piaster = 4·4 cents):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	978,151,000	701,939,000
France	296,291,000	380,036,000
Belgium	66,790,000	3,882,000
Netherlands	12,283,000	42,943,000
Germany	27,978,000	31,677,000
Austria-Hungary	509,920,000	151,180,000
Italy	58,005,000	78,447,000
Greece	37,280,000	41,371,000
Bulgaria	124,484,000	42,965,000
Servia	7,051,000	4,763,000
Roumania	57,708,000	23,625,000
Russia	128,935,000	32,176,000
Persia	55,864,000	2,025,000
Egypt	66,426,000	.....
Tunis	6,172,000	72,000
United States	877,000	16,368,000
Other countries	12,289,000	4,053,000
Total	2,446,699,000	1,557,522,000

The principal imports were cotton cloths for 206,500,000 piasters, sugar for 164,500,000, piqué for 146,900,000, woolen and cotton dress goods for 134,000,000, cotton yarn for 112,600,000, drugs and dyes for 96,500,000, rice for 95,400,000, coffee for 85,000,000, cereals for 81,200,000, hides, skins, and leather for 79,700,000, animals for 62,400,000, madapolam for 60,500,000, iron for 48,100,000, broadcloth for 47,400,000, iron wares for 42,000,000, cassimeres for 40,500,000, timber for 34,700,000, paper for 30,100,000, clothing for 26,700,000, coal for 25,300,000, and silks for 25,000,000. The principal exports were raisins for 204,400,000 piasters, raw silk for 202,000,000, cereals for 183,600,000, cotton for 82,500,000, mohair for 73,300,000, opium for 69,800,000, coffee for 61,000,000, valonia for 57,500,000, wool for 48,900,000, figs for 48,300,000, skins and leather for 41,000,000, olive oil for 40,300,000, minerals for 38,000,000, drugs and colors for 32,600,000, legumes for 31,700,000, dates for 26,400,000, animals for 26,300,000, seeds for 21,600,000, carpets for 21,500,000, nuts for 18,900,000, millet for 29,900,000.

Navigation.—The number of vessels entered and cleared at Turkish ports during 1894 was 190,274, of 34,137,321 tons. There were 151,377 sailing vessels and 38,897 steamers. The merchant navy in 1895 comprised 78 steamers, of 37,843 tons, and 786 sailing vessels, of 189,643 tons.

Armenia.—On Sept. 23, 1895, Lord Salisbury proposed that the powers take coercive measures to enforce their proposals for Armenian reforms stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin, and that, in the event of unwillingness on the part of any power to assume its share in the coercive action, that power should not oppose the action of any other. Austria gave assent to the proposition without any qualification. Later Germany assented with the proviso that any coercive action of the powers against Turkey must be unanimous and that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be maintained. Italy gave absolute assent to the proposal. Russia objected to any scheme that involved coercion, which, M. Shishkin declared, was repugnant to the Czar. In reply, Lord Salisbury expostulated with the Russian minister, saying that it would be useless for the powers to make further concerted representations to the Porte in regard to reforms unless they were prepared to enforce their proposals. On Nov. 24 M. Shishkin wrote to Lord Salisbury, saying that the Czar agreed to consider the question of coercion if the Sultan should prove recalcitrant and the other powers were unanimously in favor of resorting to coercion. Toward the end of December, 1895, France gave a similar assent to measures of coercion, and the governments of Austria, Russia, and Italy reaffirmed their adhesion to that plan of action. The renewal of disturbances in Asia Minor seemed to the Sultan a reason for not promulgating the reforms. The ravages of the Kurds continued unchecked, and, while the perpetrators of the massacres remained unpunished, innocent Armenians were committed to prison on frivolous charges. The Redifs who had been called out were undisciplined, and as the treasury was unable to provide means for their pay, they were likely to swell the ranks of robbers who preyed upon the unfortunate population. The massacre at Orfah, where, on Dec. 28, 1895, the Gregorian archpriest and four other clergy were slain in front of the altar of their church and thousands of Armenians were butchered, impelled the Marquis of Salisbury to renew his suggestion of joint action in a note dated Jan. 7, 1896. Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador at the Porte, expressed the conviction that the disorder and discontent that reigned in all parts of the empire and in all departments of the Ottoman administration must, unless some remedy be found, lead inevitably before long to a general breakdown of the machinery of government, all the more that the Sultan appeared to be powerless to bring about any improvement, and that the men who surrounded him were too corrupt and incapable to contribute to the task. Prince Lobanoff, who regarded it as a hopeless and impossible task to try to impose a new system of government on Turkey or establish parliamentary or representative government and responsibility of ministers in Constantinople, saw nothing in the situation to destroy his confidence in the good will of the Sultan, who was, he felt assured, doing his best. In a communication to Prince Lobanoff the British minister at St. Petersburg on Jan. 15 conveyed the Marquis of Salisbury's opinion of the grave responsibilities incurred by the powers if they did not make some effort to amend the calamitous state of things prevailing in the Ottoman Empire, under which circumstances he considered it of the highest importance that the ambassadors of all the treaty powers at Constantinople should consult together, not only as regards the protection of foreigners in Turkey, to which their discussion in concert had hitherto been limited, but also as regards the general state of the empire, with a view of devising some remedy, to be submitted to the consideration of their governments, for the evils which undoubtedly existed, and which, if unchecked might possibly become a source of common danger to Europe. Prince Lobanoff in his reply said that an exchange of views between the representatives of the powers at Constantinople was possible without special instructions, but that Lord Salisbury's idea evidently went further, proposing apparently a direct interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, an interference that was distinctly forbidden by the Treaty of Paris and forbidden by implication in the Treaty of Berlin. The practical results of such an infringement of European public law would be that the conferences of the ambassadors would be looked upon as evidence of the imposition of a kind of guardianship on the Sultan, and would certainly lead to fresh disturbances and prepare the way for a series of surprises, each succeeding one more dangerous than the others. In the view of the Russian minister it was desirable to assist the Sultan in the arduous task of introducing the reforms obtained from him by the powers, which could only be done by giving him the necessary time and by increasing his authority and prestige in the eyes of the different rival populations that are subject to his rule. Lord Salisbury, recognizing that Russia did not stand alone in refusing to sanction a course of conduct that would lead to European interference in the internal

affairs of Turkey and in trusting in the good will of the Sultan to bring about an amelioration in the condition of his subjects and preferring to exercise no pressure beyond addressing friendly and well-meaning advice to the Sultan, decided to proceed no further, although hoping little from the negative and expectant attitude on which the Russian Government relied, being convinced that the evils that would result from the interruption of the harmonious relations of the powers would outweigh any advantage that could possibly be expected from isolated action. Facts collected and tabulated by delegates of the six embassies in Constantinople showed that the total loss of lives in the massacres in Armenia and Asia Minor respecting which accurate information was obtainable was about 25,000, not including estimates concerning massacres of which there were no official or accurate details, as was the case of the villages in Van, Kharput, and Diarbekir, respecting whose fate it was only known that the whole country in which they were situated had been devastated. The starving inhabitants of the devastated Armenian districts embraced Islam in great numbers to escape further persecution and obtain a share of the succor extended by the authorities. The Sultan refused permission to representatives of the Red Cross Society to enter his dominions and distribute aid contributed in the United States. The consular representatives of the powers made an arrangement with the rebellious Armenian town of Zeitun, whose inhabitants gave up their arms, retaining their hunting weapons. The town was crowded with 8,000 refugees from the villages, who, though perishing from hunger, cold, and smallpox, refused to return to their fields for fear of their Moslem neighbors, notwithstanding these were disarmed by the Turkish soldiery. The spread of the anti-Christian disturbances to Orfah, Biredjik, and the neighboring districts was followed by wholesale conversions to Islam. When the Armenian Protestants at Abbastan were reported to have embraced Islam in a body, the Armenian Patriarch raised a protest against the enforced conversion of Armenians. The Grand Vizier had already sent orders forbidding the use of force or intimidation in procuring conversions, and when the converted Protestants were reported to be unwilling to return to their former faith, he had instructed the Turkish authorities in Asia Minor to repel all Armenians desiring to embrace Mohammedanism. The British minister complained about the forcible conversion of Armenians, to the Sultan, who declared that he had documentary evidence that the Armenians had adopted the Moslem religion of their own free will, and said that it was difficult for him to discourage persons sincerely desirous of embracing his faith. He proposed to inquire into the matter, and suggested that Sir Philip Currie nominate some trustworthy person to act with his commissioners. The investigation showed that about 6,000 persons had embraced Islam, not because the Mussulmans actually invited them to choose between the Koran and the sword, but yet under fear and danger of massacre. At Biredjik the Christian quarter was pillaged on Jan. 1 and 150 Christians were slain. Those who escaped took refuge with friendly Mussulmans, whose house was assaulted by the mob until finally a woman mounted to the roof with a white flag and announced that all within had joined the faith of Islam. The local authorities refused to recognize conversions, following instructions from Constantinople, and this exasperated the Mussulman fanatics and prompted them to more murderous deeds. The Moslems of Asia Minor believed that the whole Armenian nation desired to set up a Christian government in which they would change places with their Mussulman lords, and that they were intriguing with the Christian powers to secure this political autonomy by their aid and had actually risen in insurrection and attempted to storm the Porte at Constantinople. As the Sheri law, which the Sultan had done his utmost to uphold and inculcate, declares that the lives and property of Christian *rayahs* who attempt to enlarge their privileges are forfeited to their Mussulman lords, the Turkish masses, believing that the Armenians had committed this offense, considered it their religious duty and a righteous thing to destroy the lives and seize the property of such dangerous traitors. The local authorities often connived at the massacres, and it was an exceptional thing when the Mussulman notables, as at Behensi, took a firm stand to save the Armenian Christians from injury and wrong. The massacres all occurred posterior to the granting of the scheme of reforms suggested by Great Britain, and the system and organization evident in their direction pointed to political and official inspiration. In only comparatively few cases were the Armenians the aggressors. The massacres occurred almost simultaneously in widely scattered parts of Asia Minor, begun in most cases by the Turks, openly participated in by Turkish soldiers, and ended only when the survivors embraced Mohammedanism. The number of Turks killed was insignificant, and the Armenians were almost the only Christians who were molested. With one exception, the massacres were confined within the limits of the districts in which the promised reforms were to be put in operation, as though the Mussulman element sought to reduce or annihilate the Christian population in order that there might be no Armenians in the local executive when the reforms were carried out and Christians and Mussulmans represented in the local government in proportion to their numbers.

In February fresh massacres were reported from Sivas and Harput and from Marsovan, where the Mohammedan mob were said to have forced the Armenians to change their faith, killing all who refused. A riot occurred on Feb. 23 at Adana, where 15 Armenians were killed. Chakir Pasha, Imperial Commissioner for Armenia, reported that the Armenians, reduced to the last extremity and decimated by hunger and cold, were committing various revolutionary acts. In Guendu, Bitlis, 15 Armenian families were murdered by Kurds because, after embracing Islamism, they returned to Christianity on the advice of the authorities, who declined to register them as Moslems.

To Miss Clara Barton and other agents of the American Red Cross permission was eventually granted to proceed to certain desolated districts to dispense aid to the sufferers under the supervision of Turkish officials. George P. Knapp, an American missionary, was expelled from Bitlis in March on charges of sedition. The claim of $100,000 brought by the United States Government in behalf of missionaries for compensation for buildings destroyed at Harput and Marash was allowed by the Porte. The demands of the British, French, and Russian governments for £ T. 24,000 damages for an attack upon their consular representatives at Jiddah were also granted. The United States requested to be allowed to send the war vessel "Bancroft" through the Dardanelles to be at the disposal of the legation at Constantinople. This request was refused on Jan. 16 in a note from Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish minister at Washington, on the ground that the signatory powers of the Treaty of Paris alone had the right to station guard ships at Constantinople. The Armenian Patriarch Izmirlian steadily refused to present an address to the Sultan laying the blame for the disturbances in Asia Minor on his compatriots, and resisted the pressure brought to force him to

resign, being upheld by repeated votes of confidence from the Council of the Armenian nation. Throughout the spring and summer agents of the Huntchak were arrested in Constantinople, some in the act of smuggling arms into the country. Numbers of other Armenians were arrested and sent into exile or deported often in chains to Asia Minor. The United States minister raised the question of the rights of naturalized American Armenians in the case of nine such who were arrested, but the Turkish Government held firmly to the doctrine of natural allegiance, and denied that the capitulations applied to persons of Turkish birth unless their naturalization in another country had been formally recognized. The right of Armenians in the United States to have their families sent out was also denied. The Armenian revolutionary committees made demands for money upon rich Armenians of Constantinople, which some paid, while others left the country to escape the threatened penalties. In the arrangement secured through the mediation of the foreign consuls the Turkish Government promised to appoint a Christian governor at Zeitun. Instead of doing so the Sultan named a Turk as temporary administrator, and for many months he refused, in spite of the protests of the ambassadors, to appoint a Christian for fear of arousing the passions of the Mussulman inhabitants of the district. Massacres occurred in Ordu on July 20. Serious disturbances took place at Niksar, in the vilayet of Sivas, during which 340 Armenians and 60 Turks were killed. These were attributed to the revolutionary Armenians, whose leaders were arrested. The Sultan issued an order to hold the members of the Council of the Armenian Patriarchate personally responsible for any disorders that might be provoked by Armenians either in the capital or in the provinces. The councilors repudiated the responsibility, which, they said, devolved upon those who had the power to repress disorders. In August the villages of the districts of Bashkale, in the vilayet of Van, were destroyed by the Kurds wherever the inhabitants, Armenians or Assyrian Christians, refused to change their religion. Matthias Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch, at last resigned on Aug. 5, and Monsignor Bartolomeos was appointed to fill the office as *locum tenens* until the election of a successor by the National Council. The new Council of the Patriarchate prayed the Sultan to grant amnesty to all Armenians not accused of acts of violence, and also that the whole Armenian nation might be forgiven the arrears of the military tax and exempted from payment of the tax for the next three years. The Sultan granted this petition and promised amnesty to all excepting active revolutionists.

Revolutionary Outbreak at Van.—The Kurds committed so many outrages between Antioch and Lake Van that troops were sent to that part of Asia Minor to hold them in check and also to guard against the revolutionary designs furthered by foreign emissaries in Van. The revolutionists of that city, who had murdered the bishop some time before, circulated rumors in the middle of June of an intended Kurdish raid on the city. On June 14 the pretext for a riot arose from the arrest of an Armenian girl upon whom seditious documents were found. Immediately afterward several agitators attacked by surprise a squad of soldiers who were patrolling the town, seriously wounding the officer. The next day a mob of Turks and Kurds burned and pillaged several houses, and street fights took place in which 50 were killed on both sides. The Armenian shopkeepers barricaded, and with the magazine rifles that the revolutionists had supplied fired upon the Mohammedans and the imperial troops. The disturbances were renewed the next day, and the Kurdish tribes from the neighboring districts began to come in, and surrounded the town to the number of 11,000, mad

CONSTANTINOPLE, FROM THE HEIGHTS OF EYUB.

with the desire to revenge themselves on the Armenian revolutionists. The Armenians of the town and neighboring villages who escaped the fury of the Mohammedan mobs, flocked to the American mission, where the English vice-consul, Major Williams, raised the British flag and defended them with a strong guard placed under his command by the Turkish Vali. All the respectable Moslems of the towns harbored fugitive Christians in their houses. The Turkish troops were engaged in keeping the Kurdish horde from entering and sacking the town. They refrained from attacking the Armenian revolutionists, who were strongly posted in the center of the town, for fear that, if they drove them out by force, this would lead to a general massacre of Christians and the irretrievable ruin of the town. The authorities appealed in their perplexity to Major Williams, who proposed a series of conditions which, though they were exceedingly lenient to the revolutionists, were accepted by both the Turks and the Kurds. The Armenian leaders, instead of grasping this opportunity to escape from their hopeless position, delayed accepting the proffered terms, promising an answer on the following morning. In the night a Turkish official, Hamdi Bey, was shot, sharp firing broke out all over the town, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the authorities could restrain the Turks and the soldiers. The Turkish officials then held a conference with the English, Russian, and Persian consular representatives, and fresh terms were drawn up, severer than the first, yet still offering amnesty to all Armenians except the revolutionary agitators, of whom the foreigners, about 40 in number that had come in from Persia, would be handed over to their own governments for trial, while the others would be tried by Turkish law. Major Williams and Dr. Raynolds, of the American mission, laid these conditions before the revolutionary leaders, pointing out that by their acceptance of these they could save the Armenian population from wholesale massacre. They again promised to give their answer the following morning, and again firing broke out in the night, each party accusing the other of being the aggressor. The Turkish commander then fired upon the position held by the revolutionists with mountain guns, and the Armenians replied with a rifle fire till they were driven back to their central position. At night they offered to surrender, but hesitated to accept the terms that were offered, and while the leaders asked for a further parley all the revolutionists secretly left the town with their arms during the night. The authorities ordered the Kurdish irregulars to pursue the fleeing band, which numbered 1,500 Armenians. The troops overtook and dispersed them, but they escaped into Persia. The Turks believed that they were still hiding in the town, and the Moslem fanaticism and predatory passions of the lower classes broke loose. Burning and pillaging continued for two days. The 15,000 refugees in the American mission were saved by the bravery of the Turkish soldiers guarding them. All the monasteries were destroyed, including Varrak, with its libraries of priceless manuscripts. The town was wrecked and the prosperity of the vilayet was injured beyond repair. The official report to the Porte gave the number of persons killed and wounded in the fighting as 257 Mohammedans and 99 Armenians. The affair was followed by frontier disturbances between Turkish and Persian Kurds and by the massacre and pillaging of villages in the vilayet by Turks, Persians, and Armenians until the Turkish troops were able to restore order after thousands of persons had been slain.

Campaign against the Druses.—When the Druses of Haurun revolted in December, 1895, after some preliminary successes, the Turks lost a body of troops that fell into an ambuscade near the camp at Busra el Harir, which the army had removed after 3,000 of the 38,000 men had died of fever and dysentery at Sheikh Meskin. The Turks were victorious in a battle with 10,000 Druses on the following day, but in the night the enemy returned to the attack, and in the confusion one Turkish division fired upon another. When the Druses were finally put to flight, the dilatory tactics of the aged Turkish commander, Edhem Pasha, gave them time to block the roads, so that the army, composed in part of brave Albanian soldiers, were virtually besieged in Sueideh, and suffered from famine until a more efficient general was sent to take charge of the operations. The Druses were finally compelled to sue for peace, and bribery played a part in the settlement. One of the conditions of peace was that the Druses should be liable for military service. When the Turkish authorities attempted to enforce this condition a serious engagement took place, with heavy losses on both sides. Finally the soldiers captured about 1,500 men of all ages, and shipped them off to Europe. In June, 1896, some bands of Druses caused fresh trouble, and an expedition of 600 soldiers was sent out from the garrison town of Busra el Harir. These were overwhelmed by Druses south of Sueideh, who killed three fourths of the Turkish battalion and captured the rest and two pieces of artillery, losing 350 of their own men. It being evident that the Druses had not been disarmed at the end of the former revolt, the Governor of Damascus, Osman Nouri Pasha, was removed from his post. The Druses were now more united than before, and had the Arabs with them. The Syrian Redifs were called out, and re-enforcements were sent out from Smyrna and Salonica. On July 18 the Turkish troops gained a victory near Suiedeh, after several engagements in which the Druses were dispersed only to assemble again. On July 23 they were routed again at Sobba, the troops being aided by Arabs and Circassians, who got the cattle captured from the Druses. The troops suffered heavy losses in battle, and they were incapacitated by lack of supplies and the ravages of disease. The Druse women fought with their husbands, and the Druses often inflicted severe losses on the Turkish troops when armed only with swords and axes. At one point a detachment of 300 Redifs intrenched behind a wall was annihilated. Some of the Redifs of the Hauran refused to fight the Druses. The leaders of the Druses asked the intervention of the French and Russian consuls general, and the Ottoman authorities authorized their mediation, and at the same time undertook an inquiry into the state of affairs in the Hauran. Hostilities were therefore suspended in the beginning of August. Conditions of peace were offered by the Turkish authorities, which some of the Druse leaders accepted. Others refused because they feared that they would be left at the mercy of the Kurds and Circassians if they laid down their arms.

Riots in Constantinople.—The Armenian revolutionary societies aimed at the overthrow of the Turkish Government through the intervention of the European powers. They were said to be organized on the system of the Italian Carbonari in committees, named the Huntchak, Frochak, and Abdag, to which later Gaizag and Votchintchak were added, whose members had no knowledge or communication with any except their fellows on the same committee. The committees acted on orders received from a mysterious central committee. The Huntchak organized the demonstration and attack on the police that provoked the disorders in Constantinople on Sept. 30, 1895. When the uprising at Van and the fresh disturbances in Anatolia left the powers still

apathetic, the Frochak undertook to plunge the capital into anarchy and force the intervention of Europe. Large bombs filled with dynamite were smuggled in from abroad and placed in the hands of Armenians in various parts of the city. Rude grenades charged with gunpowder were made in secret workshops and distributed in like manner. On Aug. 26 men carrying sacks apparently holding coin entered the Ottoman Bank in Galata by twos and threes. When 26 had thus assembled unobserved they suddenly began firing revolvers, killing a kavass and three zaptiehs who came to his assistance and exploding hand grenades in the vestibule. Sir Edgar Vincent, the manager, fled with the other officials to the upper chambers and into the Tobacco Régie building, where several of them were captured. Gendarmes and soldiers quickly gathered outside, but they were kept at bay by the Armenians, who fired revolvers from the balconies and the roof for an hour and a half, and when their cartridges were spent hurled bombs among them, causing them to run away.

Meanwhile the holders of the Ottoman Bank remained in possession. They placed 15 pounds of dynamite in the cellar, and threatened to blow up the bank with all the money and securities in the vaults, sacrificing their own lives and those of the European, Turkish, and Armenian bank officers and clerks that they held as hostages unless their lives were promised them and a safe exit from the country. They demanded also that the powers secure the rights of the Armenian people. The Russian dragoman Maximoff and Sir Edgar Vincent came at night, having gained the Sultan's reluctant consent for the men to leave the country. They were conducted secretly to Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht, and on the following evening were transferred to a French steamer bound for Marseilles. They did not appropriate a single piece of the £T 1,500,000 lying in the bank, but helped the bank officials to store the gold and silver away, using only some bags of dollars to barricade the doors.

Almost instantly after the first explosions bands of the lower order of Mussulmans arose, apparently organized and prepared as well as the Armenian revolutionists, for they all wore similar dress and were armed with clubs and iron bars in a twinkling, the weapons being distributed in some cases by Turkish officials and police agents. These bands went through the streets, beating to death every male Armenian that they encountered and breaking into houses to kill the men. The handicraftsmen and tradesmen were sought out by their Turkish competitors and murdered. Those who fled to the quays were struck down in sight of the crews and passengers of ships, and even those who succeeded in getting away in boats were followed and murdered on the water. Bodies lay in heaps in the streets, 50 in one place. No grown Armenian escaped in this part of Constantinople unless he was sheltered in the house of a Moslem or a European. One group of 45 women and children was slaughtered on a roof. Low-caste Kurds, Lazes, Circassians, Albanians, and Turks came into Constantinople from the Asiatic side to join in pillaging Armenians and looting shops. There were disturbances in Pera also, and in Kassim Pasha. The military and the police, instead of stopping the riot, joined sometimes in the murderous work. The Armenians continued at intervals to fire dynamite bombs on the heads of the troops or pedestrians.

At the same hour that the bank was captured the revolutionary committee forwarded to each of the six embassies at Pera a petition recounting the grievances of the Armenian nation, and formulating 12 proposals of reform based upon those that the powers, at the instance of England, had induced the Sultan to accept a year previously. The leaders of the conspiracy, Gorabian, Armene Garo, and Hratch, were men of education and members of the revolutionary committee. The others were of the porter class.

When the fact of the escape of the bank raiders became known on the following day the massacre of Armenians in Stamboul and the suburbs was renewed, though in those parts where no explosions had taken place the Armenian quarters were not attacked. The guard ships landed marines to guard the embassies. A squad from the English ship "Imogene" while marching through the streets attacked some Turks that were beating Armenians. The Porte subsequently complained of this interference, and the British *chargé d'affaires*, Mr. Herbert, replied that he could not prevent British sailors from protecting Armenians who were being murdered by Turks. Simultaneously with the attack on the bank the revolutionaries began to explode dynamite bombs in four different quarters of the city in the vicinity of police stations. In Stamboul a band of revolutionists seized a khan, or business block, and poured a rain of bombs into the streets on either side of the building. At Haskoi a bomb was exploded at the guardhouse, killing the officer in command and several soldiers. In the Samatia quarter the revolutionists threw bombs from the Sulu monastery and the school at the Mohammedans and the police, killing a great number of persons before the troops forced the barricades and arrested the rioters. A bomb was exploded near the Galata Serai guardhouse in Pera, killing and maiming several soldiers. At Voivoda and Taxim similar demonstrations were made. At the customhouse of Stamboul 250 Armenian hamals, the harbor porters of Constantinople, created a disturbance by killing a policeman and firing revolvers, causing a Mussulman crowd to gather. A fight ensued in which many Armenians were killed. At Millethan shots were fired upon the quarantine guard. There, as elsewhere, Greeks and Jews joined the Mussulmans in taking vengeance on the Armenian disturbers, of whom 60 were killed. In the Kassim Pasha and Haskoi quarters scarcely a single male Armenian escaped the fury of the mob. In the Psamatia quarter the destruction of Armenian property was enormous.

On Aug. 28 there were numerous arrests of Armenians, which led to further sporadic outbreaks During the day the police collected a large number of bombs in the barricaded houses, monasteries, and schools. A store of these was found in the Armenian church of Baluk Bazar in Pera. On the 29th the Turks were wrought up to frenzy again by Armenians who threw bombs among the soldiers near the Ottoman Bank and fired on the patrols from shops.

On Aug. 31 some Armenians tried to start the riots afresh by discharging a bomb and firing revolvers in Galata, but the troops were in possession of all the streets and maintained perfect order. A demonstration of softas that was attempted in the Sulimanieh quarter had been suppressed and many of the participants arrested on Aug. 29, with the result of quelling the inflammable fanaticism of the Mussulmans, whose excesses were indeed checked, unless fresh provocation was given, by the Sultan's *irade* issued in response to representations of the powers on Aug. 27 in the evening. The searching of the khans for concealed Armenians and for explosives was conducted under the superintendence of the foreign consuls. Some of the Armenians arrested were disguised as mollahs and soldiers. The police found several hundred priests' dresses. It was inferred that the killing of some Greeks during the riots by men habited as softas was the work of Armenian revolutionaries. A part of the revo-

lutionary plot was to break into the Greek churches on the festival of the Assumption in the guise of Turkish soldiers and softas and begin an indiscriminate slaughter. The finding of thousands of these disguises and of bombs and weapons in a great variety of places showed that the plot was prepared long beforehand and that the circle of complicity embraced a considerable proportion of the Armenian population of Constantinople. Monsignor Bartolomeos launched a bull of excommunication against all the leaders and perpetrators of the revolutionary acts and plots. The ambassadors estimated the number of Armenians massacred during the riots at 4,000, besides 1,000 missing. Other estimates made the number of victims 8,000 to 10,000. The Turkish officials estimated the number at 1,100 and stated that 500 Mohammedans were missing. There were about 240 soldiers and other Mussulmans reported killed and an equal number wounded. The police found 118 bombs and dynamite cartridges, which were for a long time exposed to public view in the artillery arsenal.

A special commission was instituted by the Ministry of Police, composed of eight members, Christian and Mohammedan, under the presidency of Lebib Effendi, of the Court of Cassation, for the purpose of examining the revolutionaries arrested and the Mohammedans charged with resorting to reprisals. The Austrian Government refused to surrender to the police Armenians who had sought refuge in the houses of Austrian subjects. The Russian and other embassies protected thousands to whom they had given asylum or sent them out of the country. The Turkish authorities discharged all who were arrested unless weapons or incriminating materials were found, but those whose home was in Anatolia were sent back by the shipload, about 20,000 in all. Bulgaria was the only country that welcomed the refugees; there about 12,000 were received and assisted by the people and eventually found employment. Others got away to Marseilles, where in a few weeks 1,000 gathered, most of them dependent on French charity and waiting for funds to be subscribed to send them to the United States. Several hundred reached Alexandria in a like penniless plight. Those who attempted to enter Roumania were turned back by the authorities of that kingdom. The male Armenian population of the capital was reduced to less than half what it had been, and the loss of the commercial middlemen dislocated the entire financial and industrial system.

The representatives of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia addressed a collective note to the Porte on Aug. 31 directing attention to the connivance of some of the authorities in the massacre and pillage of Armenians, as evidenced by the facts that the savage bands, armed and dressed alike, rose simultaneously at different points, led or accompanied by softas, soldiers, and police officers, and that detectives were seen distributing cudgels and knives among the bashi-bazouks, who were allowed to accomplish their crimes with impunity under the eyes of the troops and their officers. The ambassadors demanded that the origin of this organization be sought out and the instigators and principal actors discovered and punished with the utmost rigor. The Porte repelled the accusation that agents of the Government directed or connived in the acts of the bands that committed the misdeeds, which collected instantly when the Ottoman Bank was seized because rumors were current of a renewal of the Armenian attacks; the members dressed alike because they belonged to the same trade guilds, having for their weapons only knives and cudgels, which could be procured anywhere. The imperial troops and police had displayed a high order of discipline and efficiency in restoring order within two days, and Mohammedans guilty of criminal acts would be punished. The number of Mohammedans arrested was 200.

On Sept. 11 the ambassadors received a circular from the Huntchak revolutionary committee declaring that unless the reforms demanded at the time of the raid on the Ottoman Bank were granted there would be a fresh demonstration more serious and of greater extent than the last. In consequence of this about 3,000 Armenians were arrested. A bomb factory was discovered in Scutari and an Armenian prisoner led them to a large depot of rifles and explosives in a house in Pera, including monster bombs to be fired by electricity, infernal machines with clockwork mechanism, and dynamite and nitroglycerin enough to destroy a good part of the city.

While the English were clamoring anew for a joint occupation of Constantinople by the powers or the deposition of Abdul Hamid, they desisted when the Russian Gen. Tchikhatsheff was called in by the Porte to inspect the forts of the Dardanelles and advise as to strengthening them. In the latter part of September 30 wealthy Armenians were arrested for complicity in the revolutionary conspiracy, one of whom, Apik Effendi Oundjian, the chief army contractor, confessed that he contributed a large sum of money, but said that he was intimidated by the revolutionary committee. The levying of contributions by means of threatening letters was still continued wherever there were rich Armenians, and announcements of fresh revolutionary outbreaks spread terror through Constantinople every few weeks.

The representatives of the great powers addressed another collective note to the Porte on Sept. 15 to point out the danger arising from the impunity enjoyed by the Mohammedans who fomented or took part in the massacres, and saying that the trade guilds that, by the admission of the Porte, marched out in a body to massacre were emboldened by the impunity with which their coreligionists had committed bloody deeds in Anatolia, and that the troops and police had indeed shown discipline and efficiency by stopping the massacres instantly, but it was after these had been permitted to rage for two whole days. The Government on Sept. 29 appointed an international commission to report upon the causes of the massacres. On the same day the special tribunal convicted for the first time some Mussulmans who were accused of taking part in the massacres, sentencing them to fifteen years' imprisonment. Many Armenians had already been sentenced to death or imprisonment for life. The Sultan promised the French ambassador that he would seek a reconciliation with the Armenians, convoke the Armenian National Assembly for the election of a Patriarch, and put into execution the promised reforms, not only in Armenian provinces, but throughout the empire. Artin Pasha, himself an Armenian, was intrusted with the mission of finding a basis of reconciliation. He sent his son, Diran Dadian, to treat with the Armenian committee of London and ascertain what concessions would be necessary to induce it to suspend its hostile agitation. Ex-Patriarch Izmirlian after the riots was exiled to Jerusalem.

The Grand Vizier warned the authorities in Asia that they would be held accountable for outrages that occurred in their provinces. Several attempts to create alarm were made without result. In the vilayet of Sivas the inhabitants of Tiukan burned their own village. In Angora Armenian incendiaries tried to provoke a massacre, but the troops intervened. More serious disturbances occurred in districts round Harput and Cæsarea. On Sept. 15 and 16 the Kurds destroyed the town of Egin and

massacred every male above the age of twelve, nearly 1,000 altogether.

On Oct. 10 the Sultan issued an *irade* extending to the whole Ottoman Empire the reforms granted for the six Anatolian vilayets in October, 1895. On Oct. 18 a Turkish policeman detailed to protect an Armenian official from blackmailers demanding money for the revolutionary committee was assassinated. This new crime rendered more difficult the negotiations for a reconciliation. On Oct. 24 Armenian revolutionists were arrested who had 15 kilos of dynamite and a quantity of bombs in their possession. On Oct. 26 an attempt was made to murder Monsignor Bartolomeos as he was driving through the streets of Constantinople. On the same day more dynamite was found in Scutari. Nazim Bey was removed from the Ministry of Police and Ahmed Sheffik Effendi appointed in his place. A plot to start a revolutionary rising in Erzerum was revealed by the confession of an emissary of the London committee named Arotioum Kiragotian. The rifles were found stored in a monastery. The Sultan in deference to the suggestions of the French Cabinet announced in the beginning of November that he was ready to introduce the promised reforms. The Armenian National Assembly was convoked on Nov. 12. A new council, satisfactory to the Armenian community, was elected and Malachias Ormanian, an able and popular prelate, was chosen Patriarch. The extraordinary tribunal was dissolved. Of 1,900 persons, Christian and Mussulman, arrested in connection with the riots over 1,800 were acquitted. Of those convicted all except 25 who were sentenced for murder were eventually pardoned, and a general amnesty was granted to all Armenians.

THE GORGE OF HAGIO RUMELI, IN CRETE.

Crete.—The Armenian difficulty led to a revival of the Cretan agitation. Karatheodory, the Governor General, sought to check it by dissolving the General Assembly five days before the date fixed for the prorogation. The Opposition, which numbered only five members, announced that the questions that had not been settled in the bosom of the Assembly would be disposed of with arms upon the mountains. A Christian Reform Committee was organized, though its actions were at first disapproved by the whole of Crete except the districts of Apokorona and Sphakia. The movement, however, became more general daily. The Moslem element was more bitterly angered by this agitation than it has been on former occasions, because the Christians, owing to the modern education that they acquire and the favor of Christian officials, are rapidly ousting their former masters from all profitable em-

ployments. The hostility and jealousy between the 70,000 Mussulmans and 270,000 Christians is stronger than like passions in other parts of the Turkish Empire because the adherents of both creeds are of the Greek race. The organic law of 1867, granted at the instance of the powers, endowed the island with nominal autonomy. In 1878 the Halepa pact, which was the outcome of recommendations made at the Berlin Congress, bestowed on the Cretans a liberal measure of self-government. The General Assembly, in which Christians and Mussulmans were represented in the proportion of 49 to 31, was elected by universal suffrage and by ballot, and the administrative offices were divided between the two creeds. The island soon fell a prey to party politics and intrigues. When the Conservative party was defeated in 1888 it fomented a revolution. The result was the dispatch of Shakir Pasha with 20,000 men, the proclamation of a state of siege, and the withdrawal of most of the privileges conferred by the pact of Halepa. Chronic discontent, fostered by the advocates of annexation to Greece, has prevailed ever since. The Porte has spent £14,000,000 since 1867 in putting down disturbances in the island. The renewal of the Cretan movement led to the dispatch of re-enforcements to the island at the beginning of 1896. Karatheodory Pasha, the Governor General, resigned and Turkhan Pasha, a Moslem, was appointed to the place on March 7. A general amnesty was proclaimed in the island. The agitation for the restoration of the charter revoked in 1889 increased. The new Vali endeavored to curb the turbulent element which his predecessor could not master. The Mohammedans began to assume an arrogant demeanor, and the hostile bearing of both sections of the population led to conflicts. Turkhan Pasha had 100 persons arrested and banished the most active agitators, 10 Mohammedans and 4 Christians. Outward quiet was restored, but the revolutionary Christians continued their preparations, and a counter-movement for reviving the old Mussulman ascendency was secretly encouraged by Turkish officers and notables. Delegates were elected by the Christians in all the districts of Crete to form a General Assembly, representing the body that was dissolved by the firman of 1889. The Christian Reform Committee sent out a circular appealing to the Greek race everywhere for moral and material assistance. The elected delegates from the western half of the island met at Kurna, near Apokorona, on April 12. On the same day their armed followers became involved in a fight with the Turkish garrison near Episkopi. The Reform Committee and an armed force took up a strategic position in the district of Hagion Vasileon. They refused to disband when Turkhan Pasha summoned them to do so, offering amnesty, and, when a military expedition was sent against them, they withdrew to the mountainous district of Sphakia after a fight at Selia, in which 10 Turks were killed. The Vali postponed the meeting of the regular General Assembly till August in consequence of the refusal of the Reform Committee to accept the proffered amnesty. The committee demanded the restoration of the Constitution on May 6, the date for the regular meeting of the Assembly. The Greek Government entered into negotiations with the Porte for the restitution of the privileges of the island and requested the leaders to lay down their arms, but they refused. The Russian and French and afterward the Austrian and English ambassadors made representations to the Porte on the subject of the disturbed state of Crete. The Christian deputies met at Canea and drew up a formal protest against the postponement of the convocation of the Assembly, which all signed except four friends of the Reform Committee, who favored more radical measures. The Christian population of Vamos rose on May 17 against the garrison of 1,300 men, blockaded it in its quarters, and fired on re-enforcements sent by steamer, preventing them from landing. The Reform Committee issued a general appeal to the peasantry to join the movement, which they did. The Cretan committee at Athens furnished money and arms. The insurgents, whose ranks were swelled by amnestied malefactors and constant accessions from the agricultural population, held a Turkish garrison beleaguered at Yoxaris after killing 18 soldiers, and fought a detachment at Dramia, killing 10. The Turkish force in Apokorona was beleaguered likewise. The insurrection extended to the eastern part of the island. The Turkish rural population fled to Retimo, Candia, and other towns. Turkhan Pasha, who had offended the Mussulmans by his harsh measures against disturbers among them as well as the Christians by his refusal to convoke the Assembly, was recalled and Abdullah Pasha, an Albanian acquainted with the Greeks and their language, was appointed Vali on May 21. The Porte yielding to representations of the Hellenic Government, supported by the powers, summoned the General Assembly to meet at Candia on May 28. Hassan Tahsin Pasha, the military governor, who was compromised by his relations with the Mohammedan committees, was also relieved. On May 21 the insurgents defeated the strongest force that could be sent to the relief of the Vamos garrison. On May 24 a conflict broke out in Canea between the Mohammedans and Christians in which 6 of the former and 10 of the latter were killed, including the kavassas of the Russian and Greek consulates. The murder of Mohammedan women in the neighboring village of Semprona exasperated the Mohammedans and led to the riot. Some of the soldiery joined in pillaging shops. The disturbance was renewed on the two following days. Foreign men-of-war then arrived in the harbor. The Turkish Government resolved to dispatch 16 battalions to reduce the Cretans to submission. Abdullah Pasha arrived with fresh troops on May 29. Learning that the insurgents had rejected an offer of the surrender of the arms and stores at Vamos if they would allow the starving garrison to withdraw, the new Governor General sent 3,000 men, who succeeded in dislodging the force that blocked the road at Tsivara after a stubborn fight in which 75 Turks were killed, and then raised the siege on May 30. At various places Mohammedans held Christians and insurgents Turkish troops besieged. Murder and pillage were committed by both parties in all parts of the island. At Retimo the Mohammedan refugees seized the houses of Christian citizens and committed depredations. A detachment of 85 men was annihilated by insurgents while removing war material from Vamos. The troops relieved Mohammedan villagers beleaguered at Semprona and Bukolies after encounters with the insurgents at Polemarki and Amygdalo. Another detachment rescued Christians beleaguered at Perivolia. An expedition was sent to the western district, where all the Mohammedans had been expelled by the Christians. The troops burned villages and added to the devastation already widespread, for where Christians expelled Mohammedans houses and olive groves were destroyed. The insurgents, who were well supplied with Martini rifles but lacked ammunition, retired to the mountains of Apokorona. The Reform Committee demanded the economic independence of the island, half the customs duties, and the nomination for five years under the guarantee of the powers of a Governor General chosen by the Cretans, he alone to have the entire civil and military administration and the right of veto over the acts of the Assembly

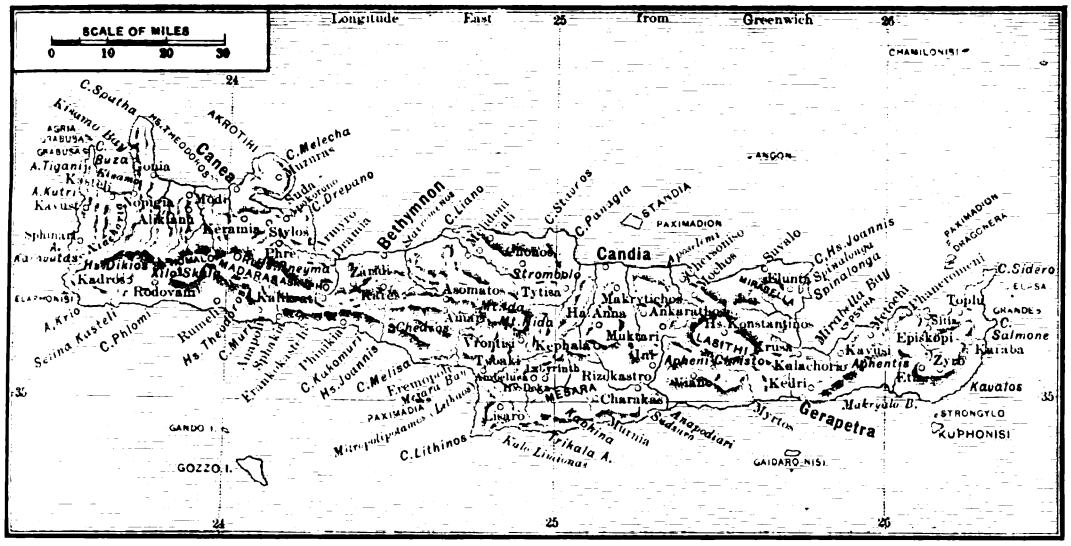
The military operations were suspended pending negotiations with the powers and an effort to conciliate the Cretans. A proclamation was issued on June 14, offering a free pardon to the rebels if they made their submission, and summoning the Assembly to Canea to examine all questions relating to the interests of the island and submit them to the Imperial Government. This proclamation having no effect, the Porte acceded conditionally to the proposals of Austria, France, and Russia, supported by the other powers, which were the immediate suspension of hostilities, the convocation of the Assembly, a general amnesty, and the restoration of the Halepa Constitution, including the appointment of a Christian Governor General. Abdullah Pasha summoned the National Assembly. A general amnesty was proclaimed on June 28. The Sultan appointed the Prince of Samos, Georgi Pasha Berovitch Governor General, and made Abdullah Pasha commander of the troops in Crete. The Athens committee, which had sent several cargoes of arms to the insurgents, issued a circular calling upon the people to form a revolutionary provisional government and declare for union with Greece. The Porte equivocated in its answer about the restoration of the Halepa charter, hence the ambassadors called for an explicit promise to reinstate it with such amendments as the Cretan Assembly should propose. Meanwhile the insurgents continued to devastate the Mohammedan villages and the Mohammedans to pillage the Christian villages within Abdullah Pasha's military cordon, their inhabitants having fled to the mountains. These fugitives, numbering 12,000, a great many of them women and children, suffered severe privations. The insurgents defeated the Turkish force, killed 200 men, and captured 4 cannon on July 2, when the Turks tried to occupy certain strategic points between Selinon and Kisamo with the object of turning the positions of the insurgents and relieving Kandano, where 1,600 imperial troops were besieged. The garden district of Selinon was laid waste by the Christians. The Reform Committee issued an announcement that the public security in the various districts would remain in the care of the military chiefs. The Assembly did not meet, none but a few of the Mohammedan Deputies being willing. The Christian Deputies began to join the insurgents in the mountains. Kisamo and other provinces elected delegates to the projected revolutionary assembly. Georgi Pasha, an Albanian Christian long and favorably known in Crete, arrived on June 30. On July 3 he issued a proclamation restoring the Constitution of Halepa. The immediate cessation of hostilities was ordered, provided the insurgents did not force the Turkish troops to take the offensive. The foreign consuls were instructed to warn the insurgents that, since the Porte had accepted the recommendations of the ambassadors unconditionally, they would forfeit the sympathy of the powers if they rejected this settlement. The concert of the powers and the concessions of the Sultan did not shake the determination of the Cretan leaders, who had now a formidable armed force, had set Greece aflame, and compelled the Government of that kingdom, which at first frowned on the movement, to increase its armaments and prepare for active intervention, and received influential support and pecuniary assistance from European sympathizers. The Assembly consisted of 40 Christians and 25 Mohammedans. Of the Christian Deputies some had gone to Athens and resigned their seats; others were taking an active part in the rebellion in Crete. The Mohammedan Deputies took a stand against making any concessions, and addressed a petition to the Sultan asking that provision be made for allowing the whole Mohammedan population to emigrate before the privileges of the Christians were enlarged. The agreement of the Sultan to allow the Assembly to elaborate a Constitution on the basis of the pact of Halepa caused the Christian Deputies to pause and the majority of the Reform Committee and the Cretan committee in Athens even to pay respect to the mediation of the great powers and offer to give their solutian a trial, though the extremists proposed to continue the struggle with the object of obtaining union with Greece. There was an assembly at Phree, in Apokorona, on July 5, at which it was resolved to intrust to the Christian Deputies the task of proposing a programme of reforms, to be drawn up by a convention composed of 3 delegates from each district, whereupon the Reform Committee would be dissolved. The Greek Government, instancing the result of this assembly as a proof of the conciliatory disposition of the Cretans, replied to the powers that the responsibility for recent events in Crete rested with the Porte, and that the pacification of the island depended upon the action of Turkey. The Vali consented to let Mr. Biliotti, the British consul, and the senior officer of the English naval force take charge of the distribution of relief to the suffering fugitives in the mountains, but the representatives of other powers at Constantinople objected to such a mission being intrusted to the English consul.

The rebel chiefs, with some Deputies and the revolutionary delegates, met in Kampos, a village of Apokorona, on July 5, and organized a revolutionary provisional government, taking oath not to cease the struggle until they had obtained either complete political autonomy or annexation to Greece. The importation of munitions of war and of armed bands from Greece went on. The representatives of the six powers on July 6 warned the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs that, the Porte having accepted the salient points of the joint demand of the powers, the pacification of Crete must be hastened and the revolutionary movement arrested, and therefore the serious attention of the Greek Government should be directed to the task of using all its weight and influence with the Cretans to induce them to desist from a further policy of defiance and to accept the concessions made by the Porte. The Greek Government was exhorted to prevent by every means in its power the sending of arms and supplies to the revolutionary center. The Assembly met at Canea on July 13. The 31 Christian members present raised an outcry against the reading of the Vali's address in Turkish, and consequently it was read again in the Greek language, as provided in the pact of Halepa. The Christian Deputies and their Mohammedan colleagues did not seek to arrive at a basis of common action, but engaged in violent discussions, their passions inflamed with stories of massacre, rapine, and incendiarism with which each side truthfully charged the other. The Christians declined to discuss practical matters and staved off all deliberation on the constitutional question, arguing that the opposition of the Mohammedans would be used by the Porte as a pretext for refusing concessions. The Mohammedans called for the restoration of the charter of Halepa as it was. The modifications that the Christians proposed, instead of being offered in the Assembly for discussion, were embodied in a petition to the Porte and the powers. The following were the principal demands: Appointment of a Christian Governor General with the assent of Greece and under the special guarantee of the powers for a term of five years, giving him supreme command of the army and the right of veto, but reserving to the Sultan the power of negativing any proposed changes in the Constitution of Halepa;

public offices to be bestowed upon Christians and Mohammedans in proportion to their numbers, duplicate appointments being abolished as far as possible; the Assembly to meet every second year, frame a budget for two years, and decide on any proposals made by the Governor General by an absolute majority instead of a two-third majority; no increase in the expenditure to be proposed by the Governor General; the Administrative Council to have the right of nominating commissions for special purposes, and its members to have seats in the Assembly without the right to vote; a sum equal to half the net produce of the customs, calculated on the returns for the last five years, to be paid to the Porte, the other half and all the taxes, direct and indirect, to revert to the local administration; the gendarmerie to be recruited from the population of the island, but all the superior officers to be Europeans; the army to be confined to the fortified towns on the coast, but to be employed, if necessary, in the event of disturbances by the Governor General with the advice of the Administrative Council; the judicial system to be simplified, the jurisdiction of the Constantinople Court of Cassation abolished, and European jurists placed at the head of the Cretan Court of Appeals; all laws not voted by the Assembly to be annulled and the deficits incurred since 1889 to be made good by the imperial treasury, the budgets not having been voted by the Assembly; the Governor General to exercise the right of sanctioning the publication of books and newspapers and the formation of literary and scientific societies; the Benghazis, African immigrants from among whom bashi-bazouks had enrolled that committed depredations and outrages on the Christians, to be banished from the island; and, finally, the application of the organic statute of the Halepa Convention and the reforms now proposed to be guaranteed by the Sultan and the signatory powers of the Berlin Treaty. The Mohammedan Deputies protested against the alteration of the Constitution at the desire of the Christian Deputies, insisting that the pact of Halepa prescribed the constitutional method, which was by a two-third majority after a free discussion in the Assembly. They denounced the specific proposals as tending to subvert the imperial authority, extinguish the rights of the Mohammedan minority, and bring about fresh troubles on the island.

Notwithstanding the armistice, the insurgents and the Turkish commanders endeavored to improve their strategic positions. A boat's crew were killed at Plaka while attempting to intercept the landing of a Greek boat supposed to contain ammunition, and a Turkish war vessel consequently fired on the armed Christians on shore who did the shooting. A Turkish force advanced from Kalyves on hearing the cannonade, and this was attacked by the insurgents. Compelled to retreat, the Turkish force resumed the advance with artillery and shelled inhabited places. The powers made representations to the Porte, demanding a cessation of military operations, and at the same time the consuls admonished the Christian Deputies to resume their deliberations. The Turkish troops were withdrawn from Apokorona. The breach of the armistice called out a fresh note from the Hellenic Government. When the consuls invited the Christian Deputies to continue their work in the Assembly these answered that nothing would be done until they received a reply from the Porte to their demands. After a brief intermission the fighting was resumed in the western district. The object of the Turkish commander was to capture the heights on the road between Kissamo and Selinon, and thus cut off western Crete from the rest of the island. The losses of the Turks were already 200 killed and 600 wounded, while the Cretans, who fought in guerrilla fashion from behind bowlders and from crags, lost only 26 killed and 60 wounded. Riots and murders occurred in Candia (Herakleion) and other places. At the suggestion of the powers, Abdullah Pasha, who had been raised to the rank of marshal and in whose military ability the Turks had great confidence, was removed from his command. The Cretan Assembly, yielding to the representations of the consuls, resumed its deliberations on July 21. A committee of Christians and Mohammedans was appointed to draw up a programme of discussion consisting of practical reforms not of a contentious nature. On the next day and the one following the insurgent forces made a determined but unsuccessful attack at Armenus, on the Turkish line of communication established between Retimo and the garrison at Koxaris, near the southern coast. At this time preparations were made for organizing a revolt in the eastern end of the island, and arms were landed on the Candia coast. On July 25 a force of 1,500 insurgents attacked the Turkish troops in the province of Apokorona, and the latter merely defended themselves. In view of the interruption of business caused by the political situation, the Assembly passed a law staying for three months the collection of debts and foreclosure of mortgages. On the discussion of reforms the two parties could not agree. The Turkish Foreign Minister informed the ambassador that the Porte looked to the powers to secure the acceptance by the Cretans of the conditions obtained by the powers in their behalf. To the Greek Government the Porte addressed a note, approved by the ambassadors, complaining of shipments of arms, declaring that the Porte could not go beyond the concessions offered, and pointing out that the continuance of such a state of affairs might lead to serious complications, endangering the peace of Europe, for which Greece would be held responsible.

The landing of filibusters and arms in the eastern district rendered the situation more grave. The Mohammedan inhabitants of Abadia, on hearing that volunteers from Greece had landed on the northern coast, abandoned their homes and proceeded toward Myres, being joined by the Mohammedans who dwelt in the villages on the route after they had set fire to their property to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Christians. The landing of 250 armed men from Greece on the southern coast spread terror through the whole region and quickened the flight of the Mohammedans, who did not stop till they reached Candia, where thousands were crowded at the gates. Butchery of Mohammedans was reported from the country districts. The population here was mixed. There were 18,000 hungry and shelterless Mohammedan refugees at Candia. They finally were admitted to the city to sleep in the mosques and public buildings. Excited at times by hearing of the murder of their coreligionists in the country, they frightened the Christians, half of whom emigrated, leaving only 3,000 among 40,000 Mohammedans. In the entire province at least 30,000 Mohammedan peasants were driven from their homes. Hassan Pasha finally lost control of the starving multitude in Candia, and could not prevent armed bands from sacking the villages of Anopoles and Garnes, where 32 Christians were murdered. The Greek Government, yielding to the admonitions of the powers, took measures to prevent the sailing of fresh expeditions that were so stringent as to rouse the indignation of the Greek people, whose wrath against the Turks was inflamed by the arrival at the Piræus of refugees from Crete in a pitiable condition. The patrolling of the coasts with cavalry and the



MAP OF CRETE.

searching of departing vessels were not, however, perfectly effective. Austria, seconded by Russia and Germany and supported by France and Italy, proposed a blockade of Crete by the powers; but Great Britain objected to such action, suggesting that the Porte should first grant the demands of the Christian Deputies. The Sultan objected to a blockade as contrary to his sovereign rights. The Imperial Government sent Zihni Pasha, accompanied by Ikiades Effendi, to Crete to confer with the consuls and treat with the Reform Committee, with a view to the adoption of measures required for the restoration of tranquillity. The Reform Committee was dissolved, and its members entered the new revolutionary Assembly, the president of which was the aged Gero Kosta Voludakis, known as Kostaros, who bore a conspicuous part in the revolution of 1868. The new body recognized the Deputies in Canea as the legal representatives of the people, and expressed willingness to await the result of the action of the powers in behalf of Crete. The departure of a party of prominent young Greek officers for Crete led to a further remonstrance of the representatives of the powers at Athens. Ibrahim Pasha, the new military Governor, on Aug. 13, relieved Abdullah, to whom the powers objected because his rank was higher than that of the Christian governor generals. The appointment of Abdullah Bey to the command at Candia in the place of Hassan Pasha did not conduce to the restoration of order in that part of the island, which by outrages and reprisals was fast rendered as desolate as the western end, where all the Christian villages inside of the military cordon were pillaged and burned by Mohammedan marauders, and all the Mohammedan villages beyond the cordon were destroyed by the insurgents. The attack on Anopolis, where the Mohammedans sacked a monastery and killed 3 monks and some women and children, provoked the Christians to retaliate by burning 25 villages. The assistance extended to the insurgents by the Greeks had assumed formidable dimensions since the spread of the revolution to the eastern district. Large quantities of rifles and ammunition and some mountain guns had been landed, and a considerable body of Greek officers in uniform were present among the revolutionists.

Zihni Pasha, in his conferences with the Christian Deputies, asked them to withdraw such of their demands as affected the sovereign rights of the Sultan—such as the right of veto, the sanction of the powers to the appointment of a Vali, and the appointment of foreign officers to command the gendarmerie. The Deputies refused to formulate other demands, but the consuls, whose earnest intercession had alone dissuaded many of the Deputies from breaking up the Assembly and joining the insurgents weeks before, prevailed upon them on Aug. 20 to prolong the session two weeks and enter into negotiations with the Sultan's commissioner. The Austrian Government—which, after Great Britain refused to join in a blockade, had proposed a closing of the ports, which project also encountered the firm resistance of the British Cabinet—now took the lead again, and formulated a project of Cretan reforms based on modified proposals of the Christian Deputies, including the appointment of a Christian Governor General for five years, subject to the approval of the powers, the reorganization of the gendarmerie, and financial autonomy, with the payment of a fixed proportion of the revenue to the Imperial Government, the Governor General to possess the sole power of vetoing measures passed by the Assembly unless the sovereign right of the Sultan were affected. Appeals were to be limited to the highest Cretan court, and military as well as civil power concentrated in the hands of the Governor General.

While the imperial commissioner was negotiating with the Deputies the insurgents renewed their activity. A band of 500 landed at Tigani as an advance guard, and forces hastened to the eastern districts. Hostilities were renewed in the Apokorona district at Tenedos. The revolutionary committee called upon the Cretans to fight under the Hellenic flag. In the neighborhood of Candia about 2,000 Christians marched through a Mohammedan district, killing villagers, setting fire to 29 villages, and driving off cattle. In the province of Selino a force of insurgents laid siege to Kasteli, shutting up 120 Turkish troops, to whose relief a battalion was sent. The Turks withdrew their outposts to the fortified towns of Canea, Retimo, and Candia; in consequence the Christians ravaged a large extent of country that had before been protected, and Mohammedan marauders as well had freer license. On Aug. 23 the Christians of Ar-

chanes asked protection from refugees and bashi-bazouks from Canea who threatened them. On Aug. 25 a body of Turks attacked Malevezi, but were repelled, losing 40 killed and 20 wounded. At Bukolies the insurgents set fire to the houses of the Mohammedans as soon as the troops left. In the province of Pediada armed bodies of insurgents entered when the garrisons departed and devastated the homes of the Mussulman inhabitants. These actions caused the Mohammedan fugitives, who were maddened with famine in Candia and Retimo, to assume a threatening and aggressive attitude. In the latter place a bread riot occurred on Aug. 26. A band issued from Canea and pillaged Platania, murdering 8 Christians.

The Porte accepted, subject to slight amendments, this draft scheme after it had received the unanimous approbation of the powers. The consuls at Canea were constituted a permanent body for overseeing the execution of the reforms. On Sept. 1 the consuls communicated to the Christian Deputies the programme of reforms upon which the ambassadors had decided and to which the Sultan had agreed, informing them that the preliminary acceptance of the scheme by the Cretan Christians was indispensable, and that the powers expected a complete cessation of hostilities. The scheme embraced most of the minor points as well as the main principles of the demands made by the Christian deputies. The Vali was to appoint all "officials of secondary rank, two thirds of them from among the Christians and one third from among the Mohammedans of the island. The Assembly would be elected and meet and vote the budget biennially and pass laws by a majority vote, except amendments to the Constitution, which would require a two-third majority. No proposal to increase the expenditure could be considered unless introduced by the Vali, or the Administrative Council, or by a special committee. The customs revenue was to be divided between the Imperial Government and the island, the tax on imported tobacco to belong to the island altogether. The Porte undertook to cover deficits resulting from budgets not voted by the Assembly. The reorganization of the judiciary was to be undertaken with the aid of European jurisconsults, and that of the gendarmerie under the supervision of European military officers. Books and newspapers could be published freely. The troops were to be confined to the garrison towns. Further immigration of Africans was interdicted. The Assembly was to be convoked within six months, and in the mean time the Vali would superintend the introduction of the reforms and the powers see to their execution. The imposition of an additional duty of 3 per cent. was authorized for the rebuilding of houses that had been destroyed during the disturbances. The Christian Deputies accepted the promised reforms unreservedly on Sept. 4. They urged the insurgents to abide by the decision of the powers and desist from hostilities. The consuls informed them that no further exactions could be expected from the Porte. The Mohammedans were greatly agitated at the compliance of the Sultan with all the Christian demands. A manifesto was circulated urging true believers to resist the reforms. The consular body insisted on measures being taken to insure public safety, but the military Governor was reluctant to employ force against the Mohammedans. A telegram was sent to the Sultan begging him to compensate the Mohammedans for their property, which they were determined to abandon, not being able to live safely in Crete longer. The insurgent chiefs signified their acceptance of the scheme. The Cretan committee in Athens, in accepting the scheme of settlement put forward by the powers, declared that the only definitive solution of the Cretan question lay in union with Greece. On Sept. 11 the firman containing the new reform was sent to Georgi Pasha, who was appointed Vali under the new Constitution for the term of five years. Peace reigned throughout the island, and the peasants, Mohammedans and Christians alike, rejoiced at the prospect of its continuance. The Mohammedans were anxious to save their olive crop. The revolutionary Provisional Government in Apokorona, of which Manousos R. Kontourakis was president, still urged the people to resist the troops. The Christian population in the interior did not realize the change, and were easily excited by rumors circulated for the purpose of protracting the state of tension. Funds were lacking for restoring the refugees to their homes and for the execution of the new reforms and the organization of the administration. An order from Constantinople continuing the existing law courts raised a storm, but it was recalled at the instance of the ambassadors. The revolutionary Assembly, on Nov. 15, protested against the delay in the introduction of the reforms. The military *attachés* of the embassies at Constantinople undertook the reorganization of the gendarmerie. The Porte refused to admit foreigners to this body. The ambassadors, on Nov. 27, presented a collective note to the Porte declaring that the foreign commissioners in Crete would proceed with the organization of the gendarmerie and the judiciary without the co-operation of the Porte, unless the Porte was prepared to act in the true spirit of the ambassadors' project that had been sanctioned by the Sultan. The Turkish representatives on the gendarmerie commission agreed provisionally to the employment of foreign officers in the gendarmerie. Disputes having arisen between the Vali and the military Governor, Saadeddin Pasha was sent as a special commissioner to mediate, but Georgi Pasha refused to recognize an imperial commissioner under the new Constitution, and at the instance of the ambassadors he was recalled.

Macedonian Agitation.—The Bulgarian Government, having reached a cordial understanding with the Porte, and with Russia as well, discouraged the revolutionary movement among the Macedonian Bulgarians, for whom it obtained valuable concessions from the Porte. This tended to stir up a ferment among the other Christian elements. Early in the year there was trouble in northern Albania, the population of which had refused to give up their weapons while menaced with encroachments from Bulgaria, and now opposed armed resistance to the military measures of the Imperial Government. A scheme of reforms for European Turkey was concocted with the Bulgarian Premier, who proposed Christian governors, or at least Christian deputies, to the valis and mutessarifs in districts where Christians formed the main part of the population, also a Christian gendarmerie. These reforms the Porte hesitated to carry out while disloyalty was rife in the peninsula. A commission was appointed in January, 1896, under the presidency of Mahmud Djellaleddin Pasha to study the question of the introduction of administrative reforms in the European provinces of Turkey. The scheme of reforms, approved by the Sultan on April 28, applied to the provinces of Adrianople, Salonica, Monastir, and Kossova. Agriculturists were relieved from the income tax and required to pay only tithes of their produce. The Bulgarian Macedonian committee rejected the idea of peaceful reform, but it received no support from governing circles in Bulgaria. The Servian Government, in view of the revival of Hellenic aspirations in the Balkans, requested the Porte to inscribe the Serbs of the Turkish dominions under their national name and not as Greeks. The Œcumenical Patriarch

asked if the Servians wished to sever themselves from the Greek Orthodox Church, set up their own exarchate, and be excommunicated as schismatics. This formed no part of their plans, but they finally gained their point with the Porte, which was not as subservient to the patriarchate as formerly, being offended at the political actions of the Greeks, and promised therefore that Serbs should be known in Turkey as Serbo-Greeks. The Serbs resented the appointment of a Greek prelate as Metropolitan of Uskub, having demanded one of their own nationality. The Wallachs obtained the nomination of a Metropolitan of their nationality, and set up churches in which their language was used in opposition to the decrees of the ecclesiastical authorities.

The Greeks in connection with the Cretan rebellion started a movement in Macedonia that gave as much anxiety to the Turkish rulers as the Bulgarian movement in former years. A revolutionary committee was set up in Larissa in communication with the Macedonian committee at Athens, and an armed rebellion was set on foot, which was factitious and contemptible as a military movement, but as a political demonstration was pregnant with danger. The ample pecuniary means that the committees disposed of and the ambitious hopes avowed by the Greeks and the military preparations of their governments pointed to future trouble on the Thessalian frontier. Gangs of harvesters who went to Thessaly in the summer returned with weapons in their hands and encamped in the mountains, proclaiming a rebellion against Turkey. They were followed by armed bands of Greek freebooters. This was the first irruption of the frontier that had occurred in many years. All were armed with good Lebel rifles. The Turkish military authorities at once began to concentrate troops on the frontier, to call out the reserves, and to send re-enforcements to Salonica. The invaders surprised and cut to pieces the Turkish garrison at Moussa and repelled a stronger force that was sent from Salonica to aid the threatened post. The rebels retired before the Turkish forces into the Perim mountains. Before the end of July 7,000 Turkish troops were in the field, but they could not catch the elusive guerrilla bands, which preyed upon the country and inflicted heavier losses on the Turkish regulars than they themselves sustained. Meanwhile other bands crossed over from Thessaly into the Salonica and Monastir vilayets. At Niausta one of these bands annihilated a force of 82 Turkish troops. Macedonian and Albanian outlaws took an active part in the movement. The Turkish forces succeeded early in August in shutting in several of the larger bands. The support given to the rebels by the Christians of Macedonia alarmed the Turkish authorities, who arrested many prominent citizens. Takris, one of the chief insurgent leaders, was arrested when he sought to escape with the broken remnant of his band into Greece. In the middle of August other bands returned defeated to Thessaly. The band of Papademos was entirely destroyed by the Turks; that of Brufas was routed and the chief killed. In September some fresh bands crossed the frontier and joined the insurgents who still held out. The armed rebellion was crushed a few weeks later, but the military precautions on the Greek frontier, and on the Bulgarian frontier as well, were not remitted, because the revolutionary society known as the National Hetæria was raising a large fund and making energetic preparations for the coming struggle, and the Macedonian committees in Bulgaria were renewing their activity. The Greek agitators declared that their movement was not caused by any acts of the Turks, but was against the pretensions of the Bulgarians.

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UNITARIAN CHURCHES. The statistical returns of the Unitarian churches in the United States for 1896 give them 525 ministers, 458 churches, and 70,000 members. It is the habit of the ministers of the churches to hold a ministers' institute in the year intervening between the sessions of the National Conference. Such an institute was held for 1896 at Concord, Mass., for three days, when subjects were discussed: for the first day, relating to religious philosophy; for the second, to theology; and for the third, to the practical work of the Church. The Unitarians forming a considerable element in the religious life of Hungary, the American churches were represented at Buda-Pesth at the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of that kingdom.

The official returns of the Unitarian churches in England for 1896 give the names of 365 pastors and preachers, of whom 277 are engaged in pastoral work, and of the remainder 26 are open to accept ministerial work. In the United Kingdom there are 354 churches and mission stations; of these 276 are in England, 33 in Ireland, 8 in Scotland, and 32 in Wales. Among the year's additions to the list of recognized ministers are the names of 3 former Episcopal clergymen, 2 Congregational ministers, and 1 Roman Catholic priest.

In a discussion concerning the progress of Unitarianism in England it was observed by one speaker that in the beginning of the century the denomination had 170 churches; the number had increased later to 378, but now there were only 354 churches. The speaker believed, however, that if Unitarians bestirred themselves they could raise the number to 410. He was answered that many of the churches formerly reckoned as Unitarian were not really so; and the actual losses had for the most part been in rural districts, from which the more enterprising people had migrated. In fifty years the denomination had spent £10,000 on the Home Missionary College, £27,000 on Essex Hall, £46,000 on the stipend Augmentation fund, £20,000 on the Sustentation fund, and £40,000 on Manchester College, Oxford. In the Lancashire and Cheshire Province £412,000 had been spent on buildings since 1844, and the average minister's stipend had risen from £180 to £212.

The annual meetings of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association were begun May 26. The Rev. H. Enfield Dawser presided. The Rev. J. T. Sunderland, who had returned from a journey to India as the envoy of the association, said that he had been able to dispel some of the misapprehensions which kept the Unitarians apart from the Brahmo Somaj, and to show that the two bodies were essentially one in thought, spirit, and aims. He suggested that the association should bear the expense of 3 students for the Brahmo Somaj ministry in Manchester College, Oxford. It was not only in the Brahmo Somaj, however, that he had been welcomed, but there were thousands of educated natives who could not be reached by orthodox Christianity, and found Unitarian views more conformable to their modes of thought. He urged continued prosecution

of mission work in India—in Calcutta, Madras, and among the Khasis—under the supervision of an able Unitarian minister, and co-operation with the Brahmo Somaj. The establishment was resolved upon of a special fund for the objects suggested by Mr. Sunderland, including the education of a Hindu student at Oxford.

The annual report showed that 59 of the 308 churches and missions in England and Wales were aided by the association. A "wonderful development" of religious liberality was spoken of as having taken place in Scotland. The controversy over the London School Board had led to an increased inquiry into Unitarian principles, and public libraries, which a few years ago would not have allowed Unitarian books on their shelves, were now constantly applying for them. The income of the association had been £5,692, and its expenditure £22 less, while 208,197 books had been issued during the year. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with those in all lands who were striving for the emancipation of man from the thraldom of creeds and priests. While recognizing that the education bill then before Parliament contained a few provisions which, if carried out, would tend to the improvement of national education, the association protested against certain other provisions which were described as "reactionary and unjust."

Free grants of books had been made by the Sunday-school Association by means of the Special Gift fund to ministers, students, teachers, and poor Sunday schools. The receipts of the association had been £1,368, and the expenditures £1,341. A resolution was adopted disapproving the introduction into board schools of the dogmatic teaching of various sects.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH. The following are the statistics of this Church for 1895–'96, as published in the "Religious Telescope" in June, 1896: Number of appointments, 1,130; of organized churches, 1,062; of members, 55,970; showing an increase during the year of 2,645; of Sunday schools, 919, with 10,173 teachers and officers and 71,377 pupils; of Young People's societies, 312, with 14,524 members; of junior societies, 53, with 2,207 members; of church houses, 920, valued at $1,421,603; of new churches, 24, valued at $23,079; of parsonages, 136, valued at $164,365; of new parsonages, 5, valued at $5,725; amount of contributions for all purposes, $318,064; of which, for pastors salaries, $127,406; for parsonage and local society expenses, $107,937; for presiding elders' salaries, $12,835; for the bishop's fund, $2,120; for preachers' aid, $1,940; for local Sunday schools, $21,973; total, for missions, $22,611; Sunday schools for missions, $2,592; contributions to colleges, academies, and seminary, $5,365, etc.

The total receipts for the year of the Board of Missions were $56,895, and the expenditures $56,487. The debt of the society increased $1,571, and is now $26,375. The permanent fund was increased $8,000, making it now $92,048. The missions are in Germany, Africa, China, and Japan. In the course of an episcopal visitation the corner stone of a sanitarium and house of rest for invalid missionaries was laid by Bishop Mills at Bethany, near Freetown, West Africa. Seven missionaries are employed in Japan—all natives, and four of them educated in the United States. They return more than 100 converts. In the home-missionary department, in connection with the extension of the Church in the Southern States, now prosecuted with increased vigor, a new conference has been organized, to embrace Middle and Western Tennessee, and to be called the Tennessee River Conference. A "quarter-centennial fund" of $60,000 for the Union Biblical Seminary, started in 1895, has been completed.

The year's receipts of the Woman's Missionary Association were $18,877. The association supports or aids missionary work among the Chinese in Portland, Ore., and Canton, China, and in the Bompers district, Africa. Two missionaries were sent to Africa during the year, and 1 to China. The following return is made of the work and results of the missions of the Church: Number of American foreign missionaries in the field, 10; at home for rest, 5; home missionaries, 2—1 American and 1 Chinese; pastor of home-mission church, 1; ordained preachers, 7; medical missionaries, 3; organized church appointments in foreign field, 123; members and seekers, 1,415; number of foreign Sunday schools, 4; attendance, 289; home Sunday schools, 2; attendants, 147; foreign day schools, 14; attendance, 458; home day schools, 1; attendance, 45; total valuation of foreign-mission property, $16,400; total valuation of all property, $17,000; total valuation of all property, $33,400.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a federal republic in North America. The legislative power is vested in the Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 90 Senators, 2 from each State, elected by the State Legislatures for the term of six years, one third being renewed every two years. The House of Representatives has 357 members, elected for two years by the ballots of the adult male citizens in separate districts. The executive power is exercised by the President, who is commander in chief of the army and navy, and has a suspensive veto over acts of the Congress, which can be passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* president of the Senate, and the successor of the President for the remainder of the term in case of the death, removal, or resignation of the latter. The Senate can try and remove the President or other executive officers for unconstitutional actions on articles of impeachment voted by the House of Representatives. In case of the death or disability of both the President and the Vice-President the Secretary of State becomes acting President, and after him other members of the cabinet in their order. The members of the cabinet, who are the heads of the eight administrative departments, and other officials of the Government, are nominated by the President and require the confirmation of the Senate. All treaties made by the President with foreign powers must be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by the majority of a college of electors chosen in each State as the Legislature prescribes, and equal in each State to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. It is the practice for each political party that names electors to be voted for to select beforehand in a national convention its candidates for President and Vice-President. The electors are now chosen in every State on a collective ticket by popular suffrage, with the understanding that their votes shall be cast solidly for the candidates of their party, so that the election of the President and Vice-President has come to be in fact, though not in form, by direct universal male suffrage. The presidential term of office is four years, and elections are held every leap year on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November. The President elect is sworn into office on the 4th of March following.

The President for the term ending March 4, 1897, was Grover Cleveland, of New York, and the Vice-President Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Illinois. The following were members of the Cabinet at the beginning of 1896: Secretary of State, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War,

Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama; Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Postmaster General, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Attorney General, Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Secretary of Agriculture, Julius S. Morton, of Nebraska.

Area and Population.—The total area of the United States, including three Territories represented in Congress, the Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia, but excluding Alaska, is 3,025,600 square miles, of which 55,600 square miles are covered with water. The population in 1890 was 62,622,250, of which number 45,862,023 were native born whites, 9,290,187 foreign born, and 7,470,040 colored. The colored consist of Afro-Americans only. The total population belonging to colored races was 7,638,360, comprising 6,337,980 negroes, 1,132,060 mulattoes, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 civilized Indians. The Indian Territory contained 188,490 inhabitants, and there were 141,709 Indians on other reservations and 31,795 in Alaska, making the total population of the United States and Territories 62,982,244. The total Indian population on reservations was 248,354 in 1896, against 243,524 in 1890.

The estimated population of the United States on June 30, 1896, was 71,263,000. There were 18,820,950 males and 3,914,711 females engaged in productive occupations in 1890, a total of 22,735,661. In agriculture, fisheries, and mining, 9,013,201 persons were employed, 8,333,692 males and 679,509 females; in professional services, 944,323 persons, 632,641 males and 311,682 females; in domestic and personal service, 4,360,506 persons, 2,692,820 males and 1,667,686 females; in trade and transportation, 3,325,962 persons, 3,097,653 males and 228,309 females; in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,669 persons, 4,064,144 males and 1,027,525 females.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1896, was 343,267, of whom 68,060 came from Italy, 65,103 from Austria-Hungary, 64,827 from the United Kingdom, 45,137 from Russia, 31,885 from Germany, 21,177 from Sweden, 8,885 from Norway, 6,828 from the West Indies, 6,764 from Asia, 6,308 from Finland, 3,167 from Denmark, 2,766 from Portugal, 2,463 from France, 2,304 from Switzerland, 2,175 from Greece, 1,583 from the Netherlands, 1,261 from Belgium, 785 from Roumania, 691 from Poland, 351 from Spain, 273 from British America, 169 from Turkey in Europe, 150 from Mexico, and 185 from other countries. Of the immigrants from Austria-Hungary, 31,496 were Austrians, other than Poles and Bohemians, 30,898 came from Hungary, and 2,709 from Bohemia. Of the immigrants from the United Kingdom, 40,262 were from Ireland, 19,492 from England, 3,483 from Scotland, and 1,590 from Wales. The number of Chinese immigrants was 1,441. Immigration from British North America and from Mexico is imperfectly reported.

The Executive.—On Jan. 1 President Cleveland announced the appointment of members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission: David J. Brewer, of Kansas, chairman; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland; Andrew D. White, of New York; Frederic R. Coudert, of New York, and Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland. On Jan. 6 Secretary Carlisle announced a call for bids for $100,000,000 of bonds.

The President on July 30 issued a proclamation of warning to Cuban filibusters.

In consequence of differences with his colleagues and the President on the money question and party policy, Hoke Smith, who supported the Democratic platform and candidates, resigned on Aug. 22, and David R. Francis was appointed to succeed him as Secretary of the Interior. (See sketch on page 774.)

The Army.—The strength of the regular army is fixed by law at 25,000 men. The force in 1895 was made up as follows: General staff, signal corps, hospital and ambulance corps, cadet corps, etc., 549 officers and 2,688 men; cavalry, 438 officers and 5,868 men; artillery, 284 officers and 3,874 men; infantry, 883 officers and 12,588 men; total, 2,154 officers and 25,018 men.

The aggregate strength of the State militia organizations was in 1895 as follows: Staff and auxiliary services, 1,225 officers and 1,200 men; cavalry, 461 officers and 4,507 men; artillery, 399 officers and 4,572 men; infantry, 7,142 officers and 92,373 men; total, 9,227 officers and 103,652 men.

Alaska Seal-Fisheries.—By the international arrangement arrived at as a result of the decision of the tribunal of arbitration under the convention of Feb. 29, 1892, the killing of seals is prohibited at all times within a radius of 60 miles around the Pribilof Islands and during the months of May, June, and July of each year in that part of the Pacific Ocean, inclusive of Bering Sea that lies north of 55° of north latitude and east of 180° of east longitude. On April 14, 1896, President Cleveland issued a proclamation declaring operative the act of Congress containing such prohibition, and declaring that the section of the revised statutes forbidding the killing of fur-bearing animals in Alaska and the waters of Bering Sea in the dominion of the United States applies to this area. A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the settlement of claims presented by the British Government for damages arising out of the illegal seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by United States Government vessels, was promulgated on June 11, 1896. This treaty prescribes that all such claims shall be referred to two commissioners learned in the law, appointed by the British and American Governments respectively, who should sit at Victoria, British Columbia, and at San Francisco, Cal., also, should either commissioner so request, and examine each claim and determine the liability of the United States, if any. Their decision shall be binding on both governments in each case so far as they agree. If in any case they fail to agree, they shall transmit to each Government a joint report stating the points on which they differ and the grounds of their several opinions, and such differences shall be submitted for final arbitration to an umpire to be appointed by the two governments jointly, or, in the event of their failing to agree on a selection, by the President of the Swiss Confederation.

Pensions.—The number of invalid ex-soldiers drawing pensions for wounds or disability incurred in the service under the general pension law was 344,803 on June 30, 1896; the number of nurses on the pension roll was 540; the number of widows, etc., 97,131; the number of invalid pensioners of the navy was 4,821, and of widows, 2,389. The number of invalid pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890, was 370,487 ex-soldiers and 101,639 widows and dependent children, and in the navy 13,331 invalids and 5,464 widows, etc., making the total number of invalids on the roll 750,951, and of widows, etc., 219,567; in all, 970,678 pensioners, compared with 970,524 on June 30, 1895. There was an increase during the year of 5,369 invalid soldiers, 5,943 soldiers' widows, 334 invalids of the navy, and 360 widows drawing naval pensions under the act of 1890; and under the general law the army invalids decreased 7,650, the army widows decreased 3,101, the nurses increased 41, the navy invalids increased 51, and the navy widows decreased 42. The widows of Revolutionary soldiers still on the rolls at the end of 1896 numbered 7. There were 14 survivors and 3,827 widows drawing pensions for services in the War of 1812, 11,800 survivors and 8,017

widows of the war with Mexico, and 2,718 survivors and 4,237 widow pensioners of the Indian wars.

The number of applications filed during the year ending June 30, 1896, was 1,862 for invalids of the army, 6,101 for army widows, 420 for naval invalids, and 264 for widows of the navy. The number of claims allowed for both army and navy during the year was 3,864 for invalids and 3,912 for widows, etc. There were 8 claims allowed to widows of the War of 1812, and 64 to survivors and 522 to widows of the Mexican War. The total number of applications filed was 33,749, and the total of claims allowed 40,374. The disbursements during the year were $139,280,078, making the total disbursements for pensions from 1861 to 1896, inclusive, $1,997,515,154. The pensioners were distributed among the States and Territories as follow: Alabama, 3,925; Alaska, 28; Arizona, 559; Arkansas, 10,014; California, 15,308; Colorado, 6,247; Connecticut, 11,837; Delaware, 2,709; District of Columbia, 8,236; Florida, 3,145; Georgia, 3,854; Idaho, 1,070; Illinois, 68,688; Indiana, 68,836; Indian Territory, 2,488; Iowa, 37,798; Kansas, 42,433; Kentucky, 28,457; Louisiana, 4,431; Maine, 20,717; Maryland, 12,683; Massachusetts, 38,340; Michigan, 45,335; Minnesota, 16,194; Mississippi, 3,796; Missouri, 53,812; Montana, 1,213; Nebraska, 16,625; Nevada, 273; New Hampshire, 9,169; New Jersey, 20,017; New Mexico, 1,200; New York, 87,006; North Carolina, 3,954; North Dakota, 1,677; Ohio, 103,921; Oklahoma, 4,959; Oregon, 4,577; Pennsylvania, 98,837; Rhode Island, 4,402; South Carolina, 2,669; South Dakota, 4,702; Tennessee, 17,918; Texas, 7,863; Utah, 766; Vermont, 9,734; Virginia, 8,139; Washington, 4,963; West Virginia, 12,932; Wisconsin, 27,775; Wyoming, 666; foreign countries, 3,781; total, 970,678.

Public Lands.—During the year ending June 30, 1896, the homestead entries embraced 4,830,915 acres, and entries under the timber-culture act 1,226 acres. The area of surveyed land vacant and subject to entry on June 30, 1896, was 316,651,861 acres, and of unsurveyed land 283,388,810 acres; total, 600,040,671 acres. This is exclusive of Alaska, which has an area of 369,529,600 acres, and of military and Indian reservations, reservoir sites, and timber reservations, and tracts covered by selections, filed claims, claims under adjudication, and railroad grants. The total area surveyed in all the States and Territories prior to June 30, 1895, was 1,042,844,034 acres, and the estimated area of unsurveyed public lands, inclusive of Indian and other public reservations, private claims, unsurveyed railroad, swamp, and other grants, arid, mountain, and lake areas not yet surveyed, and the whole of Alaska, was 763,671,546 acres. Under the act of March 3, 1891, authorizing the President to make public forest reservations, 17 such areas were set apart, embracing 17,500,000 acres in Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Wyoming, Oregon, and Washington.

Patent Office.—The number of applications filed during the calendar year 1895 was 45,513, including 39,145 applications for patents, 1,463 for design patents, 72 for reissues, 2,112 for registration of trade marks, 293 for registration of labels, 13 for registration of prints, and 2,415 caveats. The number of patents granted in 1895 was 22,057; trade marks registered, 1,829; prints registered, 3; total, 23,889. The receipts during the year were $1,245,247, and expenses $1,084,497; surplus of receipts over expenditures, $160,750. The total number of applications filed since 1837 was 993,953, the number of caveats filed was 105,144, and the number of patents issued was 566,013.

Commerce.—The total value of the imports and exports of merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1896, was $1,662,331,612. The values of the merchandise imports and exports for the last ten years were as follow:

YEAR.	Imports.	Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
1887	$692,319,768	$703,022,923	$13,160,298
1888	729,957,114	683,862,104	12,092,403
1889	745,131,652	730,282,609	12,118,767
1890	789,310,409	845,293,828	12,534,856
1891	844,916,196	872,270,283	12,210,527
1892	827,402,462	1,015,732,011	14,546,137
1893	866,400,922	831,030,785	16,634,409
1894	654,994,622	869,204,937	22,935,635
1895	731,969,965	793,392,599	14,145,566
1896	779,724,674	863,200,487	19,406,451

There was an excess of exports of $102,882,264 in 1896, compared with $75,568,200 in 1895, $237,145,950 in 1894, and an excess of imports of $18,735,728 in 1893.

The values of the articles or classes of articles imported in 1896 are given in the following table:

IMPORTS.

	Value.
Agricultural implements	$5,922
Animals, free of duty	426,107
Animals, dutiable	2,826,370
Antimony	214,290
Articles, the produce of the United States, returned	3,434,790
Articles for the use of religious and educational institutions	423,091
Articles specially imported	185,098
Art works	4,819,840
Asbestos	219,518
Asphaltum	242,714
Bark, hemlock	214,952
Beverages:	
Ginger ale	247,329
All other	87,517
Bismuth	107,596
Blacking	137,611
Bologna sausages	80,987
Bolting cloths	207,461
Bones, crude	157,946
Bone and horn, manufactures of	164,813
Books, maps, music, and engravings, free	2,015,404
Books, maps, etc., dutiable	1,477,607
Brass, and manufactures of	159,840
Breadstuffs	2,780,814
Bristles, crude	1,620
Bristles, prepared	1,433,728
Brushes	753,928
Burrstones	28,543
Buttons and button forms	1,423,910
Cement, Portland, Roman, and other hydraulic	3,839,321
Chalk	67,367
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:	
Alizarin colors and dyes	994,230
Argal, or crude tartar	2,724,709
Cinchona bark	165,699
Coal-tar colors and dyes	3,072,915
Cochineal	50,988
Logwood	1,516,855
Other dyewoods	114,978
Extracts of dyewoods	282,669
Glycerin	1,472,302
Gum arabic	168,908
Crude camphor	328,457
Gambier or terra japonica	1,108,611
Shellac	1,210,802
All other gums	4,105,333
Indigo	1,673,170
Licorice root	1,401,748
Lime, chloride of	1,579,358
Mineral waters, not artificial	543,744
Opium, crude	683,347
Opium, prepared	735,134
Potash, chlorate of	453,999
Potash, muriate of	1,380,979
Potash, nitrate of	389,524
Potash, all other	602,840
Quinia	786,887
Soda, caustic	1,071,169
Soda, nitrate of	3,870,724
Sal soda and soda ash	2,035,404
Soda, all other salts of	149,248
Sulphur, crude	1,990,293
Sumac, ground	232,570
Vanilla beans	1,013,608
All other chemicals, drugs, and dyes	4,728,967
Chicory root, raw, unground	210,228
Chicory root, roasted or prepared	15,849
Chocolate	198,417
Clays or earths	736,567

IMPORTS.	Value.
Clocks, and parts of	$524,322
Watches, and watch materials	1,098,900
Coal and coke:	
Anthracite	346,420
Bituminous	3,559,283
Charcoal	42,970
Coke	117,361
Cocoa, or cacao, crude	2,387,078
Cocoa, prepared	410,249
Coffee	84,798,124
Coffee, substitute	90,582
Coins, old, and other antiquities	496,384
Collodion, manufactures of	337,862
Copper, and manufactures of:	
Ore and regulus	334,637
Pigs, ingots, old, etc	1,123,063
Manufactures	72,231
Cork wood, or bark, unmanufactured	1,209,450
Corks, and manufactures of cork bark	409,887
Cotton, unmanufactured	6,578,212
Cotton waste or flocks	205,015
Cotton, manufactures of:	
Cloths, not bleached, dyed, or printed	179,364
Cloths, bleached, dyed, or printed	4,921,060
Clothing, and other articles	2,683,315
Knit goods	6,190,672
Laces, embroideries, trimmings, etc	10,878,954
Yarn and warps	872,067
All other	6,712,072
Diamond dust or bort	108,289
Earthen, stone, and china ware:	
China and crockery, not decorated	1,804,425
China and crockery, decorated	8,314,996
All other	486,440
Eggs	88,682
Emery:	
Ore	84,188
Grains, and ground or refined	28,799
Fans	344,412
Feathers and millinery ornaments:	
Feathers and downs, crude	2,386,804
Feathers, downs, and birds, finished	859,084
Feathers, flowers, etc., artificial	1,851,918
Felt, adhesive	24,881
Fertilizers:	
Guano	49,989
Phosphates, crude	150,467
All other	906,390
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses:	
Flax, and tow of, free	1,171,663
Flax, hackled	632,765
Hemp, and tow of, free	8,356
Hemp, hackled	1,046,656
Istle or Tampico fiber	717,585
Jute and jute butts, free	2,001,206
Manila	52,130
Sisal grass, free	3,412,760
All other	260,627
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of:	
Bags for grain, made of burlaps	1,551,855
Bagging and gunny cloth for cotton bales	67,859
Burlaps	6,446,616
Cables, cordage, and twine	33,506
Coir yarn	104,805
Twine, binding	109,160
Yarns or threads, dutiable	492,590
All other	18,313,249
Fish:	
Fresh salmon	160,660
Other fresh fish, free	975,484
Other fresh fish, dutiable	178,329
Anchovies and sardines	970,347
Dried, smoked, or salted cod, haddock, etc	467,059
Herring, dried or smoked	74,460
Herring, salted or pickled	1,138,693
Lobsters, canned or preserved	788,688
Mackerel, pickled or salted	1,063,476
Salmon, pickled or salted	63,851
All other	442,302
Fish bladders and fish sounds	42,927
Fruits and nuts:	
Bananas	4,502,746
Currants, free	505,497
Currants, Zante	45,575
Dates	273,456
Figs	639,512
Lemons	5,040,344
Oranges	2,694,131
Plums	68,862
Raisins	460,200
Fruit, prepared or preserved	598,928
All other fruit, free	796,802
All other fruit, dutiable	1,331,254
Almonds	763,594
Cocoanuts	442,739
All other nuts	868,799
Fur skins, undressed and for hatters' furs	3,545,700
Furs, manufactured	5,757,698

IMPORTS.	Value.
Glass and glassware:	
Bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys	$382,101
Cylinder, crown, and window glass, unpolished	1,067,999
Cylinder and crown glass, polished	190,704
Cylinder and crown glass, silvered	1,158,321
Plate glass, fluted, rolled, or rough	23,486
Plate glass, cast, polished	773,250
Plate glass, cast, silvered	34,119
All other	3,805,812
Glass plates or disks for optical instruments	92,628
Glue	555,979
Grease and oils:	
Enfleurage grease	41,698
All other	1,190,303
Gunpowder and explosives:	
Gunpowder	49,857
Firecrackers	410,675
Other explosives	77,192
Gut, unmanufactured	195,362
Hair, unmanufactured	1,244,077
Hair, manufactures of	897,736
Hats, bonnets, and materials for	2,769,993
Hay	2,773,535
Hide cuttings and glue stock	279,692
Hides and skins:	
Goatskins	10,304,395
All other	20,215,782
Honey	30,609
Hoofs and horns	568,445
Hops	600,419
Household and personal effects	2,585,749
India rubber and gutta percha:	
Gutta percha, unmanufactured	178,513
India rubber, unmanufactured	16,603,020
Gutta percha, manufactured	85,231
India rubber, manufactured	294,228
Ink and ink powders	73,679
Iron and steel:	
Pig iron	2,031,427
Scrap iron	155,619
Bar iron, rolled or hammered	861,503
Bars, railway	21,665
Hoops and bands	6,659
Ingots, blooms, and bars of steel	1,245,150
Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron	496,258
Ties for baling cotton	102,327
Tin plates and taggers' tin	8,950,656
Wire rods	1,086,765
Wire, and articles made from	616,976
Iron and steel manufactures:	
Anvils	63,310
Chains	104,859
Cutlery	2,158,238
Files, rasps, and floats	104,859
Firearms	617,235
Machinery	2,816,729
Needles	312,298
Shotgun barrels, rough-bored	69,246
All other	2,850,957
Ivory, animal	538,947
Ivory, manufactures	32,132
Ivory, vegetable	80,642
Jewelry and precious stones:	
Diamonds, miners', glaziers', and watch jewels	113,888
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver	1,123,328
Precious stones, and imitations of	6,598,527
Lead in pigs, bars, old, and ore	2,433,234
Lead manufactures	14,341
Leather, and manufactures of:	
Bend or belting and sole leather	71,702
Calf skins, tanned or dressed, and patent, enameled, and japanned	496,051
Skins for morocco	3,145,989
Upper leather and skins dressed	2,384,263
Gloves of kid and other leather	6,763,082
All other manufactures	599,065
Lime	76,213
Lithographic stones	96,558
Malt, barley	4,774
Malt liquors	1,665,016
Manganese, ore and oxide	567,382
Marble, and manufactures of	911,949
Stone, and manufactures of	416,190
Matches	157,486
Matting for floors, of straw	2,777,417
Meerschaum, crude	23,975
Metals and compositions not elsewhere specified:	
Bronze manufactures	519,619
All other	4,095,336
Mineral substances not elsewhere specified	284,763
Moss, seaweed, etc., unmanufactured	166,384
Musical instruments	1,307,154
Nickel ore and matte	612,755
Oils:	
Whale and fish oils	223,812
Other animal oils	12,213

IMPORTS.

	Value.
Oils:	
Mineral oils, free	$11,364
Mineral oils, dutiable	27,595
Olive salad oil	1,107,049
Other fixed or expressed oils, free	1,928,707
Other fixed or expressed oils, dutiable	633,319
Volatile or essential oils, free	1,182,768
Volatile or essential oils, dutiable	371,521
Paints and colors, free	89,504
Paints and colors, dutiable	1,219,537
Palm-leaf fans	49,652
Palm leaf, other manufactures of	127,465
Paper, and manufactures of	3,169,480
Paper stock, rags for	730,633
Paper stock, all other	2,715,090
Pencils and pencil leads	171,575
Pencils, slate	40,734
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations	657,302
Pipes and smokers' articles	334,004
Plants, trees, and flowers, free	689,458
Plants, trees, and flowers, dutiable	265,854
Plaster of Paris, unground	221,160
Plaster of Paris, ground	22,871
Platinum	860,127
Platinum vases, retorts, etc	78,128
Plumbago	384,554
Provisions, including meat and dairy products:	
Meats and meat extracts	493,393
Other meat products	39,129
Butter	8,533
Cheese	1,491,338
Milk	62,629
Rennets	51,073
Rice from Hawaiian Islands	163,571
Rice, dutiable	1,111,003
Rice flour and broken rice	911,005
Salt, free	745,743
Salt, dutiable	13,953
Sausage skins	588,657
Seeds:	
Linseed, or flaxseed	812,940
All other, free	1,296,763
All other, dutiable	573,451
Shell, unmanufactured	704,145
Shell, manufactured	87,342
Silk:	
Cocoons	112,900
Raw silk	26,246,902
Silk waste	403,626
Silk manufactures:	
Clothing	3,111,806
Dress and piece goods	8,063,380
Laces and embroideries	1,991,313
Ribbons	1,143,166
All other	12,338,103
Soap:	
Perfumed and toilet soap	861,905
All other	255,379
Spices:	
Nutmegs	433,436
Pepper, black or white	650,861
All other unground	999,226
Ground spices	294,990
Spirits, distilled:	
Domestic spirits returned	940,060
Brandy	690,761
All other	1,446,873
Sponges	499,766
Starch	62,756
Straw, unmanufactured	31,140
Straw, manufactures of	1,199,284
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery:	
Molasses, free	26,675
Molasses, dutiable	710,590
Beet sugar	14,048,914
Cane and other sugar, free	11,396,796
Cane and other sugar, dutiable	58,480,490
Sugar above No. 16	5,353,573
Confectionery	28,979
Sulphur ore	598,497
Tar and pitch	291,862
Coal-tar preparations, not medicinal	311,086
Tea	12,704,440
Tin in bars, blocks, or grain	6,761,716
Tobacco, and manufactures of:	
Leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers	5,596,778
Leaf tobacco, other	10,906,352
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots	2,141,364
All other	59,448
Toys	2,516,410
Umbrellas and parasols	18,502
Varnishes	40,614
Vegetables:	
Beans and peas	658,320
Cabbages	55,644
Potatoes	127,595
Pickles and sauces	324,377
All other, in their natural state	683,117
All other, preserved or prepared	727,797

IMPORTS.

	Value.
Vinegar	$94,552
Wines:	
Champagne and other sparkling	3,628,319
Still wines in casks	1,950,770
Still wines in other coverings	1,527,916
Wood, and manufactures of:	
Mahogany	813,063
Other cabinet woods	886,104
Logs and round timber	2,584,458
Timber, hewn and sawed	82,022
Boards, planks, and other sawed lumber	8,505,634
Other lumber	21,745
All other unmanufactured wood	1,253
Cabinet ware or house furniture	368,322
Wood pulp	1,052,829
All other wood manufactures	2,098,250
Wool and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.:	
Clothing wools	19,448,471
Combing wools	3,509,736
Carpet wools	9,493,035
Wool and hair, manufactures of:	
Carpets and carpeting	893,944
Wearing apparel	1,296,596
Cloths	21,896,528
Dress goods	19,929,925
Knit fabrics	2,541,672
Rags, noils, and wastes, free	1,998,541
Rags, noils, and wastes, dutiable	662,696
Shawls	452,487
Wool, carbonized	49,111
Yarns	1,050,721
All other	2,742,239
Zinc or spelter, in blocks or pigs	22,755
Zinc manufactures	13,994
All other free articles	1,226,830
All other dutiable articles	1,545,724
Total value of merchandise	$779,724,674

Of the total value of imports, $369,757,470 represent articles free of duty, and $409,967,204 dutiable articles. Of the total imports entered for consumption, 30·13 per cent. in value were articles of food and animals, 26·57 per cent. articles in a crude condition entering into the various processes of domestic industry, 10·46 per cent. articles wholly or partially manufactured to be used as materials in manufactures and mechanic arts, 21·09 per cent. articles manufactured and ready for consumption, and 11·75 per cent. articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. The total value of imports entered for consumption was $750,694,084, of which $368,897,523, or 48·56 per cent., were free articles, and $390,796,561 dutiable. The duties collected amounted to $157,013,506, being 40·18 per cent. of the value of the dutiable merchandise, and 20·67 per cent. of both free and dutiable. The imports were $10.66 *per capita* of the population, and the duties $2.20 *per capita*. The average rates of duty were 23 per cent. *ad valorem* on breadstuffs; 28·78 per cent. on chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines; 45·82 per cent. on cotton manufactures; 33·81 per cent. on earthen, stone, and china ware; 7·03 per cent. on flax, hemp, and jute; 34·64 per cent. on manufactures of the same; 19·72 per cent. on fruits and nuts; 46·07 per cent. on glass, and manufactures of; 38·80 per cent. on iron and steel, and manufactures of; 16·40 per cent. on jewelry and precious stones; 25·47 per cent. on leather and leather manufactures; 38·65 per cent. on malt liquors; 125·10 per cent. on distilled liquors; 47.73 per cent. on wines; 61·35 per cent. on all liquors; 46·96 per cent. on silk manufactures; 40·95 per cent. on sugar; 109·06 per cent. on tobacco, and manufactures of; 20·32 per cent. on wood, and manufactures of; and 47·84 per cent. on manufactures of wool.

The imports of live animals free of duty for breeding purposes consisted of 734 cattle, 1,070 horses, and 3,950 sheep. The live animals paying duty were 217,092 head of cattle, 8,921 horses, and 318,742 sheep. There were imported 837,384 bushels of barley, which used before 1891 to be imported to the amount of more than 10,000,000 bushels a year. The imports of alizarin have increased from 2,095,212 pounds in 1887 to 6,152,776 pounds in 1896, and

those of coal-tar colors and dyes have doubled, while cochineal and other natural dyes have declined, except logwood, used in the silk manufacture, and latterly indigo for dyeing woolens. Imports of asphaltum have grown from 24,600 tons in 1887 to 93,165 tons. Imports of glycerin have nearly doubled; those of shellac have increased by half. Quinia sulphate and alkaloids have increased from 2,753,962 ounces in 1887 to 3,359,818 ounces, while cinchona bark has decreased. Soda nitrate has increased from 96,864 to 127,557 tons; crude sulphur from 97,383 to 150,487 tons. The imports of chocolate have increased from 288,963 to 1,145,467 pounds, those of prepared cocoa nearly threefold, and those of crude cocoa from 12,271,558 to 23,276,597 pounds. The imports of coffee in 1896 were 580,597,915 pounds; of tea, 93,998,372 pounds; of tobacco, 5,211,852 pounds for cigar wrappers, 27,713,114 pounds of other leaf, and 500,945 pounds of cigars, etc. The sugar imports were 604,686,985 pounds of beet sugar, 352,175,269 pounds of cane sugar admitted free, 2,752,012,512 pounds of cane and other sugar paying duty, and 187,463,791 pounds above No. 16; total, 3,896,338,557 pounds. The average cost in foreign countries was 2·29 cents a pound. The duty collected amounted to $29,808,140. The quantity of cane sugar produced in the United States in 1896 was 543,633,726 pounds.

The imports of unbleached cotton cloth were 2,136,657 square yards; of bleached, dyed, and printed fabrics, 41,161,822 yards. The imports of woolen and worsted cloths were 36,781,572 pounds in 1896, and 23,917,011 pounds in 1895, compared with 7,456,417 pounds in 1894; imports of woolen dress goods in 1896, 26,356,835 pounds. The imports of shoddy, which were 8,662,209 pounds in 1889, have ceased. Of yarns, 2,023,009 pounds were imported in 1896. The imports of raw wool, including camel's hair, mohair, alpaca, etc., were 230,911,473 pounds, and 191,226,243 pounds in 1895, against 55,152,585 pounds in 1894, 172,433,838 pounds in 1893, 148,670,832 pounds in 1892, and 129,303,648 pounds in 1891. Of the imports of 1896, 117,233,440 pounds were clothing wools, 15,756,318 pounds combing wools, and 97,921,715 pounds carpet wools. The imports of silk consisted of 279,067 pounds of cocoons, 8,000,621 pounds of raw silk, as reeled from the cocoon, and 1,084,299 pounds of waste, compared with 82,053 pounds of cocoons, 4,917,688 pounds of raw silk, and 1,266,888 pounds of waste in 1891.

The values of the principal articles of domestic merchandise exported in the year ending June 30, 1896, are given in the following table:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Value.
Agricultural implements:	
Mowers and reapers	$3,212,423
Plows and cultivators	746,604
All other	1,217,748
Animals:	
Cattle	34,560,672
Hogs	227,297
Horses	3,530,703
Mules	406,161
Sheep	3,076,384
All other, and fowls	39,752
Art works	524,077
Bark and extract for tanning	354,007
Blacking	533,058
Bones, hoofs, and horns	321,680
Books, maps, and engravings	2,338,722
Brass, and manufactures of	872,396
Breadstuffs:	
Barley	3,100,311
Bread and biscuit	694,323
Corn	37,836,862
Corn meal	654,121
Oats	3,497,611
Oatmeal	639,502
Rye	445,075
Rye flour	11,163
Wheat	39,709,868
Wheat flour	52,025,217
All other	2,442,940

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Value.
Bricks	$128,055
Broom corn	181,853
Brooms and brushes	180,188
Candles	230,146
Carriages and street cars	1,884,658
Cars for railroads	1,002,940
Casings for sausages	1,771,680
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:	
Acids	99,500
Ashes, pot and pearl	41,208
Dyes and dyestuffs	567,352
Ginseng	770,678
Medicines, patent or proprietary	2,479,510
Roots, herbs, and barks	153,896
All other	4,951,219
Cider	47,670
Clay	18,731
Clocks and watches:	
Clocks, and parts of	929,395
Watches, and parts of	530,980
Coal and coke:	
Anthracite	5,717,246
Bituminous	4,928,816
Coke	500,169
Coffee and cocoa, ground	107,740
Copper, and manufactures of:	
Ore	2,033,858
Ingots, bars, and old	18,644,407
Manufactures	1,073,697
Cotton, raw:	
Sea island	3,816,216
Other	186,240,244
Cotton manufactures:	
Cloths, colored	3,419,158
Cloths, uncolored	9,539,199
Wearing apparel	708,099
All other	3,170,940
Cycles, and parts of	1,898,012
Dental goods	153,352
Earthen, stone, and china ware	149,388
Eggs	48,339
Feathers	193,296
Fertilizers	4,400,593
Fish:	
Fresh, other than salmon	84,814
Codfish, hake, and haddock, smoked or cured	443,286
Herring, smoked or cured	96,462
Other, smoked or cured	37,654
Mackerel, pickled	15,692
Other, pickled	104,374
Salmon, canned	3,084,889
Other, canned	167,991
Oysters	696,179
Other shellfish	291,707
All other	420,710
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of:	
Bags	304,061
Cordage	495,093
Twine	727,585
All other	341,862
Fruits and nuts:	
Apples, dried	1,340,507
Apples, green or ripe	930,289
Fruit, canned	1,376,281
Fruit, preserved	70,353
All other fruit, dried or ripe	1,868,353
Nuts	93,283
Furs and fur skins	3,800,168
Ginger ale	6,418
Glass and glassware:	
Window glass	14,994
All other	1,047,231
Glucose, or grape sugar	2,772,335
Glue	166,930
Grease and soap stock	1,516,763
Gunpowder, cartridges, and explosives	1,381,102
Hair, and manufactures of	455,880
Hay	874,048
Hides and skins	3,858,946
Honey	90,969
Hops	1,478,919
Household and personal effects	158,763
Ice	48,376
India rubber, manufactures of:	
Boots and shoes	216,057
All other	1,642,499
Ink, printers' and other	165,238
Instruments, scientific and electric	2,522,217
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:	
Iron ore	6,402
Iron, scrap and old	11,389
Pig iron	471,803
Band, hoop, and scroll iron	9,675
Bar iron	175,099
Car wheels	104,215
Castings, not elsewhere specified	794,314
Cutlery	188,466
Firearms	770,852
Ingots, bars, and rods of steel	125,151

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Value.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:	
Locks, hinges, and builders' hardware	$3,311,788
Machinery, not elsewhere specified	14,853,221
Nails, cut	428,630
Wire, wrought, and other nails and tacks	321,055
Iron plates and sheets	34,043
Steel plates and sheets	53,291
Printing presses	348,053
Railroad rails and bars, iron	115,571
Railroad rails and bars, steel	540,797
Saws and tools	2,197,450
Scales and balances	416,471
Sewing machines	3,139,249
Fire engines	10,645
Locomotive engines	9,512,270
Stationary engines	216,991
Boilers and parts of engines	534,001
Stoves and ranges	320,659
Wire	1,506,885
All other manufactures	7,648,893
Jewelry	800,851
Lamps, chandeliers, etc	719,173
Lead, pig, bar, and old	215,719
Lead manufactures	157,222
Leather:	
Buff, grain, splits, and polished upper	8,903,863
Patent or enameled	369,452
Sole	7,474,021
All other leather	1,017,649
Leather manufactures:	
Boots and shoes	1,436,686
Harness and saddles	229,165
All other	811,920
Lime and cement	121,914
Malt	126,942
Malt liquors	659,875
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:	
Marble and stone, unmanufactured	74,878
Roofing slate	266,385
All other manufactures	634,200
Matches	90,315
Musical instruments:	
Organs	729,903
Pianofortes	246,083
All other	295,675
Naval stores:	
Rosin	4,151,748
Tar	34,046
Turpentine and pitch	43,959
Spirits of turpentine	4,613,811
Nickel, oxide and matte	442,795
Oakum	1,625
Oil cake and meal:	
Cottonseed	3,740,222
Linseed	4,209,415
Oils:	
Lard oil	426,401
Whale oil	32,872
Fish oil	163,829
Other animal oils	50,889
Mineral, crude	6,121,836
Naphthas	1,059,542
Mineral, illuminating	48,630,920
Mineral, lubricating, and heavy paraffin	6,556,775
Tar and residuum	14,330
Cottonseed	5,476,510
Linseed	33,260
Peppermint	174,810
Other volatile or essential	102,487
All other vegetable oils	309,955
Paints and colors	880,841
Paper, and manufactures of:	
Paper hangings	84,857
Writing-paper and envelopes	108,117
All other	2,520,901
Paraffin and paraffin wax	4,406,841
Perfumery and cosmetics	350,116
Photographic materials	115,427
Plants, trees, and shrubs	133,735
Plated ware	408,314
Platinum, and manufactures of	7,807
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:	
Beef, canned	5,636,953
Beef, fresh	18,974,107
Beef, salted or pickled	3,975,113
Beef, other cured	59,371
Tallow	2,323,764
Bacon	33,442,847
Hams	12,669,763
Pork, fresh	43,739
Pork, pickled	3,973,461
Lard	33,589,851
Lard compounds and substitutes	102,279
Mutton	31,793
Imitation butter	587,269
Oleomargarine oil	8,087,905
Poultry and game	40,647
All other meat products	1,767,437
Butter	2,937,203

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Value.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:	
Cheese	$3,091,914
Milk	270,453
Quicksilver	628,673
Quills	27,930
Rags	49,091
Rice	14,117
Rice bran, meal, and polish	79,637
Salt	40,542
Sand	13,241
Seeds:	
Clover	437,493
Cotton	179,621
Flaxseed	73,207
Timothy	518,755
All other	382,941
Shells	119,080
Silk manufactures	300,884
Silk waste	31,163
Soap, toilet or fancy	163,382
Soap, all other	1,115,263
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax	81,221
Spices, ground or prepared	1,367
Spirits, distilled:	
Alcohol, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	85,292
Brandy	87,294
Rum	1,174,093
Bourbon whisky	187,336
Rye whisky	45,268
All other spirits	151,521
Sponges	14,237
Starch	885,198
Stationery, except of paper	774,284
Stearine	34,289
Stereotype and electrotype plates	73,980
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	269,311
Sugar and molasses:	
Molasses and syrup	757,870
Sugar, brown	10,389
Sugar, refined	450,753
Candy and confectionery	515,263
Teeth, artificial	88,243
Tin, manufactures of	240,526
Tobacco, and manufactures of:	
Leaf	24,405,245
Stems and trimmings	166,117
Cigars	30,113
Cigarettes	1,408,823
All other manufactures	2,941,425
Toys	143,590
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	113,118
Varnish	362,975
Vegetables:	
Beans and peas	632,073
Onions	61,181
Potatoes	371,485
Vegetables, canned	407,506
All other, including pickles and sauces	182,805
Vessels sold to foreigners:	
Steamers	150,150
Sailing vessels	4,460
Vinegar	16,975
Wax, bees	65,844
Whalebone	990,395
Wine	651,287
Wood, and manufactures of:	
Timber, sawed	3,415,546
Timber, hewn	1,160,441
Logs and other timber	2,796,043
Boards, deals, and planks	10,116,598
Joists and scantling	361,194
Shingles	111,052
Shooks, box	514,976
Shooks, other	638,339
Staves and heading	3,256,553
All other	2,149,891
Doors, sashes, and blinds	376,960
Moldings, trimmings, etc	177,061
Hogsheads and barrels	286,846
Household furniture	3,261,209
Woodenware	458,651
All other manufactures	2,865,748
Wool, and manufactures of:	
Wool, raw	855,950
Carpets	225,207
Flannels and blankets	37,055
Wearing apparel	365,371
All other manufactures	285,976
Yeast	45,077
Zinc, and manufactures of	228,605
All other articles	1,208,750
Total	$863,200,487

Manufactured articles made up 26·48 per cent. of the domestic exports in 1896, and 73·52 per cent. consisted of crude products or articles slightly enhanced in value by manufacture, 66·02 per cent.

being agricultural, 2·32 per cent. mining, 3·91 per cent. forest, 0·79 per cent. fishery, and 0·52 per cent. miscellaneous products. In 1860 manufactured articles constituted only 12·76 per cent. of the total value, in 1870 they were 15 per cent., in 1880 still only 12·92 per cent., and in 1886 20·50 per cent. The export of agricultural implements has grown from $2,138,398 in 1887 to $5,176,775 in 1896; that of railroad cars was $653,298 in the former year. The great trade in copper has sprung up recently, the total copper exports being only $4,525,573 in value in 1893. The exports of cotton manufactures are not greater than ten years ago except in wearing apparel and miscellaneous. The export of bicycles is a new development. The export of fertilizers has grown to three times the dimensions of ten years ago. The export of canned salmon has doubled, while that of codfish and mackerel has declined. Flax and hemp manufactures have grown from $1,402,118 to $1,868,-601, though cordage has declined in value; not in quantity, however. The exports of cartridges, gunpowder, and explosives have increased from $559,085 to $1,381,102; India-rubber manufactures from $834,-304 to $1,858,556. The growth of the iron and steel exports during the ten years from $15,958,502 to $41,160,877 is largely due to the trade that has sprung up in some of the finer manufactures, such as locomotive engines, printing presses, nails, and wire, and the expansion of the trade already established in locks, firearms, sewing machines, scales, saws and tools, and the like. The leather exports amounted in 1896 to $20,242,756, about double what they were in 1887. The exports of malt liquors have increased in quantity, but not in value. The export of musical instruments has increased 50 per cent. since 1887. Naval stores have increased in value from $5,860,573 to $8,843,564. The exports of animal oils have declined from $1,282,051 in 1887 to $673,941, while those of mineral oils have increased from $46,824,915 to $62,383,403 in value, and those of vegetable oils from $2,011,220 to $6,097,022. Paper exports have increased from $1,118,538 to $2,-713,875. The exports of soap have increased 50 per cent. in ten years. Those of distilled spirits, amounting to $1,730,804, have more than doubled. More than four times the quantity of starch is now exported. The exports of sugar have declined. The export of cigarettes is a new thing. The wine exports have increased threefold. The exports of lumber and manufactured wood have increased gradually, amounting in 1896 to $31,947,108. The trade in flannels and blankets and in woolen clothing has not grown, but that in carpets and some other manufactures of wool and the export of silk manufactures are of recent growth. The export of raw wool increased from 91,858 pounds in 1893 to 6,945,981 pounds in 1896. The domestic production of wool in 1895 was 309,748,000 pounds, and the total consumption 509,159,716 pounds.

The exports of cotton in 1896 were 4,659,765 bales, or 2,335,226,385 pounds, against 6,965,358 bales, or 3,517,433,109 pounds, in 1895. The crop was 5,036,-964,409 pounds in 1895, and the domestic consumption was 1,567,991,708 pounds, including 48,560,408 pounds of imported cotton. In 1896 the crop was 3,592,416,851 pounds, of which 1,257,190,466 pounds were retained for consumption, and of foreign cotton 54,162,164 pounds. The production of wheat in the United States in 1896 was 467,102,947 bushels, the exports were 126,443,968 bushels, valued at $39,709,-868, a great falling off since 1892, when the wheat exports came to $161,399,132, and the domestic consumption was 340,658,979 bushels. The exports of wheat flour were 14,620,864 barrels, somewhat less than in previous years, having a value of $52,025,-217. The corn crop in 1896 was 1,151,138,580 bushels. The exports were 101,100,375 bushels, against 28,585,405 bushels in 1895. The export of corn meal in 1896 was 276,885 barrels, worth $654,121. The other breadstuffs were 13,012,500 bushels of oats, worth $3,497,611; oatmeal valued at $930,502; bread and biscuit valued at $694,323; 7,680,331 bushels of barley, of the value of $3,100,311; 988,466 bushels of rye, worth $445,075; 3,777 barrels of rye flour, worth $11,163; and other cereals and food preparations worth $2,442,940.

The total export of provisions grew in value from $92,783,296 in 1887 to $145,270,643 in 1894, and then declined in two years to $131,605,869. Protective measures in Europe and competition have reduced the exports of canned beef in five years from 109,-585,727 to 63,698,180 pounds; of pickled pork, from 26,260,558 to 14,318,216 pounds; of bacon, from 514,-675,557 to 425,352,187 pounds; of cheese, from 82,-133,876 to 36,777,291 pounds. The trade in butter, fresh beef, and other products has not declined, and the trade in live cattle holds its own. There were 372,461 head of cattle shipped in 1896. The export of horses has increased from 2,967 in 1893 to 25,126 in 1896.

The export of leaf tobacco in 1896 was 287,700,-301 pounds. The total product in 1895 was 491,-544,000 pounds. The production of crude petroleum in 1896 was 2,431,279,032 gallons, and the exports of mineral oils of all kinds were 890,458,994 gallons, valued at $62,383,403. The exports of chemicals, drugs, and dyes have increased in value from $6,754,068 in 1893 to $9,063,358 in 1896. Of the exports of foreign merchandise, amounting to $19,406,451, $9,799,076 went to Europe, $8,599,627 to North American countries, $779,784 to South America, $67,951 to Asia, $141,186 to Oceanica, and $18,827 to Africa.

The distribution of the foreign trade of the United States is revealed in the following table, giving the value of the imports of merchandise from, and the total merchandise exports, domestic and foreign, to each foreign country and colony in 1896:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$7,644,154	$2,439,651
Azores and Madeira	22,121	204,800
Belgium	13,776,014	27,070,625
Denmark	334,586	6,557,448
France	66,266,967	47,040,660
Germany	94,240,833	97,867,197
Gibraltar	31,114	407,564
Greece	720,386	191,046
Greenland, Iceland, and Faröes	93,198	.....
Italy	22,142,487	19,143,606
Netherlands	13,295,767	39,022,899
Portugal	2,255,731	3,156,991
Roumania	.....	47,305
Russia	3,626,934	7,496,650
Servia	28,730	34,983
Spain	4,131,184	11,492,428
Sweden and Norway	3,320,321	5,031,002
Switzerland	14,080,033	32,954
Turkey in Europe	2,665,127	34,905
United Kingdom	169,963,434	405,741,339
Total Europe	$418,639,121	$673,043,753
British Honduras	$200,212	$571,615
British North America	41,212,000	61,086,046
Costa Rica	3,835,187	1,198,612
Guatemala	2,080,027	3,158,059
Honduras	776,644	610,621
Nicaragua	1,268,922	1,269,015
Salvador	1,166,970	1,608,573
Mexico	17,456,177	19,450,256
Miquelon and St. Pierre	164,366	145,447
British West Indies	11,323,292	9,658,200
Danish West Indies	310,339	537,373
Dutch West Indies	163,134	622,761
French West Indies	12,786	1,530,326
Hayti	1,697,618	4,423,502
Santo Domingo	2,895,069	1,064,116
Cuba	40,017,730	7,530,880
Puerto Rico	2,296,653	2,102,094
Total North America	$126,877,126	$116,567,496

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	$9,313,385	$5,979,046
Bolivia	.....	21,907
Brazil	71,070,046	14,258,187
Chili	4,709,017	3,431,808
Colombia	4,970,092	3,382,588
Ecuador	763,643	689,416
Falkland Islands	.....	688
British Guiana	3,418,578	1,749,193
Dutch Guiana	957,247	361,657
French Guiana	31,419	103,854
Peru	712,696	999,381
Uruguay	3,242,428	1,481,200
Venezuela	9,694,911	3,838,746
Total South America	$108,828,462	$36,297,671
Aden	$1,656,100	$510,160
China	22,023,004	6,921,933
British East Indies	20,370,558	3,225,368
Dutch East Indies	14,854,026	1,576,316
French East Indies	78,158	163,955
Portuguese East Indies	603	.....
Hong-Kong	1,691,201	4,691,201
Japan	25,537,038	7,689,685
Korea	82	32
Russia in Asia	346,649	568,002
Turkey in Asia	3,266,205	41,248
All other countries in Asia	40,771	242,129
Total Asia	$89,592,318	$25,630,029
British Australasia	$7,579,259	$12,748,074
French Oceanica	251,312	219,251
Hawaiian Islands	11,757,704	3,985,707
Philippine Islands	4,982,857	162,446
All other Oceanica	43,536	81,751
Total Oceanica	$24,614,668	$17,197,229
British Africa	$1,732,147	$11,290,995
Canary Islands	44,979	266,192
French Africa	406,916	266,213
Liberia	11,547	22,689
Madagascar	19,637	489,139
Portuguese Africa	16,606	800,658
Spanish Africa	16,972	.....
Egypt	8,043,797	215,540
Tripoli	71,014	.....
All other Africa	809,964	519,154
Total Africa	$11,172,979	$13,870,760
Grand total	$779,724,674	$882,606,938

Of the total imports, 53·69 per cent. came from Europe, 16·27 per cent. from North American countries, 13·96 per cent. from South America, 11·49 per cent. from Asia, 3·16 per cent. from Oceanica, and 1.43 per cent. from Africa; of the exports, 76·26 per cent. went to Europe, 13·26 per cent. to North American countries, 4·11 per cent. to South America, 2·90 per cent. to Asia, 1·95 per cent. to Oceanica, and 1·57 per cent. to Africa.

The imports of gold coin and bullion during the year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to $33,525,065. The domestic exports of gold were $106,934,336, and the foreign exports $5,475,611, making a total of $112,409,947—an excess of $78,884,882 of exports over imports, against an excess of $30,984,449 in 1895, $4,528,942 in 1894, $87,506,463 in 1893, and $495,873 in 1892. The imports of silver coin and bullion were $28,777,186 in 1896, and the total exports were $60,541,670, of which $53,196,559 were domestic and $7,345,111 foreign. The excess of exports over imports of silver was $31,764,484, against $37,674,797 in 1895, $37,164,713 in 1894, $17,544,067 in 1893, and $12,855,473 in 1892. There was, besides, silver imported in the ore amounting to $15,859,228 in 1896, and $10,658,659 in 1885—a movement recently developed.

Navigation.—The United States merchant marine in 1896 comprised 22,908 vessels of all kinds, having an aggregate burden of 4,703,880 tons. Of these, 16,313, of 2,396,672 tons, were sailing vessels, including canal boats and barges, and 6,595, of 2,307,208 tons, were steam vessels. Of the total tonnage, 2,667,314 tons were owned on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 437,972 tons on the Pacific coast, 1,324,067 tons on the northern lakes, and 274,527 on Western rivers. There were 829,833 tons employed in the foreign trade, 3,790,296 tons in the coastwise trade, 15,121 tons in the whale fisheries, and 68,630 tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. There were built during the year 437 sailing vessels, of 89,068 tons, and 286 steam vessels, of 138,028 tons.

The tonnage of American sailing vessels entered at all the ports from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1896, was 1,068,495; of American steam vessels, 2,604,992; of foreign sailing vessels, 2,531,529; of foreign steam vessels, 11,247,952; total American tonnage, 3,673,487; total foreign tonnage, 13,779,481; total sailing vessels, 3,600,024 tons; total steam vessels, 13,852,944 tons. The tonnage of American sailing vessels cleared was 1,126,958; of American steam vessels, 2,614,111; of foreign sailing vessels, 2,507,038; of foreign steam vessels, 11,570,683; total American tonnage, 3,741,069; total foreign tonnage, 14,077,721; total sailing tonnage, 3,633,996; total steam tonnage, 14,184,794.

The tonnage entered from and cleared for the various foreign countries in 1896 is given in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Entered.	Cleared.
Belgium	579,320	534,755
Brazil	512,379	310,516
China and Hong-Kong	204,873	269,834
France	435,777	749,120
Germany	1,567,497	1,670,748
Italy	511,935	353,258
United Kingdom	5,302,373	5,930,292
Maritime Provinces	965,295	1,172,109
British West Indies	659,196	538,172
British Columbia	1,456,163	1,465,163
Australasia	238,554	207,295
Mexico	374,382	218,809
Netherlands	485,979	825,052
Spain	199,604	161,407
Cuba	1,278,643	887,410
Colombia	312,717	284,330
All other countries	2,367,166	2,198,313
Total	17,452,986	17,818,790

The tonnage entered and cleared at the various seaports during 1896 is given below:

PORTS.	Entered.	Cleared.
Portland, Me	140,354	185,569
Boston	1,757,281	1,523,096
New York	6,911,782	6,552,614
Philadelphia	1,416,081	1,214,683
Baltimore	895,093	1,067,543
Charleston	49,323	60,264
Savannah	214,156	287,992
Mobile	306,928	308,035
New Orleans	1,071,475	1,077,331
Galveston	292,726	312,231
San Francisco	1,221,136	1,165,779
All other ports	3,176,623	4,063,653
Total	17,252,968	17,818,790

The nationality of the tonnage entered and cleared during 1896 is seen in the following table:

NATIONALITY.	Entered.	Cleared.
American	3,673,487	3,741,069
Austrian	87,669	53,627
Belgian	380,189	373,577
British	9,153,763	9,325,141
Danish	91,476	95,417
Dutch	402,825	397,921
French	345,616	347,557
German	1,626,825	1,684,810
Italian	195,447	196,736
Norwegian and Swedish	985,935	1,000,028
Portuguese	43,547	42,841
Russian	61,617	63,746
Spanish	330,365	332,106
All other	121,908	92,684
Total	17,452,968	17,818,790

Of the total imports of 1896, American vessels carried 15·7 per cent., $117,299,074 in value, while foreign vessels carried $626,890,521, and $35,535,079 went by land in vehicles. Of the exports, American vessels carried $70,392,813, or 8·5 per cent., foreign vessels $751,083,000, and land vehicles $61,131,125.

Railroads.—There were 181,621 miles of railroads in operation at the end of 1895, an increase during the year of 1,628 miles. The capital stock of all lines was $5,182,121,999; the funded debt, $5,640,942,567; the total share and loan capital, including unfunded debt, $11,241,569,658; the cost of railroad and equipment, $9,861,102,973. The gross earnings in 1895 were $261,640,598 from passengers and $743,784,451 from freight; from all sources, $1,093,139,605. The net earnings were $323,196,454, out of which $239,944,229 interest was paid on bonds and $81,375,774 in dividends on stock. There were 597,421,362 passengers carried, and 696,761,171 tons of freight, the average haul being 122 miles, and the average journey per passenger 24 miles.

Judiciary.—The result of the work of the United States Supreme Court for the year is given below. There is but one term of the court each year, beginning on the second Monday of October. The total number of cases on the docket for the term beginning in October, 1895, was 1,033, and of this number 494 were disposed of during the term. The number actually considered by the court was 374, of which 196 were argued orally and 178 submitted on printed arguments. The establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals, whose decisions are final in a large class of cases, will probably have the effect in a short time to reduce the number of cases that may of right be carried to the Supreme Court; so that that court will have no more on its docket at the beginning of each session than can be disposed of during the term. Among the cases of general interest decided were the following:

Stanford.—In United States *vs.* Stanford, decided March 2, 1896, the United States sought to establish a claim against the estate of Leland Stanford, of California, for $15,237,000. It was claimed that by the Constitution and laws of California, which provided that a stockholder in a railroad corporation was liable for its debts in proportion to the stock owned, the estate of Stanford was liable to the United States in proportion to the stock owned and held by him in the Central Pacific Railroad Company for its debts to the United States on account of bonds issued in aid of its construction. The court decided against the United States, holding that it was not a part of the contract between the United States and the corporation receiving the subsidy bonds that the stockholders should be personally liable for the principal and interest of these bonds.

Bounty on Sugar.—United States *vs.* Realty Company, and United States *vs.* Gay, were decided May 25, 1896. These suits were originally brought in the Circuit Court of Louisiana, where judgments were rendered against the United States. The tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, authorized the payment of a bounty on sugar, and bounties were paid in accordance therewith until Aug. 28, 1894, when the Wilson bill, repealing the bounty and prohibiting any further payments, went into effect. The case of the Realty Company was a test case under the appropriation made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of March 2, 1895, in behalf of those who had fully complied with the provisions of the McKinley act and were by its terms entitled to receive their money on Aug. 28, 1894, but whose warrants were stopped by the statutory prohibition that went into effect on that day. The case of Gay was a test case under another provision granting a bounty of $\frac{2}{10}$ of a cent per pound on sugar made between Aug. 28, 1894, and June 30, 1895, by those producers who had complied with the provisions of the bounty act of 1890, by taking the preliminary steps to obtain a license, and would have been entitled to receive one if the law had not been repealed. The sum of $5,000,000 was appropriated for the payment of claims of this description. Comptroller Bowler, of the Treasury Department, refused to allow claims of either class, holding that the bounty acts were unconstitutional, basing his action on the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of United States *ex rel.* Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company *vs.* Carlisle. The cases were fully argued before the Supreme Court, April 22–24, 1896, by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Solicitor-General Conrad for the Government, and Joseph H. Choate, of New York, ex-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana, for the claimants. The court held that the acts of Congress making provision for the payment of such claims were valid, without reference to the question of the validity of the original act providing for the payment of bounties to manufacturers of sugar. It is within the constitutional power of Congress to determine whether claims on the public Treasury are founded upon moral and honorable obligations and upon principles of right and justice; and when it has decided such questions in the affirmative and appropriated money for the payment of such claims, its decision can rarely, if ever, be the subject of review by the judicial branch of the Government. There was some disappointment that the court did not decide the direct question whether bounties were allowable under the Constitution. It is impossible, from the opinion delivered, to know what the decision would be upon that point.

Interstate Commerce.—Brown *vs.* Walker, decided March 23, 1896, involved the question whether Brown, a railroad official, who had been subpœnaed as a witness before the grand jury in a matter of a charge of violation of the Interstate Commerce act, was compelled to testify. Brown, who was auditor of the road, refused to answer interrogatories, on the ground that the answers might tend to criminate him. The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) declares that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, but the act of Feb. 11, 1893, affords immunity against prosecution for the offense to which the question related. It was held that the witness was compellable to answer. Justices Shiras, Gray, White, and Field dissented. This decision is of great importance, as it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission power to get testimony without which the law could not be enforced.

Long and Short Haul.—Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, *et al.* *vs.* Interstate Commerce Commission, was decided March 30, 1896. The effect of this decision was to fortify the law and the authority of the commission. A very important feature of the decision was the opinion that a railroad wholly within a State is amenable to the Interstate Commerce act when such road becomes a party to an arrangement for the continuous carriage of interstate traffic, and carries goods under through bills of lading issued by another common carrier, and participates in through rates and charges. It thereby becomes part of a continuous line, and consequently subject to the authority of the commission. This makes practically almost every line of railroad amenable to the law.

Rates.—Texas and Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Interstate Commerce Commission involved the question whether, under the Interstate Commerce act, freight shipped from a foreign country on a through bill of lading can be shipped from the sea-

board to the interior under a joint ocean and railroad tariff at less rates than domestic goods. The railway company declined to obey the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission commanding it to desist from distinguishing in its charges between foreign and inland traffic. The commission was sustained by the circuit court, but the Supreme Court reversed that decision and held that the commission erred in making the order. It follows that a railroad company can charge more for the transportation of domestic freight between two given places in this country than it charges for foreign freight between the same points. Chief-Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan and Brown dissented.

Aid for Cuba.—The decision in Wiborg *vs.* United States, May 25, 1896, construed the neutrality laws of the United States. Wiborg was captain of the "Horsa," a Danish steamer, sailing under the Danish flag, and was indicted under Sec. 5286 of the United States Revised Statutes for providing means for a military expedition to be carried on from this country to aid the Cuban insurgents. A body of men went on board a tug in a port of the United States, loaded with arms, were taken by it 30 or 40 miles out to sea, met the steamer outside the 3-mile limit by prior arrangement, boarded her with the arms, opened the boxes and distributed the arms among themselves, drilled to some extent, were apparently officered and then, as preconcerted, attempted to effect an armed landing on the coast of Cuba. It was held that this constituted a military expedition within the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

French Spoliation.—Blagge *vs.* Balch; Brooks *vs.* Codman; and Foote *vs.* Women's Board of Missions, turned upon the construction of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, making appropriations to pay certain enumerated claims. The French Spoliation claims arose from the depredations of French cruisers upon our commerce and from the judgments of French prize courts, and could have been enforced against France only by our Government. The sufferers from the French spoliations contended that, by the treaty of Sept. 30, 1800, all claims for indemnity were renounced, and that therefore an obligation to indemnify them rested upon our Government. Under the act of Congress of Jan. 20, 1885, the claims were allowed to be brought before the court of claims; but that court was not to give judgment, and any committal of the United States to their payment was guarded against. It was held that the payments thus to be made were within the category of payments by way of gratuity and grace, and not as of right against the Government.

Alien Labor Contracts.—In United States *vs.* Laws, it was decided that a contract made with an alien in a foreign country to come to this country as a chemist on a sugar plantation in Louisiana, in pursuance of which contract such alien comes to this country and is so employed and his expenses paid, is not such a contract to perform labor or service as is prohibited by the act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1885, entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia."

Sunday Trains.—The case of Hennington *vs.* Georgia involved the constitutionality of a law of Georgia forbidding the running of freight trains in that State on Sunday. The court sustained the validity of the law. The decision was based on the right of a State to legislate for the benefit of the public health, morals, peace, and order. The statute was held to be a police regulation, and not an interference with interstate commerce. Chief-Justice Fuller and Justice White dissented, holding that the statute requiring the suspension of interstate commerce for one day in the week amounted to a regulation of that commerce, and was invalid because the power of Congress in that regard was exclusive.

Claims.—United States *vs.* New York was appealed from the court of claims. The decision involved the construction of statutes regulating the jurisdiction of the court of claims, including those known as the Bowman act of March 3, 1883, and the Tucker act of March 3, 1887. It sustained the claim of the State of New York for $131,188.02, interest on money borrowed and expended in arming troops for the suppression of the rebellion of 1861.

Civil Rights.—The case of Plessis *vs.* Ferguson turned upon the constitutionality of an act of the State of Louisiana requiring railways to provide separate cars or compartments for colored persons. Plessis was a citizen of the United States, of mixed descent in the proportion of seven eighths Caucasian and one eighth African blood, and, having paid for a first-class passage on the East Louisiana Railway from New Orleans to Covington, entered a coach provided for persons of the white race, and, on his refusal to vacate and occupy a seat in a coach assigned to colored people, was forcibly ejected and taken to prison to answer a criminal charge. He claimed that the mixture of colored blood was not discernible, and that he was entitled to the same privileges and immunities as white citizens. The statute in question did not apply to interstate passengers, but was confined in its application to passengers traveling exclusively within the borders of the State, and was held not to be in conflict with the provisions of the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution. The question of the proportion of colored blood necessary to constitute a colored person was not in issue, that being a question to be determined under State laws. Justice Harlan dissented, and stated that, in his opinion, this decision would prove in time as pernicious as that of the court in the Dred Scott case.

Irrigation.—The decision in Fall Brook Irrigation District *vs.* Maria King Bradley sustained the constitutionality of the California statute known as the Wright Irrigation law. It attracted interest throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions because of its importance to the material interests of the arid belt, and gained prominence from the fact that ex-President Harrison was of counsel who argued the case before the Supreme Court. The validity of millions of dollars of bonds issued by the irrigation district commissioners depended upon the decision. The act was attacked on the ground that it deprived persons of property without due process of law. Chief-Justice Fuller and Justice Field dissented.

Interruption of Mails.—The decision in United States *vs.* Clune affirmed a conviction for interrupting the mails during the riots of 1894.

Battlefield Parks.—The decision in United States *vs.* Gettysburg Railroad Company established the power of the Government to condemn land within the boundaries of a State for public parks to preserve battlefields of the civil war.

Fraudulent Use of the Mails.—The decision in Durland *vs.* United States settled the meaning of section 5480 of the Revised Statutes, which punishes as criminal "any scheme or artifice to defraud" to be effected through the mails. This will doubtless prove of great value in preventing the fraudulent use of the mails.

Telephones.—Among the important cases that have been argued and are awaiting a decision are The United States *vs.* The American Bell Telephone Company, a suit to cancel the patent issued to Emil Berliner for a transmitter, upon the result of which

depends the continuance of the telephone monopoly in the United States; the South Carolina dispensary cases, involving the validity of some features of the South Carolina liquor law; and France *vs.* United States, involving the constitutionality and construction of the anti-lottery act of March 2, 1895.

Presidential Election.—The presidential canvass of 1896 began with eight nominees for each of the two highest offices within the gift of the people. The several political conventions assembled on various dates, the earliest being those of the Prohibition party. Then followed, in the order named, the Republican, Democratic, Socialist-Labor, Populist, Silver Party and National Democratic conventions. To accord with the general plan of the "Annual," the proceedings and platforms will be dealt with in this article according to the dates on which they occurred or were promulgated. The following is a complete list of the nominees:

Prohibition (Regular).—Joshua Levering, of Maryland; Hale Johnson, of Illinois.

Prohibition (National Party).—Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska; James Haywood Southgate, of North Carolina.

Republican.—William McKinley, of Ohio; Garret Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey.

Democratic (Free Silver).—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

Socialist-Labor.—Charles H. Matchett, of New York; Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey.

Populist.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

Silver Party.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska; Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

Democratic (National).—John McAuley Palmer, of Illinois; Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky.

Prohibition Convention.—Nearly three weeks before the opening of the Republican Convention the leaders and State delegates of the Prohibition party met at Pittsburg, Pa., on May 28, 1896. From their camp were fired the first shots of the presidential campaign.

Shortly after the convention assembled differences of opinion arose as to the nature of the platform to be adopted. The majority or "narrow-gauge" report, as amended, declared for prohibition as the sole party issue. On this platform Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, Md., was nominated for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. The following is the platform:

The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, declares its conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such social, commercial, industrial, and political wrongs, and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions that the suppression of the same by a national party, organized therefor, is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country, and is of such importance as that it, of right, ought to control the political action of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished.

The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic; therefore,

Resolved, That we favor the legal prohibition by State and national legislation of the manufacture, importation, exportation, and interstate transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages; that we declare our purpose to organize and unite all the friends of prohibition into one party; and in order to accomplish this end we deem it but right to leave every Prohibitionist the freedom of his own convictions upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take such action upon other political questions as the change occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand.

The signers of the minority report, headed by ex-Gov. St. John, called for planks in the platform in favor of free coinage, government control of railroads and telegraphs, an income tax, etc.

The vote in favor of the majority report was 492 to 310. After the nomination of Bentley and Johnson, the minority report signers and their adherents, about 200 in number, including all active advocates of woman suffrage, free silver, and populism, withdrew from the convention. They then held a meeting in a separate hall and organized the "National Party," with "Home Rule" as a motto. They took as a basis for their platform the minority or "broad gauge" reports to the regular convention.

National Party.—The platform of this party was as follows:

Prohibition.—The suppression of the manufacture and sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. We utterly reject all plans for regulating or compromising with this traffic, whether such plans be called local option, taxation, license, or public control. The sale of liquors for medicinal and other legitimate uses should be conducted by the State, without profit, and with such regulations as will prevent fraud or evasion.

Woman Suffrage.—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex.

Silver Coinage.—All money should be issued by the General Government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability, and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of full volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at a ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation.

Public Lands.—Land is the common heritage of the people and should be preserved from monopoly and speculation. All unearned grants of land, subject to forfeiture, should be reclaimed by the Government, and no portion of the public domain should hereafter be granted except to actual settlers, continuous use being essential to tenure.

Control of Railroads.—Railroads, telegraphs, and other natural monopolies should be owned and operated by the Government, giving to the people the benefit of the service at actual cost.

Income Tax.—The National Constitution should be so amended as to allow the National revenues to be raised by equitable adjustment of taxation on the properties and incomes of the people; and import duties should be levied as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations.

Convict Labor.—The contract convict labor system, through which speculators are enriched at the expense of the State, should be abolished.

Sunday.—All citizens should be protected by law in their right to one day of rest in seven, without oppressing any who conscientiously observe any other than the first day of the week.

Public Schools.—The American public schools, taught in the English language, should be maintained, and no public funds should be appropriated for sectarian institutions.

Election of President and Senators by the People.—The President, Vice-President, and United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.

Pensions.—Ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, their widows and minor children, should receive liberal pensions, graded on disability and term of service, not merely as a debt of gratitude, but for service rendered in the preservation of the Union.

Immigration and Alien Suffrage.—Our immigration laws should be so revised as to exclude paupers and criminals. None but citizens of the United States should be allowed to vote in any State, and naturalized citizens should not vote until one year after naturalization papers have been issued.

The Referendum.—The initiative and referendum, and proportional representation, should be adopted.

Having herein presented our principles and purposes, we invite the co-operation and support of all citizens who are with us substantially agreed.

On this platform, Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, and James Haywood Southgate, of North Carolina, were nominated for President and Vice-President.

Republican Convention.—The Republican National Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, 1896, and continued for three days. The proceedings were opened by Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Prayer was offered by Rabbi Samuel Sale. Secretary Manley read the call for the convention. The choice of the committee for temporary chairman was Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. This selection was approved. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was chosen permanent chairman. The platform, containing a gold plank, was read by ex-Gov. Foraker, in charge of the majority report. It was as follows:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience, and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

Administration.—For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor, and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism, and the success of the administration of President Harrison.

Tariff.—We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of Protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity and Protection.—We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests, and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be reestablished. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Protection for Sugar Growers.—We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Wool and Woolens.—To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mills, we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine.—We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

Currency.—The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Pensions.—The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable, they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.—Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we would secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

Armenian Massacres.—The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine.—We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeal of any American States for friendly intervention

in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but these possessions must not on any pretext be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Cuba.—From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The Navy.—The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy, and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Immigration.—For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship, and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service.—The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

The Ballot.—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lawlessness.—We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

Labor Arbitration.—We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Homesteads.—We believe in an immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of a satisfactory free-homestead measure such as has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Territories.—We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from *bona fide* residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Alaska.—We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Liquor Traffic.—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Woman's Rights.—The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

At the conclusion of the reading, Senator Teller, of Colorado, caused to be read by the secretary a minority report, worded as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"'The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted, and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold.'"

The reading of this minority substitute was followed by a lengthy address by the Colorado Senator in defense of his opinions. His concluding remark was, "I can not, before my country and my God, agree to this provision that will put this country upon a gold basis, and I will not."

Ex-Gov. Foraker moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the motion was seconded by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. The Colorado delegation demanded a roll call, Montana seconding the request. The vote to table the silver substitute was as follows:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Yeas.	Nays.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	7	New York	72	..
Arkansas	15	1	North Carolina	7½	14½
California	8	15	North Dakota	6	..
Colorado	..	8	Ohio	46	..
Connecticut	12	..	Oregon	8	..
Delaware	6	..	Pennsylvania	64	..
Florida	6	2	Rhode Island	8	..
Georgia	23	3	South Carolina	18	..
Idaho	..	6	South Dakota	6	2
Illinois	47	1	Tennessee	23	1
Indiana	30	..	Texas	30	..
Iowa	26	..	Utah	..	6
Kansas	16	4	Vermont	8	..
Kentucky	26	..	Virginia	19	5
Louisiana	16	..	Washington	8	..
Maine	12	..	West Virginia	12	..
Maryland	16	..	Wisconsin	24	..
Massachusetts	30	..	Wyoming	..	6
Michigan	27	1	Arizona	..	6
Minnesota	18	..	New Mexico	3	3
Mississippi	18	..	Oklahoma	5	1
Missouri	33	1	Indian Territory	6	..
Montana	..	6	Dist. of Columbia	2	..
Nebraska	16	..	Alaska	4	..
Nevada	..	6			
New Hampshire	8	..	Total	818½	105½
New Jersey	20	..			

In response to a call from Senator Dubois, of Idaho, a separate roll call was taken on the financial plank of the platform. This produced the following result: Gold, 812½; silver, 110½.

As soon as the vote was made known, Senator Cannon, of Utah, read a formal declaration of withdrawal from the Convention of the delegates from the Silver States. In the course of his remarks he said that "while the minority must bow to the will of the majority, it must not be asked to abandon its principles." This part of the proceedings included a formal written protest from the silver delegations, signed by Senators Teller, Dubois, and Cannon, and Representative Hartman, of Montana.

"When Senator Cannon had ceased talking," wrote an interested spectator of the proceedings, "Teller and Cannon shook hands with the chairman and walked down the main aisle. Teller was weeping. Tears stood in Cannon's eyes. One by one Dubois, Pettigrew, Hartman, and the other bolters joined the procession, which was led by the Colorado Senator." The silver delegates who retired from the hall were:

Congressman Hartman, of Montana.

Senator Cannon, Congressman Allen, and Delegate Thomas Kearns, of Utah.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

Delegates Cleveland and Strother, of Nevada.

Senator Dubois, and the entire delegation from Utah.

Senator Teller, and the entire delegation from Colorado.

They carried with them the standard marking their position in the hall. The total number of those who retired from the Convention was 21, including 4 Senators and 2 Representatives. As they marched out the band played "Columbia," and the remaining delegates sang, all standing, spectators joining in.

After order had been restored, Senator Mantle, a nonbolting delegate from Montana, spoke from his place in the hall. He announced that although he and his delegation intended to remain, they, in the name of the Republicans of Montana, must protest against the financial plank adopted, which they could not accept, indorse, or support, and the delegation would reserve the right to accept or reject the platform and the candidates. Senator Brown, of Utah, 3 of whose delegates had withdrawn, explained their reasons for withdrawal and secured permission to seat 3 alternates. His speech also contained a protest against the adopted financial plank, but added a declaration that if he could not support the platform on the "sound money" issue, he could at any rate aid in securing protection for home industries.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	McKinley.	Reed.	Quay.	Morton.	Allison.
Alabama	19	2	..	1	..
Arkansas	16	..	..	..	..
California	18	..	..	..	..
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	7	5	..	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	6	..	..	2	..
Georgia	22	2	2	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	46	2	..	..	..
Indiana	30	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	26
Kansas	20	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	11	4	½	..	½
Maine	..	12	..	..	..
Maryland	15	1	..	..	..
Massachusetts	1	29	..	..	..
Michigan	28	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	18	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	17	..	..	..	..
Missouri	34	..	..	..	..
Montana *a*	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	..	..	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	8	..	..	..
New Jersey	19	1	..	..	..
New York	17	..	..	55	..
North Carolina	19½	2½	..	..	..
North Dakota	6	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	..	..	..	..
Oregon	8	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	6	..	58	..	..
Rhode Island	..	8	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	..	..	..
Texas	21	5	..	..	3
Utah	3	..	..	..	3
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..
Virginia	23	1	..	..	..
Washington	8	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	5	..	..	..	1
Oklahoma	4	1	..	..	1
Indian Territory	6	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	1	..	..	1
Alaska	4	..	..	..	..
Total *b*	661½	84½	60½	58	35½

a One vote for J. D. Cameron. *b* 24 delegates absent.

Total vote of the convention, 922; necessary to a choice, 462.

Then came the nominations of presidential candidates. John L. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, Ia., named William B. Allison. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, placed Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, in nomination. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, named Gov. Levi P. Morton, of that State. Ex-Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, named William McKinley, of Ohio, and Chairman Thurston seconded the nomination.

Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, named Senator Quay, of that State. The voting on the nomination for President was as in the preceding table.

The motion to proceed with the nomination of Vice-President was made by Senator Lodge. Garret Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey, received 533½ votes; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, 277½; Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, 39; James A. Walker, of Virginia, 24; Gov. Lippitts, of Rhode Island, 8; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, 3; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, 3; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, 2; Frederick D. Grant, of New York, 2; Levi P. Morton, of New York, 1.

Democratic Convention.—The Democratic National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 8, 9, and 10. The proceedings were opened by Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Stires, of Grace Episcopal Church. The Chairman announced Senator David B. Hill, of New York, as the selection of the National Committee for temporary chairman. Committeeman Clayton, of Alabama, promptly presented a minority report from the advocates of silver, naming J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, for the post of temporary chairman. On the vote of States, Daniel was accorded the chair, thus placing the convention under the control of the Silver and Populist delegates. Carrying out their programme, Senator White, of California, was made permanent chairman. The platform, containing a silver plank, was read by Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas. It was as follows:

We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States, and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the General Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Finance.—Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts public and private; the enrichment of

the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio, of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

Tariff.—We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Income Tax.—Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained Constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Immigration.—We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

Labor Arbitration.—We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Trusts.—The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools, require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Expenditures.—We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

State Rights.—We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions; and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Railroad.—No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.—Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

Territories.—We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood; and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be *bona fide* residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

Monroe Doctrine.—The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Cuba.—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Civil Service.—We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Third Term.—We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Waterways.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity

of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Following the reading of the platform, speeches were made by Senators Tillman, of North Carolina, Hill, of New York, and Vilas, of Wisconsin, also ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, and W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. The peroration of the last-named speaker's address contained this sentence: "We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them, 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'" The silver delegates expressed their entire approbation of the sentiments therein expressed.

The importance of the issues involved, and also the bearing of the report on the subsequent proceedings of the convention, render it necessary to publish the minority report in full:

To the Democratic National Convention.—Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they can not give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary; some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased; while others are extreme, and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent, without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority.

But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial report of the majority:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free-silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present Democratic National Administration."

The signers were: David B. Hill, New York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Delaware; J. P. Poe, Maryland; I. W. Drew, New Hampshire; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; D. S. Baker, Rhode Island; C. O. Holman, Maine; T. A. C. Weadock, Michigan; J. E. O'Brien, Minnesota; J. E. Russell, Massachusetts; R. E. Wright, Pennsylvania; W. R. Steele, South Dakota; A. L. McDermott, New Jersey; and C. D. Rogers, Alaska.

The question of accepting the minority report was put to the vote, with this result: Yeas, 301; nays, 628. The statement, as below, shows the vote in support of the majority or "Free-Silver" platform:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Yeas.	Nays.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	..	New York	..	72
Arkansas	16	..	North Carolina	22	..
California	18	..	North Dakota	6	..
Colorado	8	..	Ohio	46	..
Connecticut	..	12	Oregon	8	..
Delaware	1	5	Pennsylvania	..	64
Florida	5	3	Rhode Island	..	8
Georgia	26	..	South Carolina	18	..
Idaho	6	..	South Dakota	..	8
Illinois	48	..	Tennessee	24	..
Indiana	30	..	Texas	30	..
Iowa	26	..	Utah	6	..
Kansas	20	..	Vermont	..	8
Kentucky	26	..	Virginia	24	..
Louisiana	16	..	Washington	5	3
Maine	2	10	West Virginia	12	..
Maryland	4	12	Wisconsin	..	24
Massachusetts	3	27	Wyoming	6	..
Michigan	26	..	Alaska	..	6
Minnesota	6	11	Arizona	6	..
Mississippi	18	..	Dist. of Columbia	6	..
Missouri	34	..	New Mexico	6	..
Montana	6	..	Oklahoma	6	..
Nebraska	16	..	Indian Territory	6	..
Nevada	6	..			
New Hampshire	..	8	Total	628	301
New Jersey	..	20			

Absent, 1.

On the minority resolution indorsing the Administration, the vote demanded by Senator Hill was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; not voting, 9.

On the evening of July 10 the roll of States was called for nomination of presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Senator Vest, of Missouri, named Richard P. Bland, of Arkansas. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, named William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. This was seconded by George Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, presented the name of Gov. Claude Williams of that State. Mr. Fred. White, of Iowa, urged the nomination of ex-Gov. Horace Boies. J. S. Rhea, of Kentucky, named Senator J. C. S. Blackburn. Mr. A. W. Patrick, of Ohio, spoke in behalf of John R. McLean, of Cincinnati.

When voting for the candidates was in progress on the first ballot, ten Michigan delegates refused to vote. New Jersey declined to take any further part in the proceedings. For New York, ex-Gov. Flower said: "In view of the platform adopted by this convention, I am instructed, as a delegate from the State of New York, to say that the delegates have agreed not to participate in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President, and therefore they decline to vote." Gen. Bragg announced that Wisconsin declined to vote. His assertion caused a dispute in the delegation, ending in 4 out of 24 voting.

The first ballot showed the following result: Bland, 235; Bryan, 119; Boies, 85; Blackburn, 83; McLean, 54; Matthews, 37: Campbell, 1; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 8; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; Hill, 1; absent and not voting, 178. On the second ballot, Bland stood 283; Boies, 41; Matthews, 33; McLean, 53; Blackburn, 41; Pattison, 100; Bryan, 190; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 10; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; not voting, 162. On the third ballot Bland had 291 and Bryan 219. The number not voting was still 162. The fourth ballot found Bryan with 280 and Bland with 241, 162 delegates not voting. The total number of votes cast on the fourth ballot, 768; necessary to a choice, 512. The chairman then declared the two-

third rule in operation. The fifth ballot gave the following result:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bland.	Boies.	Matthews.	Bryan.	Pattison.	Stevenson.	Not Voting.
Alabama	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
Arkansas	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Colorado	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	..	2	..	10
Delaware	..	..	..	1	3	..	2
Florida	..	..	1	7	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	..	48	..	..	..
Indiana	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Kentucky	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Maine	..	..	..	4	4	..	4
Maryland	..	..	..	5	10	..	1
Massachusetts	..	..	..	6	3	2	18
Michigan	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	..	11	..	2	5
Mississippi	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Missouri	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Nevada	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
N. Hampshire	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
New Jersey	..	..	..	..	2	..	18
New York	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
N. Carolina	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
North Dakota	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
Ohio	..	..	..	46	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	..	..	..	64	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	6	..	2
S. Carolina	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
South Dakota	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Tennessee	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Texas	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Vermont	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Virginia	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Washington	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
West Virginia	7	..	..	2	..	2	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	5	..	..	19
Wyoming	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Alaska	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Dist. of Col.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
New Mexico	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Oklahoma	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Indian Ter.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Total	106	26	31	500	95	8	162

Ohio changed from McLean to Bryan during the ballot. Oklahoma changed from Bland to Bryan. Hill received 1 vote from Massachusetts, and Turpie 1 vote from Wisconsin. Changes were made after the ballot was announced, giving Bryan more than the 512 necessary votes.

There were 5 ballots for a candidate for Vice-President. On the fourth ballot McLean, Ohio, received 296; Sewall, Maine, 262; Daniel, Virginia, 54; Clark, North Carolina, 46; Williams, Massachusetts, 19; Harrity, Pennsylvania, 11; Pattison, Pennsylvania, 1; not voting, 252. No record was kept of the fifth ballot, but the nomination was made unanimous.

From the table it may be noted that the States not voting (wholly or in part) were: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin. Of these, New York was the only State retaining a solid delegation against platform and candidates.

William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., March 19, 1860. His father was Silas L. Bryan, a lawyer of high standing, who had served eight years in the Illinois Senate and was afterward a circuit judge. The family came originally from Virginia. The son spent his early life on his father's farm, on the outskirts of Salem, went to the public schools, prepared for college in the Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, Ill., and at the age of seventeen entered Illinois College, in that town. He was a good student, and graduated with honors in 1881, appearing at commencement as the orator of his class, a position that he had earned by gaining the second prize in an intercollegiate oratorical contest held at Galesburg while he was a senior. He immediately began the study of the law, entering Judge Lyman Trumbull's office in Chicago, and at the same time pursuing the course of the Union Law College. He began his professional career in Jacksonville, and a year later married Mary E. Baird, the only daughter of a prosperous merchant of Perry, Ill. The marriage was the result of an attachment that had sprung up when he was a student in college and the young woman a student also in the seminary at Jacksonville. In 1887 the young couple removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he formed a partnership with a lawyer named Talbot and opened a law office in the autumn of that year. Mrs. Bryan took up the study of the law after the birth of the first of her three children, was admitted to the bar, and gave efficient aid to her husband in his law practice. In May, 1888, Bryan was elected a delegate to the Democratic

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

State Convention that met at Omaha to elect delegates for the national convention at St. Louis. Being invited to make a speech at the convention, he electrified his colleagues with a brilliant exposition of the doctrine of tariff for revenue only, gaining thereby a reputation throughout the State for oratorical ability and political knowledge. In the following year the Democratic leaders of the State offered to the young and hitherto unknown lawyer the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, which he declined. He took an active part, however, in the campaign, making speeches in all parts of Nebraska. A year later, in 1890, the younger element of the Democrats of his district, which had elected a Democratic candidate by 7,000 majority in 1886, and in 1888 had suffered a severe reverse, J. Sterling Morton being defeated by his Republican opponent by a majority of 3,000, made Bryan the party candidate for Congress. Mr. Bryan accepted the nomination, and though ridiculed as an inexperienced boy by the Democrats of the rival city of Omaha and neglected by the party managers, who took no interest in the contest, regarding it as hopeless, and supplied no funds, he made a vigorous

campaign on the issue of the McKinley tariff, and was elected by 32,376 votes to 25,663 for his Republican opponent, the actual Republican Representative Connell. Mr. Bryan took his seat in December, 1891, and after laboring hard in support of the candidacy of William M. Springer for the speakership, was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Springer was chairman. His speeches in Congress in support of the Democratic views of the tariff were so eloquent and effective that he was retained as a member of the Ways and Means Committee when it was reconstituted in the Forty-third Congress, to which he was elected in 1892 by a plurality of only 140. In this Congress he was the most conspicuous advocate of the free coinage of silver after Richard P. Bland, whom he aided in the manœuvres in behalf of silver with all his skill and readiness in debate and mastery of parliamentary tactics. In opposing the repeal of the silver-purchase law he held the attention for three hours of the House with a brilliant speech. When his second term drew to a close Bryan declined to be renominated, pleading the necessity of looking after his private affairs. He accepted the editorship of the Omaha "World-Herald" for the purpose of promoting the silver cause, beginning his duties on Sept. 1, 1894. He was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by the Republican John M. Thurston. He retired from the editorship and resumed his law practice, but continued to take an active part in the party management, and was the principal author of the fusion of the Democrats and the People's party in Nebraska. In the Chicago convention Bryan was not a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. He was not thought of, indeed, by the leaders and the party at large until he captivated the convention by an impassioned speech in reply to Senator David B. Hill and other advocates of the gold standard, ending with the apostrophe: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns! You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!"

Socialist Labor Convention.—The national convention of the Socialist Labor party was held in New York city on July 9, 1896. The platform was as follows:

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions, we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises, and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration, that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We therefore call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land, and of all the means of production, transportation, and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gas works, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy, and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age, and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, State, and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (National, State, and Municipal) wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed, or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The

principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Charles H. Matchett, of New York, was nominated for President, and Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey, for Vice-President.

Populist Convention.—The Populist Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., on July 22, 23, and 24, 1896. It was called to order by Mr. Taubeneck, Chairman of the Populist National Committee. Gov. W. J. Stone, of Missouri, delivered an address of welcome. Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was made temporary chairman. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was chosen as permanent chairman, after a vote had been taken on the adoption of a minority report recommending James A. Campion, of Maine. The vote yielded 758 for Allen and 564 for Campion. This was a victory for those who approved of W. J. Bryan as head of the ticket. The platform was as follows:

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892.

We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money-changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance.—1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the General Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the income-tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Government Control of Railroads and Telegraphs.—1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged, or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same, if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

Public Lands.—1. True policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the land-grant frauds by which the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of *bona fide* settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent.

3. We demand that *bona fide* settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the National Homestead Law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Referendum.—We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

Election of President and Senators.—We demand the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Cuba.—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Territories.—We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the Territories as States.

Official Salaries.—All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Paternalism.—In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Judicial Action.—The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

Pensions.—We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

The Ballot.—Believing that the elective franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free, and fair ballot and an honest count.

Finance.—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign, upon which the present election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

A minority submitted a substitute platform denouncing "the methods and policies of the Democratic and Republican parties" for their "mutual co-operation with the money power"; also their policies of tariff and the issuance of interest-bearing United States bonds in time of peace; demanded a national currency; the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1; that the circulating medium shall consist of gold, silver, and paper currency; a graduated income tax; economy in Federal administration; Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone; the prohibition of alien ownership of land and pauper immigration, and legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. The minority platform was defeated by a large majority.

By a vote of 785 to 615 it was resolved to nominate the candidate for Vice-President first.

The names presented were Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina; Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia; Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi; A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee; Mann Page, of Virginia; and Arthur Sewall, of Maine. The balloting began after midnight, July 24, and the result of the first ballot gave Watson 469¼; Sewall, 257⅞, and the others ranging lower. A motion to declare Watson the nominee was carried.

On the following day William J. Bryan, nominee of the Democratic Convention, was made the head of the Populist ticket. He had telegraphed to Senator Jones to withdraw his name if Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was not indorsed for Vice-President, but it was allowed to stand. James B. Weaver nominated Mr. Bryan; Henry W. Call nominated S. F. Norton, of Chicago; Mr. Livingston nominated J. S. Coxey, but withdrew the name later. The ballot showed the following result: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 321; Eugene V. Debs, 8; Ignatius Donnelly, 3; J. S. Coxey, 1.

Silver Party Convention.—The convention of the National Silver party was also held at St. Louis, on July 22, 1896. It was called to order by Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina. Representative F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, was made temporary chairman. William P. St. John, of New York, was selected as permanent chairman. The platform was as follows:

First, the paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy), on the other.

Silver.—On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be a legal tender.

Bond Issues.—We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; and we denounce as a blunder, worse than a crime, the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor.

Production.—The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction—that we have produced so much that it made us poor; which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm, and throw a multitude of people out of employment—a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened, and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm it to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as overproduction and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half clothed and half fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

Bimetallism.—Over and above all other questions of policy we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent. in purchasing power and no appreciation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation can not overcome.

Candidates.—Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President.

The nominees recommended in the platform were indorsed by acclamation.

National Democratic Convention.—The convention of the National Democratic party was held at Indianapolis on Sept. 2 and 3, 1896. It was opened by Senator Palmer, chairman of the National Committee. Prayer was offered by Bishop Hagen White, of Indiana. Forty-one States, with 888 delegates, responded to the first roll call. Alaska, Arizona, and New Mexico were represented in the above total. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, was chosen as temporary chairman; Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, was selected as permanent chairman. The platform was as follows:

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

Democratic Principles.—The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the indi-

vidual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

Chicago Convention.—The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles we can not support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy it proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The Republican Party.—The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

Tariff.—The National Democracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress.

The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection.

Protection.—We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money; in fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

Shipping.—We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping. That scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

Currency.—The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured on it by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law.

Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practicable bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They can not suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

Realizing the truths demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues.

Gold.—To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

Banking.—But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency under governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

The Administration.—The fidelity, patriotism, and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

Civil Service Reform.—We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.

Expenditures.—We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government.

Arbitration.—We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

Pensions.—We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained.

We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

Public Order.—The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination, or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

Mr. Lemuel L. Kilburn, of Michigan, presented the name of Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, as presidential nominee. Mr. Barr W. Jones named Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin. The official vote announced 769½ for Palmer, 118½ for Bragg. On motion of the latter the vote for Palmer was made unanimous. Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, was enthusiastically nominated for second place.

Election Results. *Popular Vote.*—The popular vote, by parties, for each State, will be found under the heading "Political" in each of the State articles in this volume. According to the latest revised returns, the total vote for President, 1896, was 13,926,757. The Republican vote reached 7,104,244. That of the Democrats, including Populists and Silver party, each having Bryan at the head of its ticket, was 6,506,835. The National Democratic vote is recorded as 134,652. The ticket of this party was headed by Palmer, and represented "sound money." The vote of the two Prohibition parties aggregated 144,606. The Socialist-Labor candidate polled 36,416. That portion of the Democratic vote supported by Populists and having Watson substituted for Sewall as vice-presidential candidate, contributed, in round numbers, 217,000 toward the Democratic total given above. This number was cast in 17 States. That portion of the Prohibition vote supported by the Bentley candidates amounted to nearly 14,000. In 28 States a Democratic-Populist fusion for division of electors was consummated, as below:

STATES.	Democratic electors.	Populist electors.	STATES.	Democratic electors.	Populist electors.
Arkansas	5	3	Missouri	13	4
California	5	4	Montana	1	2
Colorado	2	1	Nebraska	4	4
Connecticut	5	1	New Jersey	9	1
Idaho	2	1	North Carolina	5	6
Illinois	20	4	North Dakota	..	3†
Indiana	10	5	Ohio	18	5
Iowa	10	3	Oregon	2‡	2
Kansas	10*	..	Pennsylvania	28	4
Kentucky	11	2	Utah	1	2
Louisiana	4	4	Washington	2	2
Massachusetts	13	2	West Virginia	4	2
Michigan	9	4	Wisconsin	9	3
Minnesota	4	5	Wyoming	2	1

* The Democratic ticket was indorsed by the Populists, the electors to vote as they please for Vice-President.
† Populists indorsed the Democratic electors in return for State officers.
‡ One Silver Republican elector.

Pluralities.—Twenty-three States gave an aggregate of Republican pluralities amounting to 1,565,903. Twenty-two States showed a Democratic aggregated plurality of 968,494. The actual Republican plurality was therefore 597,409.

Electoral College.—The following exhibit shows the distribution of electoral votes, 1896:

STATES.	Elec. Vote. R	Elec. Vote. D	STATES.	Elec. Vote. R	Elec. Vote. D
Alabama	..	11	Nevada	..	3
Arkansas	..	8	New Hampshire	4	..
California	8	1	New Jersey	10	..
Colorado	..	4	New York	36	..
Connecticut	6	..	North Carolina	..	11
Delaware	3	..	North Dakota	3	..
Florida	..	4	Ohio	23	..
Georgia	..	13	Oregon	4	..
Idaho	..	3	Pennsylvania	32	..
Illinois	24	..	Rhode Island	4	..
Indiana	15	..	South Carolina	..	9
Iowa	13	..	South Dakota	..	4
Kansas	..	10	Tennessee	..	12
Kentucky	12	1	Texas	..	15
Louisiana	..	8	Utah	..	3
Maine	6	..	Vermont	4	..
Maryland	8	..	Virginia	..	12
Massachusetts	15	..	Washington	..	4
Michigan	14	..	West Virginia	6	..
Minnesota	9	..	Wisconsin	12	..
Mississippi	..	9	Wyoming	..	3
Missouri	..	17			
Montana	..	3	Total	271	176
Nebraska	..	8			

Analysis of Election Results by States. Rank of States in Total and Party Vote and in Pluralities.—The five States casting the largest total vote at the last presidential election were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri. Of these, the first four named also cast the highest Republican vote, Indiana being fifth. New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Missouri stand at the head of the Democratic column in the matter of total vote. The National Democratic or sound-money party proved to be strongest in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois. The Prohibitionists made the best showing for their party, in actual numbers, in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The Socialist-Labor party, as such, was numerically superior to other States in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and California. In the matter of pluralities, the greatest pluralities for McKinley were given in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the greatest for Bryan were given in Texas, Colorado, Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri.

The rank of States in percentages of party votes to total vote of State, taking the twenty highest of each leading party—Republican and Democratic—was as follows:

REPUBLICAN VOTE.	1896.	1892.	1888.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Vermont	80	68	71
Massachusetts	69	52	53
New Hampshire	69	51	50
Maine	68	54	58
Rhode Island	68	51	54
Connecticut	63	47	48
Pennsylvania	61	51	53
New Jersey	60	46	48
Wisconsin	60	46	50
New York	58	45	49
Minnesota	57	46	54
North Dakota	57	48	..
Illinois	56	46	50
Iowa	55	50	52
Maryland	55	43	48
Michigan	54	48	50
Delaware	53	49	44
Ohio	52	48	50
West Virginia	52	47	49
Indiana	51	46	49

From the figures immediately preceding, it will readily be noted that in each of the 20 States giving the highest Republican percentages in 1896 there is a remarkable increase over the Republican percentages of 1892 and 1888. In 4 States the increase is over 15 per cent., in 9 States it is 10 to 15 per cent. more than in 1892, and in 5 other States the increase is between 5 and 10 per cent. Considering for a moment the 25 States not given in the preceding list, it may be mentioned that of these the increase in the Republican vote of 1896 over that of 1892 was 10 per cent. or more in 6 instances, and between 5 and 10 per cent. in 5 instances. Briefly, 29 States had an increase of 5 per cent. or more in the Republican vote, and the increase in 19 States was 10 per cent. or over.

The following list of 20 States giving the highest percentages of Democratic vote to total State vote, with comparisons, 1892 and 1888, shows that out of the States given the decrease below that of 1892 was 10 per cent. or over in 5 States, and a decrease less than 10 per cent. in 7 States. In the 25 States not mentioned, 11 had a decreased percentage of 10 per cent. or over, and 9 showed a decrease of between 5 and 10 per cent. Summarized, the results for the 45 States show that, compared with the last preceding presidential election, 16 States had a decreased Democratic percentage of 10 per cent. or over, and 20 showed a decrease below 10 per cent. The number of States showing a decreased Democratic percentage is therefore 36. Of the remaining 9, 5 are silver-producing to the extent of 1,000,000 ounces or more (1893).

DEMOCRATIC VOTE.	1896.	1892.*	1888.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Mississippi	90	96	74
Colorado	85	57	41
South Carolina	85	81	88
Montana	81	56	..
Nevada	81	73	42
Idaho	78	54	..
Louisiana	76	77	73
Arkansas	74	68	55
Florida	71	99	59
Texas	68	80	66
Alabama	67	95	67
Georgia	58	77	70
Washington	55	56	..
Missouri	54	57	50
North Carolina	53	63	52
Virginia	53	60	50
Nebraska	52	54	40
Tennessee	52	61	52
Kansas	51	51	31
Wyoming	51	46	..

* Populist vote included.

A number of interesting facts have been brought to light by a close examination of the State returns of 1896 and a comparison with the returns from previous elections. The simplest method, and at the same time the plainest method, of noting these facts for general information is to devote a brief paragraph to each State. The figures given are the result of a vast number of calculations and computations, embracing the popular vote as recorded by officials of each county at presidential and other elections held in each State during the past quarter of a century.

Alabama.—The decrease in the total vote of 1896, as compared with 1892, was 40,000. The D-P* vote, 1896, was about 40,000 less than the added D and P votes of 1892. The straight R† vote, 1896, was 45,000 more than in 1892. In that year P and R voters fused. Had not this happened, the R vote would have been between 50,000 and 60,000. Blount County, D at the 6 preceding elections, gave McKinley 197 plurality in 1896. Three other D counties voted for McKinley.

Arkansas.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 1,400. The net gain in the Democratic-Populist vote, 1896, over a corresponding vote for Governor cast two months before the presidential election, was 3,000. Crittenden, Lincoln, and Phillips Counties, Republican from 1872 until last fall, gave nearly 1,500 in pluralities for Bryan.

California.—The increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, was 26,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was about 20,000 less than the added D and P vote for Governor in 1894; R vote, 35,000 more in 1896 than in 1894. California is a McKinley State by a small plurality. The silver-mining industry, however, is important. There is what may be termed a full Populist vote. Referring again to the election of 1894, it may be noted that the added D and P vote exceeded the R vote on that occasion by more than 50,000. Thirty-two counties gave D pluralities aggregating 10,000 in 1896, and 25 counties gave R pluralities aggregating 13,000. Four D counties (Del Norte, San Francisco, Sonoma, and Yuba) gave pluralities for McKinley at the last election.

Colorado.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 95,000. Every county, except Kit Carson and Washington, gave Bryan a plurality. The previous record is in keeping. In 1892 Populists and Silver Democrats fused and defeated the Republicans by nearly 15,000. The silver product of the State, 1893, was over 25,000,000 ounces. For statistical purposes, Idaho is classed as a Silver and Populist State.

Connecticut.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 9,000. D-P vote, 1896, 25,000 less than D and P votes in 1892; R vote, 33,000 more. Fairfield and New Haven Counties, having a D record extending over twenty years, voted R in 1896. New London County, D in 1892, voted R in 1896, giving a plurality exceeding 4,000. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, exceeded, with Palmer vote, 26,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 29,000.

Delaware.—As the Kent County vote is in dispute, an analysis of the State vote can not be given.

Florida.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 11,000. D-P vote of 1896, 2,000 less than added D and P votes in 1892; R vote, 11,000 more. Every county gave Bryan a plurality.

Georgia.—Decreased total vote, 1896, as compared with 1892, 60,000. D-P vote, 1896, 78,000 less than added D and P votes in 1892; R vote, 11,000 more. Of the 20 counties changing sides in 1896, 19 changed from D to R. Coffee, Douglas, Elbert, Johnson, Lumpkin, Marion, Rockdale, Schley, Tatnall, Taylor, Warren, and Washington, Clay, Haralson, Oconee, Polk, and Thomas Counties changed to R in 1896, after voting D for twenty years or more; Morgan and Taliaferro, after voting D since 1884. The county changing in 1896 from R to D was Lee. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 2,500. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 2,000.

Idaho.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 7,000. Every county gave Bryan a plurality in 1896. The D-P vote of 1896 exceeded the P vote of 1892 by 13,000 (no D vote in 1892). The R vote was 2,000 less in 1896 than in 1892, and 4,000 less than the R vote for Congress and for Governor in 1894. The P plurality in 1892 was nearly 2,000. The silver product exceeded 3,500,000 ounces in 1893. For statistical purposes Idaho is classed as a silver State.

Illinois.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 217,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 208,000 votes. Of 15 counties changing sides in 1896, 14 were from D to R. Adams, Fulton, Peoria and Sangamon, and St. Clair, voted R in 1896 after voting D for twenty years or more. La Salle and Logan changed to R after holding a D record since 1884. Cook, De Witt, Jo Daviess, Lawrence, Madison, and Stephenson Counties, voting D in 1892, voted R in 1896. Clay, R in 1892, voted D in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 83,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 77,000.

Indiana.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 83,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 68,000. Of 22 counties changing sides in 1896, 15 changed from D to R. Bartholomew, Clark, Madison and Starke, Laporte, and Perry voted R in 1896, after voting D for twenty years or more. St. Joseph and Marion had shorter D records. Huntington, Lake, Montgomery, Noble, Spencer, and Vigo voted D in 1892 and R in 1896. The counties changing from R to D in 1896 included Gibson, Jay, Boone, Clinton, Daviess, Fountain, and Pike. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 12,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 30,000.

Iowa.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 78,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 69,000. Of 23 counties changing sides in 1896, 17 changed from D to R. Allamakee, Clayton, Clinton, Des Moines, Iowa, Muscatine, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, and Scott voted D in 1884, 1888, and 1892, but voted R in 1896. Bremer had a shorter record. Audubon, Benton, Cedar, Jones, Keokuk, Lyon, and Tama voted D in 1892 and R in 1896. The counties with previous R records voting D in 1896 were Decatur, Harrison, Monona, Union, Monroe, and Wayne. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote

* Democratic-Populist. † Republican.

exceeded 13,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 61,000.

Kansas.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 12,000. Increase in D-P vote, 1896, over P vote of 1892, 9,000. (No D vote in 1892.) Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 2,000. In 68 counties D pluralities aggregating 20,000 were given in 1896, and in 37 counties the R pluralities aggregated 8,000. In 1892 the P plurality was more than 4,500. In 1895, for Chief Justice, a straight "Free-silver" ticket polled nearly 43,000 votes. Three D counties (Atchison, Marshall, and Wabaunsee) gave pluralities for McKinley at the last election. Kansas is classed for statistical purposes as a Populist State.

Kentucky.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 105,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 82,000. Of 18 counties changing sides in 1896, 17 changed from D to R. Jefferson, Lincoln and Mercer, Allen, Boyle, Breckinridge, Hart, Madison, Todd, and Woodford voted R in 1896, having previously voted D for twenty years or more. Campbell and Fayette had shorter records. Bourbon, Boyd, Lawrence, Pike, and Washington voted D in 1892, but R in 1896. Crittenden County, in R pluralities in 1884, 1888, and 1892, voted D in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 19,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 12,000.

Louisiana.—Decreased total vote, 1896 compared with 1892, 13,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 9,000 less than the D vote of 1892; the R vote 5,000 less (counting in P vote on a fusion P and R ticket). Six parishes changed sides in 1896, 3 from D to R and 3 from R to D. Baton Rouge, D in 1884, 1888, and 1892, voted R in 1896; also, with shorter records, Assumption and Iberville, Plaquemines, Grant, and Winn parishes, with R records, voted D in in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 1,000. The aggregated plurality of parishes voting R in 1892 and 1896 was over 1,700.

Maine.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 2,000. The D-P vote, 1896, was 16,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 17,000 more. No counties changed sides in 1896. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 45,000.

Maryland.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 37,000. The D-P vote, 1896, was 10,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 44,000 more. Of 13 counties changing sides in 1896, 12 changed from D to R. Baltimore city and Baltimore County, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Kent, and Prince George's, voting D for twenty years or more, voted R in 1896. Anne Arundel, Caroline, Frederick, and Washington voted D in 1892, but R in 1896. Somerset County, R since 1880, voted D in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 30,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 4,800.

Massachusetts.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 10,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 73,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 76,000 more. One county changed sides in 1896—Suffolk County, D since 1876, voted R in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1886, with Palmer vote, exceeded 25,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 151,000.

Michigan.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 84,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 70,000. Of 26 counties changing sides in 1896, 16 changed from D to R. Mackinac, Macomb, and Washtenaw, with D records of twenty years or over, voted R in 1896. Alpena, Emmet, Huron, Manistee, Montmorency, Oakland, and Wayne, D since 1884, voted R in 1896. Baraga, Ontonagon, and Presque Isle, D in 1888 and 1892, voted R in 1896. Otsego, Roscommon, and Schoolcraft, voting for Cleveland four years ago, gave pluralities for McKinley in November. The counties with previous R records voting for Bryan in 1896 were Branch, Eaton, Isabella, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Livingston, Gratiot, Ionia, Jackson, and Ingham. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 16,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 47,000.

Minnesota.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 74,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 70,000. Of 18 counties changing sides in 1896, 9 changed from D to R. Le Sueur and Morrison and Sibley, voting D from 1872 or 1876 to 1892, voted R at the last election. Brown, Carver, Wabash and Winona, Itasca, and Ramsey had shorter D records. The counties having previous R records but voting for Bryan in 1896 were Clay, Otter Tail and Wilkin, Kittson, Marshall, Pipestone and Traverse, Beltrami, and Cook. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 9,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 50,000.

Mississippi.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 17,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 3,500. The D-P vote, 1896, was 1,000 less than the added D and P votes at the election for Governor in 1895. No counties changed sides in 1896. Every county gave Bryan a plurality in 1896.

Missouri.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 133,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 78,000. Of 16 counties changing sides in 1896, 3 changed from D to R. Jefferson and Washington and Perry, voting D from 1872 or 1876, voted R in 1896. The counties with previous R records voting for Bryan in 1896 were Dade, Dallas, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, Polk, Wright, Douglas, Laclede, Sullivan and Webster, Barry, and Cedar. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 27,000.

Montana.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 8,000. Increase in D-P vote of 1896 over D and P vote of 1892, 17,000. Decrease in R vote, 1896 as compared with 1892, 8,000; as compared with vote for Congress, 1894, 12,000. Every county except Custer and Dawson voted in favor of Bryan. The aggregated pluralities of 20 D counties, 1896, exceeded 32,000. At the congressional election above referred to the P vote was nearly 50 per cent. in excess of the regular D vote. For statistical purposes Montana is classed as a silver State. The product of silver in 1893 reached nearly 17,000,000 ounces.

Nebraska.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 23,000. Increase in R vote, 1896 over 1892, 15,000. The recent record of Nebraska shows strong Populistic tendencies. The R vote of 1892 was only a trifle in excess of 4,000 ahead of the P vote. At an election for Supreme Court judge in 1895, a split Democratic-Silver-Populist vote aggregated 99,000, being nearly 20,000 more than the straight R vote. Out of 90 counties voting in 1896, 67 gave D-P pluralities aggregating 18,000. The remainder, 23 counties, voting in favor of McKinley, reached an aggregated plurality of nearly 5,000. Two of the counties (Blaine and Greeley) gave Republican pluralities in 1896.

Nevada.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 500. Increase in D-P vote of 1896 over P vote of 1892, 1,000. (No D vote in 1892.) Decrease in R vote, 1896 as compared with 1892, 800. Every county voted in favor of Bryan in 1896, the aggregate of pluralities exceeding 6,000. Nevada is a silver State, the product, 1893, exceeding 4,500,000 ounces.

New Hampshire.—Decreased total vote, 1896 compared with 1892, 5,000. Decreased D-P vote, 1896, compared with added D and P votes in 1892, 20,000; increased R vote, 1896 over that of 1892, 11,000. Two counties, Coos and Carroll, changed sides in 1896, both from D to R. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 3,500. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 32,000.

New Jersey.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 33,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 39,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 65,000 more. Ten counties changed sides in 1896, all from D to R. Bergen, Hudson, Monmouth and Sussex, Middlesex, and Union, voting D for twenty years or over, give R pluralities in 1896. Somerset voted D in 1884, 1888, and 1892, but R in 1896. Essex, Morris, and Salem voted D in 1892 and R in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 52,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 39,000.

New York.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 57,000. The D-P vote, 1896, was 120,000 less than the added D and P votes of 1892; the R vote, 1896, was 210,000 more than in 1892. Fourteen counties changed sides in 1896, all from D to R. Kings, New York, Rockland and Westchester, Albany, Queens, Richmond and Seneca, voting D for twenty years or over, gave R pluralities in 1896. Columbia, Erie, Niagara, Rensselaer, Schenectady, and Ulster voted in favor of Cleveland in 1892, but gave pluralities for McKinley in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 116,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 162,000.

North Carolina.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 49,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 3,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 55,000 more. Of 20 counties changing sides in 1896, 15 changed from D to R. Buncombe, voting D for over twenty years, voted R in 1896. Alamance, Bertie, and Surry had shorter records. Davidson, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Halifax, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Randolph, Richmond, Transylvania, and Watauga voted D in 1892, but R in 1895. The counties changing from R in 1892 to D in 1896 were Pender, Granville, Person, Rockingham, and Sampson. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 8,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 10,000.

North Dakota.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 11,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 9,000. Seven counties changed sides, from D in 1892 to R in 1896, i. e., Barnes, Dickey, La Moure, Mercer, Oliver, Richland, and Williams. Out of 39 counties in the State, 31 gave pluralities for McKinley, aggregating nearly 7,000, the aggregated pluralities of the 8 Bryan counties exceeding 1,000. In 1892 the Populists had a plurality. In 1894, for Governor, the total D and P vote was over 17,000.

Ohio.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 158,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 120,000. Out of 13 counties changing sides in 1896, 11 changed from D to R. Franklin, Pike and Vinton, and Erie, voting D for twenty years or over, gave R pluralities in 1896. Montgomery and Stark voted D in 1888 and 1892, but R in 1896. Cuyahoga, Hancock, Mahoning, Muskingum, and Summit voted in favor of Cleveland in 1892, but for McKinley last November. The counties changing from R to D in 1896 were Morrow and Williams. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 15,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 75,000.

Oregon.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 19,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 13,000. Out of 16 counties changing sides in 1896, 2 changed from D to R. Crook, voting D in 1884, 1888, and 1892, and Gilliam, voting D in 1892, both voted R in 1896. The counties changing from R to D in 1896 were Douglas and Polk, Coos, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Umatilla, Union, Lane, Baker, Grant, Linn, and Wallowa. The aggregate of pluralities given by counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 8,000. The Populistic tendency in Oregon is strong. In 1892 and in 1894, for Governor, it represented 33 per cent. of the entire State vote.

Pennsylvania.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 190,000. The D-P vote, 1896, was 27,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 212,000 more in 1896 than in 1892. Of 19 counties changing sides in 1896, 18 changed from D to R. Clearfield, Elk and Lehigh, Adams, Bucks, Cambria, Carbon, Center, Clinton, Cumberland, Juniata, Lycoming, and Wayne, voting D for twenty years or over, gave R pluralities in 1896. Schuylkill had a shorter record. Fayette, Luzerne, Montgomery, and Northumberland voted in favor of Cleveland in 1892, but for McKinley in 1896. Crawford County, with a R record, voted D in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 31,000. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 278,000.

Rhode Island.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 1,500. The D-P vote, 1896, was 10,000 less than the added D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 10,000 more in 1896 than in 1892. No counties changed sides in 1896. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 22,000.

South Carolina.—Decreased total vote, 1896 compared with 1892, 1,400. Increased D-P vote of 1896 over D and P votes of 1892, 1,700. Every county voted for Bryan in 1896, including Berkeley, which voted R in 1892. Only the one county just mentioned, out of 36 counties voting, changed sides.

South Dakota.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 12,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 6,000. The strength of D counties was large in 1896, but not unusual. In 1890, the added P and D votes exceeded the R vote by 9,000. In 1892 also the added D and P votes exceeded the R vote by nearly 1,000. The Populistic tendency of the State is strong, representing, in 1892, nearly three sevenths of the whole vote. In 1894, for Governor, the P vote was over 26,000 out of a total vote of less than 76,000. In 1896, 30 counties gave 4,500 in D pluralities: 23 counties gave 4,300 in R pluralities. South Dakota is a silver State, the product in 1893 exceeding 140,000 ounces.

Tennessee.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 52,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 48,000. Of 4 counties changing sides in 1896, 3 changed from D to R. DeKalb and Montgomery voted D for twenty years or over, but R in 1896; Hamilton voted in favor of Cleveland in 1892, but for McKinley in 1896. McNairy County changed from R to D. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 1,000. The aggregated plurality of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 32,000.

Texas.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 122,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 90,000. Eighteen counties changed from D to R in 1896, 5 of these, Guadalupe, Travis, Duval, Lee, and Webb, after voting D for twenty years or over. The others were Fayette, Galveston, Austin, Colorado, Comal, Gillespie, Gregg, Washington, Brazos, Hansford, Kinney, La Salle, and Victoria. Of 225 counties voting in 1896, 195 gave over 14,000 in D pluralities,

and 30 gave over 11,000 in R pluralities. The Populistic tendency in Texas is strong, representing in 1892 nearly 24 per cent. of the whole vote of 422,000. In 1894, for Comptroller, the P vote equaled nearly 35 per cent. of the total vote. For Governor, in 1895, the P vote exceeded 33 per cent. The silver product of Texas, 1893, was nearly 350,000 ounces.

Utah.—This State voted at a presidential election for the first time in 1896. Every county voted in favor of Bryan, according to the most reliable available statistics, with aggregated D pluralities exceeding 50,000. The silver product of 1893 exceeded 7,000,000 ounces.

Vermont.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 8,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 5,000 less than the D vote in 1892; the R vote, 13,000 more. No counties changed sides in 1896. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 40,000.

Virginia.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 102,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 20,000 less than the added D and P votes of 1892; the R vote, 22,000 more. Of 37 counties changing sides in 1896, 23 changed from D to R. Botetourt, Buchanan, Carroll, Grayson, Greene, Pulaski, Shenandoah, Smyth and Washington, and Patrick, voting D for twenty years or over, gave R pluralities in 1896. King George, Montgomery, Norfolk, Page, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Scott, Spottsylvania, Stafford, Warwick, Wise, and Wythe changed from D in 1892 to R in 1896. The counties changing from R in 1892 to D in 1896 were Dinwiddie, Essex, Middlesex, Prince Edward, Prince George, Southampton, Sussex and York, Gloucester, Northampton and Surry, Norfolk City County, Clarke, and King and Queen. The Sound-money-D plurality, with Palmer vote, exceeded 7,000. The aggregated plurality of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 5,000. The Populistic element in Virginia is considerable, representing, in 1893, for Governor, over 28 per cent. of the whole vote. This, however, was an exceptional case, there being no R vote. The Weaver vote in 1892 was over 12,000.

Washington.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 5,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 3,000. Of 34 counties voting, 26 gave over 13,000 in D pluralities; 8 gave over 1,000 in R pluralities. Jefferson County changed from D in 1892 to R in 1896. The Populistic tendency in this State is strong, representing in 1892 over 20 per cent. of the total vote, and in 1894, for Congress, over 33 per cent. of the whole vote cast. The silver product of Washington, 1893, exceeded 150,000 ounces.

West Virginia.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 28,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 24,000. Ten counties changed sides in 1896, all from D to R. Cabell, Calhoun, Pleasants, Raleigh and Tucker, Brooke, Lewis, and Ohio, voting D for twenty years or over, gave R pluralities in 1896. Clay and Mercer voted in favor of Cleveland in 1892, but for McKinley in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 3,000. The aggregated plurality of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 19,000.

Wisconsin.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 75,000. The D-P vote of 1896 was 21,000 less than the D and P votes in 1892; the R vote, 97,000 more in 1896 than in 1892. Thirty-one counties changed sides in 1896, all from D to R. Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, Outagamie and Washington, and Brown, voting D for twenty years or more, gave R pluralities in 1896. Langlade, Sheboygan, Wood, and Oneida had shorter D records. Ashland, Chippewa, Dane, Forest, Green Lake, Iowa, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Portage, Shawano, Taylor, Waukesha, and Winnebago voted in favor of Cleveland in 1892, but for McKinley in 1896. The Sound-money-D plurality, 1896, with Palmer vote, exceeded 49,000. The aggregated plurality of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 46,000.

Wyoming.—Increased total vote, 1896 over 1892, 4,000. Increased R vote, 1896 over 1892, 1,600. No counties changed sides in 1896. Of the 13 counties in the State, 7 voted in favor of McKinley, 1896, and 6 for Bryan. The aggregated plurality of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 exceeded 800.

Some Interesting Totals.—Totals or aggregates for some of the details shown or referred to in the preceding text reveal, among other facts, that in 33 nonsilver-producing States, 274 counties in 1896 changed from D to R, giving a total Sound-money-D plurality of more than 490,000, without the Palmer vote. Of this 490,000, over 215,000 were cast by 121 counties whose previous D record extended back twenty years or over. In 18 of these 33 States 94 counties changed from R to D in 1896. In 15 States all changes, if any, were from D to R. The aggregated pluralities of counties voting R in 1892 and 1896 in the 33 States exceeded 1,318,000.

In the 12 silver-producing and Populist States 562 counties gave D pluralities aggregating more than 324,000, and 180 counties gave R pluralities exceeding 50,000. In these 12 States 36 counties with previous D records gave R pluralities in 1896. The silver product in the "silver States" in 1893 exceeded 54,000,000 ounces.

In 35 out of the 45 States voting in 1896 the percentage of the D-P vote to the total State vote of 1896 was less than the added D and P votes of 1892. In 34 States the percentage of the R vote to the total vote in 1896 was greater than in 1892. In 18 States the added actual D and P votes of 1896 was less than in 1892. In 17 States the added D and P vote of 1896 was less than at the last preceding election for Governor. In 10 States the added D and P votes of 1896 was less than at the last preceding election for Congress.

David Rowland Francis was born in Richmond, Ky., Oct. 1, 1850. He was of Scotch-Irish

DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS.

descent. After attending the public schools in Kentucky he entered Washington University in St.

Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1870. Embracing a mercantile career, he organized after three years of training the commission company of D. R. Francis & Bro. in St. Louis, which was from the outset one of the leading firms operating at the Merchants' Exchange in that city. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of the Exchange, and in the following year was chosen its president. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the first time. In the following year he was elected Mayor of St. Louis, overcoming a Republican majority at the previous election of 14,000, and as mayor he promoted needed municipal reforms. In 1888 he was elected by a large majority Governor of Missouri, and his administration was much praised. He was a sound-money advocate during the agitation for free coinage that ended in the triumph of the silver party at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. In August, 1896, he became Secretary of the Interior.

For a sketch of Mr. McKinley, see page 428; for portrait, see frontispiece.

UNITED STATES CENSUS. Official reports of results obtained during the eleventh census investigation are now practically complete. Numerous volumes have been issued, and the remainder—making, in all, 25 quartos, a compendium in 3 volumes, an abstract, and a statistical atlas—are being issued from the press as rapidly as present printing and binding facilities will permit.

In previous issues of the "Annual Cyclopædia" such of the important facts as were made available before going to press found a place, chiefly under the heading UNITED STATES CENSUS. In the volume for 1890 appeared: *General Plan and Scope of the Eleventh Census.*—Official staff. *Area of States and Territories.*—Gross, water, land. *Population. States and Territories.*—1890–'80–'70–'60–'50; 306 cities of 10,000 and over, 1890–'70–'50; review of enumeration results, with comparisons; grouping of States, with reasons; rank of States and Territories, 1890–'80–'70–'60–'50; results of State census in 14 States, 1885; Alaska; Indian Territory and reservations; in cities, at each census, 1790–1890; rank of cities, 100,000 and over, 1890–'80–'70; colored, of the South, by States, also comparison with whites, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians; increase and decrease; center of, location at each census; distribution in accordance with rainfall; distribution in accordance with humidity; distribution, by drainage basins. *Transportation.*—Urban rapid transit, totals; length of line, 1880–'90, and motive power, 58 cities. *Education.*—Teachers and pupils, male and female, public schools, 1880–'90, 20 States and Territories; teachers and pupils, white and colored, 1890, 182 cities. *Pauperism and Crime.*—Convicts, by States and Territories. *Finance.*—Bonded debt, floating debt, and cash and funds in hand, 1889–'90, by States; bonded debt, floating debt, and available resources, 1889–'90, 858 cities, by States and Territories. *Manufactures.*—Product of pig iron and steel, with furnace stacks and steel works, 1880–'90, by States and Territories. *Mines and Mining.*—Coal product, with total in tons, value at mines, number of employees and wages paid, Alabama, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and States west of Mississippi river, 1889.

In the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1891 the article UNITED STATES CENSUS included the following official data: *Population.*—Total, places of 1,000 and more, also totals, by classes, for places of 1,000 and under 2,500; 2,500 and under 4,000; 4,000 and under 8,000; 8,000 and under 25,000; 25,000 and over; official count for Alaska. *Special Classes.*—Totals of insane, public and private institutions; schools for deaf; schools for blind. *Pauperism and Crime.*—Totals of prisoners in penitentiaries and in county jails; inmates of juvenile reformatories and paupers in almshouses. *Education.*—Teachers and pupils, male and female, public schools, 1890, 28 additional States and Territories; teachers and pupils, white and colored, 1890, 147 additional cities. *Social Statistics of Cities.*—Totals, miles of paving, cost of lighting, strength and cost of fire and police force, 1890, 309 cities. *Religion.*—Names, membership, and property of 89 sects and denominations, 1890. *Finance.*—Aggregate, bonded debt, floating debt, and sinking fund, also assessed valuation, with *per capita* in each political division, 1880–'90 for United States, States, counties, and municipalities. *Agriculture.*—Aggregates of quantity and value, product of hops, truck farms, floriculture, viticulture, nurseries, seed farms, tropic and semitropic fruits and nuts, also aggregates of horses, mules, and asses on farms, and live stock on ranges. The aggregate of acres irrigated, with details of States and Territories is also given. Some classes are for 1889, others for 1890. *Manufactures.*—Aggregates in proof gallons for alcohol, Cologne spirit, high wines, whisky, brandy, rum, and gin as distilled spirit consumed in the arts, manufactures, and medicines, 1889. *Mines and Mining.*—Product, in value, of metallic, nonmetallic, and unspecified minerals, 1880–'89, with percentage of increase. The product of bituminous and anthracite coals, quantity and value, by years, 1882–'89. Aggregates, in quantities, or values, or both, 1880–'89, of pig iron, iron ore, aluminium, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, nickel, gold and silver, mineral waters, petroleum, natural gas, and minor minerals. *Fish and Fisheries.*—Details, with aggregates in value, 1880–'89 of the whale, fur-seal, and sea-otter fisheries, including vessels and men. Details, with aggregates in value, of the Pacific States fisheries, 1889, including salmon canning. *Transportation.*—Aggregates of passengers carried, earnings and income, expenditures, and miles operated, in each of the ten railroad groups, 1880–'89, with names of States comprising each group. The traffic on the Lakes, in classes, tons, and value, 1889.

The next issue of the "Annual Cyclopædia" (1892), under the same heading, contained the latest available official data as detailed below: *Population.*—Aggregates of color, sex, and general nativity, with actual increase, under headings of males, females, native, foreign, white, and colored, for each decade, 1850–'90. Percentages, United States, male and female, native and foreign, white and colored, each decade, 1850–'90. Aggregates and totals by States, 1890, of males, females, native born, foreign born. Aggregates and largest totals, with analysis of dwellings and families, 1890, in States and largest cities. *Pauperism and Crime.*—Totals, by sex and age, of juvenile reformatory inmates, with brief analysis; totals by age, sex, color, nationality, etc., of prisoners convicted of homicide, with totals for terms of imprisonment and death penalty. *Education.*—Apparent total enrollment, public schools, 1880–'90, each State and Territory, with totals also for private schools and parochial schools; brief analysis, including special reports concerning the Southern States, and details of parochial schools by creeds. *Religion.*—Membership and property of 27 additional sects and denominations. *Finance.*—Revised aggregates of United States debt, as a unit, 1890; State debt, county debt, municipal debt, and school-district debt, with notes on increases and decreases, and *per capita* statement. *Agriculture.*—Totals by States, 1890, of acres and farms irrigated, with average size of farms, cost of water, value of products, etc.; totals of artesian wells on farms; aggregate and totals, tobacco product, by States, 1889, with value of crop and percentages; area, product, and

value, flax and hemp, 1889; area, product, and value, cotton, 1889–'90, with analysis by States, including percentages, increase and decrease; product, by States and Territories, 1889, of barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, and wheat. *Manufactures.* — Establishments, capital, cost of materials, value and tons of product, iron and steel, Southern States, 1880–'90; product and value of coke, Virginia and West Virginia, 1889; establishments, capital, employees, wages, expenses, cost of materials, value of work done or product, etc., in dyeing and finishing textiles, combined textile industries, the silk industry and the cotton industry. *Transportation.*—Number, tonnage, value, tons of freight carried, crews, wages, etc., 1890, of American vessels, by divisions and classes. *Farms, Homes, and Mortgages.*—Number and value of mortgages, acres, lots, and interest rates, in Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Tennessee. *Telephones.*—Number of companies and telephone earnings, expenses, employees, miles of wire, subscribers, and conversations, 1890.

In the "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1893, under the heading UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, official census statistics are given covering part of the inquiry in one branch:

Manufactures.—Total number of establishments reporting, capital, persons employed, wages paid, cost of material, and value of goods manufactured, 1880–'90, in each of 165 cities, representing all places over 20,000 population in 1890, with analysis and comparisons.

The "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895, under the heading MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, gives the following information:

Manufactures.—Alphabetically, by industries, the capital invested, cost of material used, and value of products, 1890, including receipts from custom work and repairing, in the 165 cities treated of in the volume for 1894, whenever the amount used in any city for any given industry exceeded $200,000.

The present article includes in tables or in text such other important facts and figures from the official census reports of 1890 as are not detailed in the statements above referred to. Some of the most useful aggregates, totals, and percentages are inserted in tabular form. These tables, both large and small, are self-explanatory. For census purposes, they are classed under the general headings of Population, Wealth, Debt and Taxation, Education, Religion, Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence.

In the following text each census topic will be dealt with in its proper order as arranged in the Census Abstract. Occasionally, important aggregates already published in previous articles will be repeated to facilitate reference. If any present group of figures or series differs from one quoted in a preceding year's paper on the subject, then the latest group must be accepted as being the result of a Census Office revision.

Population.—The population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the general enumeration for all the States and organized Territories, was 62,622,250. Including 325,464 Indians and other persons in the Indian Territory and on Indian reservations and 32,052 persons in Alaska, specially enumerated under the law, the entire population of the country was 62,979,766.

Urban.—The officially recognized definition of the term "urban population" considers it to mean "that element living in cities, or other closely aggregated bodies of population, containing 8,000 inhabitants or more." Based on this definition, the urban population of the country in 1890 was 18,284,385, and constituted 29·20 per cent. of the total population. In 1790 the urban population constituted but 3·35 per cent. of the total population. The number of cities having a population of 8,000 or more increased from 6 in 1790 to 448 in 1890, 162 of this latter number being added between the taking of the tenth and the eleventh census.

Aggregate.—The following table shows the aggregate population of the United States at each census from 1790 to 1890, together with the percentage of increase during each decade:

CENSUS YEARS.	Aggregate.	Increase. per cent.
1790	3,929,214	...
1800	5,308,483	35·10
1810	7,239,881	36·38
1820	9,638,822	33·07
1830	12,866,020	33·55
1840	17,069,453	32·67
1850	23,191,876	35·87
1860	31,443,321	35·59
1870	38,558,371	22·63
1880	50,155,783	30·08
1890	62,622,250	24·86

Sex, Color, and Nativity.—Of the total population in 1890, 32,067,880 were males and 30,554,370 were females.

"The excess of males," says the commissioner in charge of census, "shows very clearly the effects of immigration. Where natural increase is not interfered with by immigration or emigration, wars or pestilence, the proportion of the sexes is nearly equal, females being slightly in excess of males."

To insure accuracy as well as to save as much as possible in the matter of space, the wording of the text in this paper will follow closely that of the official summaries. When necessary, the phrases used will be identical. In any case it may be taken for granted that the results given under every heading are supported in black and white by official census exhibits and explanations.

For further details concerning sex, color, and general nativity attention is directed to the text and tables in the "Annual" for 1892, pages 759–761.

The commissioner's general summary on the results, 1880–'90, contains many useful comparisons, covering a vast number of tabular exhibits under the heading of "Population" in the census quarto volumes. Its great value of the summary for permanent record and reference, justifies its reproduction in part, subheadings being given to expedite research:

Conjugal Condition.—Statistics regarding the conjugal condition of the people of the United States are presented for the first time as a part of the United States census. Of the entire population in June, 1890, 37,129,564, or 59·29 per cent., were single; 22,331,424, or 35·66 per cent., were married; 2,970,052, or 4·74 per cent., were widowed; 120,996, or 0·20 per cent., were divorced, and for 70,214, or 0·11 per cent., the conjugal condition was not reported. Of the males, 62·20 per cent. were single, 34·94 per cent. were married, 2·54 per cent. were widowed, 0·15 per cent. were divorced, and 0·17 per cent. unknown. Of the females, 56·24 per cent. were single, 36·41 per cent. were married, 7·05 per cent. were widowed, 0·24 per cent. were divorced, and 0·06 per cent. unknown.

Age Percentages.—The distribution of population by percentages of age for each quinquennial period to seventy years and upward was as follows: Under five years, 12·19 per cent.; five to nine years, 12·09 per cent.; ten to fourteen years, 11·23 per cent.; fifteen to nineteen years, 10·47 per cent.; twenty to twenty-four years, 9·90 per cent.; twenty-five to twenty-nine years, 8·35 per cent.; thirty to thirty-four years, 7·31 per cent.; thirty-five to thirty-nine years, 6·17 per cent.; forty to forty-four years, 5·09 per cent.; forty-five to forty-nine years, 4·36 per

cent.; fifty to fifty-four years, 3·71 per cent.; fifty-five to fifty-nine years, 2·67 per cent.; sixty to sixty-four years, 2·33 per cent.; sixty-five to sixty-nine years, 1·61 per cent.; seventy years and over, 2·26 per cent.; and age unknown, 0·26 per cent. The average age of the population in 1890 was 25·11 years as compared with 24·13 years in 1880. The average age of the males in 1890 was 25·31 years as against 24·27 years in 1880, while that of females in 1890 was 24·91 years as against 23·98 years in 1880.

Persons of School, Militia, and Voting Age.—Persons of "school age" in 1890 numbered 22,447,392, comprising 18,543,201 persons from five to seventeen years and 3,904,191 persons from eighteen to twenty years. In 1880 there were 18,319,830 persons from five to twenty years of age, showing an increase since 1880 of 4,127,562, or 22·53 per cent.

The potential militia, that is, males from eighteen to forty-four years of age, inclusive, in 1890 numbered 13,230,168 as against 10,231,239 in 1880, an increase in ten years of 29·31 per cent. as compared with an increase in aggregate population of 24·86 per cent. Of the males of militia age in 1890, 10,424,086, or 78·79 per cent., were native born and 2,806,082, or 21·21 per cent., were foreign born.

The potential voters in 1890, comprehending all males twenty-one years of age and upward, numbered 16,940,311 as compared with 12,830,349 in 1880, showing an increase during the decade of 4,109,962, or 32·03 per cent., being far in excess of that of population, and being due, as in the case of the potential militia, to the excessive immigration of the decade, which consisted largely of adult males. Of the males of voting age in 1890, 12,591,852, or 74·33 per cent., were native born and 4,348,459, or 25·67 per cent., were foreign born.

Illiteracy—The whole number of persons ten years of age and over in the United States in 1890 was 47,413,559, of whom 6,324,702, or 13·34 per cent., were returned as illiterate. In 1880 there were 36,761,607 persons ten years of age and over, and of that number 6,239,958, or 16·97 per cent., were returned as illiterate. Of the illiterate persons in 1890, 1,167,853, or 18·46 per cent., could read but could not write, and 5,156,849, or 81·54 per cent., could neither read nor write. In 1880 illiterate persons who could read but could not write numbered 1,316,507, or 21·10 per cent., and those who could neither read nor write 4,923,451, or 78·90 per cent.

Of the native white population ten years of age and upward in 1890, 6·23 per cent. were illiterate as against 8·75 per cent. in 1880. Among the foreign whites the percentages of illiterates were 13·06 in 1890, and 11·98 in 1880, while for the colored the percentage of illiterates in 1890 was only 56·76 as compared with 70 in 1880, showing a very marked improvement in this respect. The whole number of persons ten years of age and over in 1890 who could not speak English was 1,718,496, of whom 1,371,044, or 79·78 per cent., were foreign white; 238,025, or 13·85 per cent., native white; and 109,427, or 6·37 per cent., colored, principally Chinese and Indians.

The whole number of persons attending school during any portion of the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 11,674,878, of whom 5,954,142 were males and 5,720,736 were females. Of the total number attending school, 8,330, or 0·07 per cent., were under five years of age; 3,726,044, or 31·92 per cent., were from five to nine years; 5,607,358, or 48·03 per cent., were from ten to fourteen years; 2,155,141, or 18·46 per cent., were from fifteen to nineteen years, and 178,005, or 1·52 per cent., were twenty years of age and over. Persons attending school one month or less during the census year constituted 5·65 per cent. of the whole number; those attending from two to three months, 14·90 per cent.; those attending from four to five months, 17·38 per cent., and those attending six months or more, 62·07 per cent.

Gainful Occupations.—The whole number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 was 22,735,661, or 47·95 per cent. of all persons ten years of age and over. In 1880 there were 17,392,099 persons ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, constituting 47·31 per cent. of the whole number of persons of that age.

Of the 22,735,661 persons in 1890 engaged in gainful occupations, 18,821,090 were males and 3,914,571 were females, constituting 77·29 and 16·97 per cent., respectively, of all males and females ten years of age and over. In 1880 there were 14,744,942 males and 2,647,157 females engaged in gainful occupations, constituting 78·70 and 14·69 per cent., respectively, of the whole number of each sex ten years of age and over.

The numerical increase of persons engaged in gainful occupations since 1880 was 5,343,562 and the percentage of increase 30·72; the increase in males was 4,076,148, or 27·64 per cent., and in females 1,267,414, or 47·88 per cent.

The whole number of persons engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining in the United States in 1890 was 9,013,336, or 39·64 per cent. of all persons engaged in gainful occupations; the number engaged in professional service was 944,333, or 4·15 per cent.; in domestic and personal service, 4,360,577, or 19·18 per cent.; in trade and transportation, 3,326,122, or 14·63 per cent.; and in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293, or 22·39 per cent.

Occupations by Classes.—These totals by classes of occupations in 1890 can not be compared directly with similar results for 1880, as given in the printed report for that census, as several changes have been made in the classification of occupations in 1890 as compared with that of 1880. The corrected totals by classes of occupations for 1880, on the basis of the census of 1890, are as follow: Agriculture, fisheries, and mining, 8,004,624 (7,409,970 males and 594,654 females); professional service, 603,202 (425,947 males and 177,255 females); domestic and personal service, 3,503,443 (2,321,937 males and 1,181,506 females); trade and transportation, 1,866,481 (1,803,629 males and 62,852 females); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 3,414,349 (2,783,459 males and 630,890 females). Comparing these figures with those for 1890, there has been an increase of persons engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining since 1880 of 1,008,712, or 12·60 per cent. Persons engaged in professional service have increased 341,131, or 56·55 per cent., since 1880, and those in domestic and personal service 857,134, or 24·47 per cent. Persons engaged in trade and transportation have increased 1,459,641, or 78·20 per cent., since 1880, and persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries 1,676,944, or 49·11 per cent.

Veterans of the Civil War and their Widows.—On June 1, 1890, there were, approximately, 1,034,073 surviving United States, soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served during the civil war, and 145,359 surviving widows of United States soldiers, sailors, and marines. There were also on the same date, approximately, 432,020 surviving Confederate veterans of the civil war and 60,564 surviving widows of Confederate veterans.

Aliens.—The total number of foreign-born males twenty-one years of age and over in 1890 was 4,348,459, or 47·01 per cent. of the entire foreign-born element. Of this number, 2,545,753, or 58·54 per cent., are naturalized; 236,061, or 5·43 per cent., have taken

out their first naturalization papers; 1,189,452, or 27·35 per cent., are aliens, while for 377,193, or 8·68 per cent., no information as to their citizenship was obtained. The comparatively large proportion of aliens is probably due in part at least to the excessive immigration in the years immediately preceding the census year.

More than one half of all the aliens in 1890 had been in this country five years or more, and, so far as length of residence is concerned, are eligible to citizenship. That is to say, 316,600, or 26·62 per cent. of all the aliens, had been in this country from five to nine years; 121,599, or 10·22 per cent., from ten to fourteen years, and 209,148, or 17·58 per cent., fifteen years or more. The whole number of aliens who had been in this country five years and upward is 647,347, or 54·42 per cent., of all the aliens.

Of the whole number of aliens in 1890, 388,192, or 32·64 per cent., were reported as not able to speak English.

Dwellings and Families.—The total number of occupied dwellings in the United States in June, 1890, was 11,483,318, the average number of persons to a dwelling being 5·45. In 1880 there were 8,955,-812 occupied dwellings, containing, on the average, 5·60 persons.

The total number of families living in the United States in June, 1890, was 12,690,152, there being 4·93 persons, on the average, to each family. In 1880 there were returned 9,945,916 families, the average size of family at that census being 5·04 persons.

Agriculture.—The agricultural statistics do not include any farm of less than 3 acres, unless at least $500 worth of product had been actually sold from the same during the calendar year preceding the census year.

Number of Farms.—The number of farms in the United States has increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 4,564,641 in 1890, or 215 per cent. The last census shows an average size in farms of 137 acres, being 3 acres more than in 1880 and 66 acres less than in 1850.

Ownership of Farms.—There has been an increase in the past decade of 285,422, or 9·56 per cent., in farms cultivated by owners; of 132,302, or 41·04 per cent., in farms rented for money; and of 138,010, or 19·65 per cent., in farms rented for share of products. There has been an increase in the percentage of improved acreage of total farm acreage from 38·50 in 1850 to 57·38 in 1890.

Valuation of Farm Lands.—The valuation of farm lands has increased from $3,271,575,426 in 1850 to $13,279,252,649 in 1890, or 305·90 per cent. Between 1880 and 1890 the increase was $3,082,155,-873, or 30·23 per cent.

Neat Cattle, Swine, and Sheep.—The number of working oxen on farms, 1890, was 1,117,494; milch cows, 16,511,950; other cattle, 33,734,128. The figures for 1880 were, respectively, 993,841, 12,443,-120, and 22,488,550. The swine on farms, 1890, numbered 57,409,583, being an increase of 9,827,883 over 1880. The aggregate of sheep, 1890, not including spring lambs, was 35,935,364—743,290 over 1880.

Live-stock Products—Wool.—The number of fleeces shorn in the fall and spring preceding the eleventh census was 32,126,868. The product of wool from these shearings was 165,449,239 pounds.

Dairy Products.—Official census figures show, as the total quantity of milk produced on farms, 5,210,125,567 gallons. The total of butter is given as 1,024,223,468 pounds, and of cheese 18,726,818 pounds. Accurate or useful comparisons can not be made under either of the last two headings.

Poultry and Eggs.—According to the census reports, the number of domestic fowl (chickens) on farms in 1890 was 258,871,125, being an increase of 156,598,990 over 1880. The total of "all other fowl" reached 26,738,315 in 1890, as against 23,235,-187 in 1880. The product of eggs on farms, 1890, is reported as 819,722,916—362,812,000 more than at the taking of the tenth census.

Sugar and Molasses.—In 1890 301,284,395 pounds of cane sugar and 25,409,228 gallons of cane molasses were produced, and in 1880 214,646,400 pounds and 16,573,273 gallons, an increase of 40·36 per cent. in sugar and 53·31 per cent. in molasses. Of sorghum, 24,235,219 gallons were produced in 1890 and 28,444,202 in 1880. Of maple sugar and molasses, 32,952,927 pounds and 2,258,376 gallons were produced in 1890, and 36,576,061 pounds and 1,796,048 gallons in 1880.

Hay.—The number of acres mown for hay and the number of tons of hay harvested for 1880 and 1890 are as follow: In 1890, 52,948,797 acres and 66,831,480 tons; in 1880, 30,631,054 acres and 35,150,-711 tons; increase in acreage, 72·86 per cent.; increase in production, 90·13 per cent.

Rice.—The amount of rice produced in 1890 was 128,590,934 pounds, and in 1880 the amount was 110,131,373 pounds, an increase of 16·76 per cent.

Irish and Sweet Potatoes.—In 1890 217,546,362 bushels of Irish potatoes were produced, and in 1880 the production was 169,458,539 bushels, an increase of 28·38 per cent.; of sweet potatoes, 43,950,-261 bushels were produced in 1890 and 33,378,693 bushels in 1880, an increase of 31·67 per cent.

Manufactures.—Full statistics concerning selected industries in the largest manufacturing centers, 1890, may be found in the last two issues of the "Annual." Details of facts given in those volumes are noted at the beginning of this article. The comparative summary of totals entered here for the United States as a whole, embracing, of course, the details of cities just referred to, will be found both instructive and useful, showing, as it

SUMMARY OF CENSUS RESULTS—MANUFACTURES.

ITEMS.	1880. (a)	1890.	Per cent. of increase.
Number of establishments reporting	253,502	322,638	27·27
Capital	$2,780,766,895	$6,139,397,785	120·78
Miscellaneous expenses	(b)	$615,337,620	.....
Average number of employees (aggregate)	2,700,732	4,476,884	65·77
Total wages	$939,462,252	$2,171,750,183	131·17
Officers, firm members, and clerks: Average number	(c)	426,099	.....
" " " " " Total wages	(c)	$372,078,691	.....
All other employees: Average number	(c)	4,050,785	.....
" " " Total wages	(c)	$1,799,671,492	.....
Cost of materials used	$3,395,925,123	$5,021,453,326	47·87
Value of products	$5,349,191,458	$9,056,764,996	69·31

a The difference between the totals stated in this table and those published in the reports of the tenth census is caused by the elimination of data duplicated under the head of "Mixed textiles," such data having been included in the totals for the different branches of the textile industry; also by the inclusion of "Petroleum refining."

b This item was not reported at the census of 1880.

c Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

does, the vast progressive strides taken in the manufacturing industries of the country between the taking of the last two Federal enumerations.

Owing to the changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry at the census of 1890 compared with that of 1880, the totals as reported at the two census periods should not be used to compute the percentages of increase. In the following comparative statement, showing the percentage of increase, the statistics for 1890 do not include the data for the industries previously enumerated as not being included in the reports of the tenth census. The employees and wages are shown under the two classes of "Officers, firm members, and clerks," and "All other employees."

Fisheries.—*Aggregates.*—The aggregate of persons employed in fisheries in the United States, 1890, was 163,348; 1880, 131,426. The whole amount of capital invested in this industry, 1890, is recorded as $43,602,123; 1880, $37,955,349. A statement of the value of fishery products, 1890, gives $44,277,514; 1880, $42,740,163.

Persons employed.—Of the aggregate employed, 1890, 136,665 are classified as fishermen and 26,683 as shoremen.

Apparatus and Capital invested.—The total number of vessels (not boats) engaged in the fishing industries of the country, 1890, was 7,257; 1880, 6,605. Their net tonnage, 1890, was 174,021, with a value of $11,133,265; 1880, net tonnage, 208,298; value, $9,357,282. The total number of boats, as distinct from vessels, 1890, is reported as 80,261, valued at $4,826,150; 1880, 44,804 boats, valued at $2,465,393. The value of minor apparatus, 1890, was $8,363,462, other capital, including shore property, being stated as $19,279,246; 1880, minor apparatus, $8,145,261, and other capital $17,987,413.

Value of Fishery Products.—One of the most interesting tables in the census volumes gives in detail the value of products of the several fisheries, in addition to the aggregate. Under this heading it is shown that the product of the "general fisheries," 1890, was $26,747,440; 1880, $22,405,018. The whale fishery products, 1890, were valued at $1,697,875; 1880, $2,323,943. Concerning the seal fisheries, it is stated that the product, 1890, was valued at $438,228, as against $2,289,813 in 1880.

Not only do the whale and seal fisheries exhibit a much reduced value of product, but even the menhaden industry is reported as behind its showing of the previous decade. In 1890 the value of the menhaden product was $1,817,878; 1880, $2,116,787. The oyster fisheries, too, show a slight decrease. The value of products, 1890, was $13,294,339; 1880, $13,403,852. Quite an advance is noted in connection with the sponge fisheries. The product of 1880 was only valued at $200,750, whereas that of 1890 is quoted as $281,754.

Carp Culture.—The number of carp culturists in the United States, 1890, is reported to be 29,456. The number of ponds and other bodies of water in which carp have been planted, 1890, is given as 36,558; number of carp originally planted, 4,574,588; number of successes reported, 12,712; number of failures reported, 14,142; amount of expense, $1,043,841; total value of carp sold or used, $284,650.

Mines and Mining.—A useful summary of results, mostly in quantities, will be found in the "Annual" for 1891, pages 846–847. It is not so complete, however, as the latest census reports. It may be noted here that the total value of mineral products of the United States, 1889, was $587,230,662. The products are divided into "metallic" and "nonmetallic." The first includes iron ore, gold and silver, copper, quicksilver, nickel, and cobalt.

Iron Ore.—The value of the production, iron ore, 1889, was $33,351,978; operating expenses, $24,781,658; capital invested, $109,766,199.

Gold and Silver.—The value of the combined gold and silver products, 1889, was $99,283,732; operating expenses, $63,451,136; capital invested, $486,323,338.

Copper.—It is stated that the value of the copper product, 1889, was $26,907,809; operating expenses, $12,062,180; capital invested, $62,623,228.

Quicksilver.—According to the census report on quicksilver, 1889, the value of product of that metal was $1,190,500; operating expenses, $881,401.

Nickel and Cobalt.—The value of the 1889 product at the mines was $40,000; operating expenses, $126,187; capital invested, $279,000.

Nonmetallic Products.—The nonmetallic division includes all minerals not included in the metallic list, and embraces manganese ore, bituminous and anthracite coal, petroleum, natural gas, asphaltum, stone for building, phosphate rock, gypsum, and 15 other varieties, including mineral waters. Space will not permit an extended statement of values and capital for each. The 5 most important only can be taken.

In value of product, bituminous coal, anthracite coal, building stones (including stone used for lime, $8,217,015; for iron flux, $1,569,312; for grindstones, $439,587), petroleum, and natural gas take the lead. The value of products in each, respectively, 1889, was $94,346,809, $65,879,514, $53,035,620, $26,963,340, and $11,044,858. In the matter of capital invested, 1889, bituminous coal stands first among nonmetallic minerals, with $180,722,319. Next comes anthracite coal, $162,035,610. Third is petroleum, representing $114,157,370. The building-stone industry takes fourth place with $90,212,433, and last of the 5 is natural gas, $59,682,154.

Transportation. — *Steam Railroad Mileage, Single Track.*—The steam railroad mileage, single track, in the United States, 1890, was 163,562, an increase of 75,761 over that of 1880.

Freight Traffic.—In a report covering 153,183 miles, single track, the total tons of freight carried, 1890, was 640,452,548, of which 292,088,560 tons were local. Under a heading "Total number of tons carried 1 mile" the figures 79,172,464,796 are given.

State and Corporation Canals.—The tabular exhibit on canals and their uses in this article will throw much light on a subject concerning which but little is generally known. Few are aware of the importance, from a commercial standpoint, of these artificial water ways.

Express Companies.—Seventeen express companies, 1890, operated on 174,535 miles of route, 160,598 being rail, 10,882 water, and 3,055 stage. Fifteen of these corporations carried 98,118,430 packages, or 44,475,528 waybills. The packages gave an aggregate weight of 1,646,273 tons. The number of money waybills issued was 11,614,676, and the number of packages carried on money waybills was 17,258,682. Money orders were issued by the companies to the number of 4,598,567.

Street Railways.—In the Annual for 1890, page 835, will be found a statement of motive power used on surface roads in many of the larger cities. The length of lines (street length), 1890, for the United States was 5,783 miles; length of all tracks, including sidings, 8,123 miles; number of passenger cars, 32,505; number of employees, 70,764; number of passengers, 2,023,010,202; total cost, $389,357,289.

In a statement of results for cities having 50,000 inhabitants and over, 1890, it is reported that the aggregate length of lines in such cities was 3,206 miles; length of tracks, including sidings, 5,149 miles; number of passenger cars, 26,363; number

STATE AND CORPORATION CANALS.

STATES.	Number of canals.	MILES OPERATED.			Number of locks.	Cost of construction and improvement.	Tons of freight carried.	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.	
		Total.	Canal.	Slack water.				Gross income.	Total expenditures.
New York	6	646·66	594·07	52·59	349	$73,978,122	6,816,304	$916,844.83	$1,037,894.33
New Jersey	3	171·02	171·02	.....	47	10,929,749	1,738,905	335,259.81	301,635.25
Pennsylvania	6	464·98	414·93	50·05	264	32,020,122	1,359,665	2,430,829.04	476,169.34
Delaware	1	14·00	14·00	.....	3	3,730,230	736,879	189,117.61	51,786.38
Maryland	1	15·00	15·00	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	2	67·44	36·44	31·00	8	2,792,363	395,604	.....	.....
North Carolina	3	13·00	13·00	.....	..	400,000	2,124	.....	.....
Georgia	2	25·00	25·00	.....	5	1,907,818	40,392	5,000.00	5,500.00
Florida	1	10·50	10·50	.....	..	70,000	1,000	.....	.....
Louisiana	5	38·25	29·25	9·00	6	2,015,000	298,070	.....	.....
Texas	1	38·00	8·00	30·00	..	340,000	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4	658·00	658·60	.....	280	14,340,634	1,107,176	110,987.46	168,981.75
Illinois	1	102·00	102·00	.....	15	7,357,787	742,391	101,073.51	85,478.95
Oregon	1	0·75	0·75	.....	5	600,000	36,690	.....	.....

STATES.	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES —*continued.*		EQUIPMENT.							
			Tow canal boats.				Steam canal boats.			
	Net income.	Net loss.	No.	Total gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.	Value.	No.	Total gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.	Value.
New York	.....	$120,939.50	3,557	619,008	174	$4,073,400	96	11,208	117	$398,100
New Jersey	$33,604.56	.....	314	24,120	77	92,275	..	...	...	....
Pennsylvania	1,954,659.70	.....	2,134	286,315	134	960,378	1	100	100	2,000
Delaware	137,331.23	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	....
Maryland	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	....
Virginia	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	....
North Carolina	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	....
Georgia	.....	500.00	25	1,000	40	10,000	..	...	...	....
Florida	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	...
Louisiana	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	..	....
Texas	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	....
Ohio	.....	52,994.29	275	22,000	80	82,500	8	640	80	14,400
Illinois	15,594.56	.....	71	12,071	170	82,361	33	2,728	83	108,500
Oregon	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	..	....	...	....

of employees, 61,018; number of passengers carried, 1,823,646,686; total cost, $335,663,915.

Receipts and Expenditures, Street Railways.—It is reported, in a special census statement, that the aggregate receipts from street railways, 1890, amounted to $91,721,845; expenditures, $87,388,007.

Insurance.—*Risks.*—In a table grouping fire, ocean marine, and inland navigation and transportation insurance, the number of companies, 1889, is given as 1,926—an increase of 279 over 1879. The amount of risks in force, 1889, is shown as $18,691,434,190, being $8,406,781,334 greater than the sum stated for the census year of the previous decade, the per cent. of increase being 81·74.

Assets.—For the same group and the same year (1889) the cash and available assets reached $328,588,080, an increase of 32·96 per cent. over 1879.

Cash Liabilities.—These amounted to $128,234,104, or 460·36 per cent. of increase during the decade.

Receipts in Cash.—The receipts in cash of the same group, 1889, aggregated $157,780,514, showing a percentage of increase over 1879 of 65·06.

Disbursements in Cash.—These amounted to $152,708,612 in 1889, being 68·37 per cent. greater than in 1879.

Life Insurance, Class A.—The number of companies, 1889, is reported as 60, only one more than in 1879.

Assets.—The total assets, "as per books of companies," exhibit $741,426,453 in 1889, being 68·43 per cent. more than was reported for the preceding census period of 1879.

Liabilities.—The total liabilities, including capital, of life insurance companies, Class A, 1889, is reported to be $649,997,234, or 74·38 per cent. greater than in 1879.

Income and Receipts.—The percentage of increase under this heading (1889 compared with 1879) was 118·93, the amount in the former year being $181,767,097.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements of the life insurance companies, Class A, 1889, amounted to $122,228,204, as against $76,089,138 in 1879, the increase being equivalent to 61·61 per cent.

Risks.—The companies referred to in the last 5 paragraphs showed for 1889 (Dec. 31) the value of risks in force to be $3,591,686,504. Their value in 1879 (Dec. 31) aggregated $1,560,756,437. This would make the increase $2,030,930,067, or 130·12 per cent.

Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.—In a statement concerning the true valuation—what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census—of real and personal property in the United States, 1890, exclusive of Alaska, the following aggregates are given under each subheading:

Real estate with improvements thereon	$39,544,544,333
Live stock on farms, farm implements, and machinery	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries, including product on hand	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,156,774,948
Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured	3,058,593,441
Railroads and equipments, including street railroads	8,685,407,323
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals	701,755,712
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821
Total	$65,087,091,197

Receipts and Expenditures in Cities.—An important exhibit in the census reports is that showing the receipts and expenditures, schools included, for cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more, 1890. So valuable are the facts given likely to be for future reference that it is deemed advisable to include in this article the groups of figures for the 25 largest cities. An immense amount of correspond-

ence and other clerical labor was involved in the preparation, completion, and publication of the data herein presented. It is noted for information that the cities of St. Louis and Baltimore are wholly independent of any county organization. New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco are conterminous with counties of the same name; New Orleans is conterminous with Orleans Parish; and Boston practically assumes the expenditures of Suffolk County, in which it is situated, and which comprises in addition one other city and two towns.

Of the families occupying homes in the 420 cities and towns having from 8,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 64·04 per cent. are tenants and 35·96 per cent. are owners. Of the families occupying homes in the 28 cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, 77·17 per cent. are tenants and 22·83 per cent. are owners, while of the families occupying homes outside of cities and towns having 8,000 inhabitants or more, 56·22 per cent. are tenants and 43·78 per cent. are owners.

Incumbered Farms and Homes.—The number of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN CITIES.

CITIES.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.			
	Except from loans and investments.	Except for loans and investments.		Except for loans, investments, new buildings, waterworks, charities, etc.	
		Total.	Per capita.	Total.	Per capita.
New York	$35,011,295	$37,218,857	$24.56	$25,543,159	$16.86
Chicago, Ill	15,346,536	15,176,276	13.80	12,027,831	10.94
Philadelphia, Pa	15,145,450	13,714,670	13.10	11,152,528	10.65
Brooklyn, N. Y	13,499,433	11,023,850	13.67	8,037,957	9.97
St. Louis, Mo	6,917,198	6,525,944	14.45	5,290,886	11.71
Boston, Mass	13,454,464	14,635,254	32.63	11,542,352	25.74
Baltimore, Md	5,970,295	6,091,761	14.02	5,067,297	11.66
San Francisco, Cal	5,240,241	5,639,934	18.86	5,352,474	17.90
Cincinnati, Ohio	5,244,158	5,357,115	18.04	3,224,918	10.86
Cleveland, Ohio	3,790,658	3,806,081	14.56	2,978,726	11.40
Buffalo, N. Y	4,649,167	5,985,368	23.41	2,830,591	11.07
New Orleans, La	2,936,008	2,093,170	8.65	2,044,516	8.45
Pittsburg, Pa	3,398,217	2,872,153	12.04	2,716,397	11.38
Detroit, Mich	3,083,166	3,419,969	16.61	2,136,783	10.38
Milwaukee, Wis	2,765,466	2,732,097	13.36	2,116,097	10.35
Newark, N. J	3,176,649	2,721,389	14.97	2,537,548	13.95
Minneapolis, Minn	2,914,655	3,780,548	22.95	2,606,462	15.82
Jersey City, N. J	2,611,849	2,041,460	12.52	1,934,974	11.87
Louisville, Ky	1,610,747	1,755,891	10.90	1,563,813	9.71
Omaha, Neb	2,006,532	1,990,873	14.17	1,083,216	7.71
Rochester, N. Y	1,953,897	2,129,740	15.91	1,289,817	9.63
St. Paul, Minn	3,872,295	5,202,664	39.07	2,087,088	15.67
Kansas City, Mo	1,051,007	1,084,833	8.17	1,079,833	8.14
Providence, R. I	2,270,990	2,263,235	17.13	1,612,669	12.20
Indianapolis, Ind	784,189	977,187	9.27	889,719	8.44

Real Estate Mortgages.—As the result of a special investigation conducted in connection with and as part of the eleventh census, it was ascertained that the total number and amount of real-estate mortgages made and number of acres and lots covered, 1880 to 1889, were as follow:

Total of mortgages	9,517,747
Amount	$12,094,877,793
Mortgages on acres	4,747,078
Amount	$4,896,771,112
Mortgages on lots	4,770,669
Amount	$7,198,106,681
Acres covered by acre mortgages	622,855,091
Lots covered by lot mortgages	8,027,031

Farms and Homes, Proprietorship and Indebtedness.—By act of Congress this was the subject of a special census investigation. The report made includes an exhaustive series of statements in tabular form. The principal facts are as follow:

Farms and Homes, owned and hired.—Of the 12,690,152 families living in the United States June 1, 1890, 6,066,417, or 47·80 per cent., occupy farms and homes that are owned by them, and 6,623,735, or 52·20 per cent., occupy hired farms and homes. The whole number of families occupying farms was 4,767,179, of which 3,142,746, or 65·92 per cent., own their farms, and 1,624,433, or 34·08 per cent., hire them. The whole number of families occupying homes was 7,922,973, or more than three fifths of all the families in the United States in 1890. Of this number of families, 2,923,671, or 36·90 per cent., own their homes, and 4,999,302, or 63·10 per cent., hire them. Of the 6,066,417 farms and homes that were owned by the families occupying them, 4,369,527, or 72·03 per cent., are free of incumbrance, and 1,696,890, or 27·97 per cent., are subject to incumbrance.

families owning incumbered farms is 886,957, the value of such farms being $3,054,923,165, the amount of the incumbrance $1,085,995,960, and the percentage of the incumbrance of the total value 35·55. The number of families owning and occupying incumbered homes is 809,933, the value of these incumbered homes is $2,632,374,904, and the amount of the incumbrance thereon is $1,046,953,603, the incumbrance constituting 39·77 per cent. of the total value.

Value of all Farms.—The total value of all farms in 1890 was $13,279,252,649, and of this amount $3,054,923,165 was the value of owned and incumbered farms, leaving $10,224,329,484 as the combined value of hired farms and farms owned free of incumbrance. The average value of all farms, based on number of farm families, is $2,786, that of owned and incumbered farms $3,444, and that of farms hired and owned free $2,635.

Average Value and Interest Charges.—The average incumbrance on the incumbered farms occupied by owners is $1,224, the average value of such farms being $3,444, while the average incumbrance on incumbered homes occupied by owners is $1,293, such homes having an average value of $3,250. There is an annual interest charge of $76,728,077 on owned and incumbered farms, the average annual interest charge being $87, and the average annual rate of interest 7·07 per cent. The total annual interest charge on owned and incumbered homes is $65,182,029, the average annual interest charge being $80, and the average annual rate of interest 6·23 per cent.

Education.—The totals of teachers and pupils by States appear in previous issues of the "Annual," as noted at the beginning of this article.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.										
	AGGREGATE.		MALES AND FEMALES.		NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.					WHITE AND COLORED.	
	Male, 1890.	Female, 1890.	Per cent. of increase, 1880–'90, males.	Per cent. of increase, 1880–'90, females.	Per cent. of native born, 1890.	Per cent. of increase, 1880–'90.	Per cent. of foreign born, 1890.	Per cent. of increase, 1880–'90.	Per cent. of foreign born to total pop. in cities of 25,000, 1890.	Per cent. of whites, 1890.	Per cent. of negroes, 1890.‡
North Atlantic Division	8,677,798	8,723,747	21·19	18·74	77·66	15·57	22·34	38·15	32·38	98·39	1·55
Maine	332,590	328,496	2·63	1·11	88·06	*1·34	11·94	34·10	21·48	99·72	0·18
New Hampshire	186,566	189,964	9·41	7·65	80·79	1·16	19·21	56·26	45·53	99·82	0·16
Vermont	169,327	163,095	1·46	*1·39	86·74	*1·08	13·26	7·64	.....	99·70	0·28
Massachusetts	1,087,709	1,151,234	26·71	24·51	70·65	18·08	29·35	48·17	35·10	98·95	0·99
Rhode Island	168,025	177,481	26·31	23·68	69·23	18·10	30·77	43·67	31·12	97·79	2·14
Connecticut	369,538	376,790	20·85	18·87	75·40	14·20	24·60	41·24	28·67	98·28	1·65
New York	2,976,893	3,020,960	18·82	17·20	73·81	14·34	26·19	29·69	36·23	98·77	1·17
New Jersey	720,819	724,114	28·74	26·77	77·23	22·71	22·77	48·39	30·69	96·65	3·30
Pennsylvania	2,666,331	2,591,683	24·79	20·75	83·22	19·41	16·08	43·87	24·70	97·91	2·05
South Atlantic Division	4,418,769	4,439,151	17·59	15·62	97·65	16·52	2·35	19·66	10·98	63·13	36·83
Delaware	85,573	82,920	15·47	14·37	92·19	13·27	7·81	39·01	14·81	83·13	16·85
Maryland	515,691	526,699	11·58	11·41	90·95	11·26	9·05	13·88	15·88	79·29	20·69
District of Columbia	109,584	120,808	31·32	26·46	91·85	31·85	8·15	9·63	8·15	67·14	32·80
Virginia	824,278	831,702	10·55	8·44	98·89	9·33	1·11	25·03	3·96	61·60	38·37
West Virginia	390,285	372,509	24·10	22·55	97·52	23·95	2·48	3·38	18·36	95·71	4·29
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	16·17	15·03	99·77	15·63	0·23	*1·07	.....	65·23	34·67
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	16·71	14·58	99·46	15·89	0·54	*18·42	5·70	40·13	59·85
Georgia	919,925	917,428	20·57	17·74	99·34	19·17	0·66	14·89	4·57	53·25	46·74
Florida	201,947	189,475	48·01	42·41	94·14	41·95	5·86	131·43	.....	57·47	42·46
North Central Division	11,594,910	10,767,369	28·60	28·98	81·84	26·68	18·16	39·20	30·74	97·99	1·93
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816,580	14·98	14·67	87·49	14·62	12·51	16·29	26·13	97·62	2·37
Indiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	10·69	10·96	93·33	11·56	6·67	1·41	14·43	97·92	2·05
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	24·32	24·32	77·99	19·63	22·01	44·34	39·67	98·49	1·49
Michigan	1,091,780	1,002,109	26·60	29·37	74·03	24·16	25·97	39·99	37·52	99·00	0·73
Wisconsin	874,951	811,929	28·66	27·78	69·22	28·31	30·78	28·06	38·31	99·62	0·14
Minnesota	695,321	606,505	65·89	67·72	64·10	62·63	35·90	74·60	39·26	99·56	0·28
Iowa	994,453	917,443	17·25	18·15	83·05	16·50	16·95	23·86	22·82	99·43	0·56
Missouri	1,385,238	1,293,946	22·89	24·28	91·23	21·91	8·77	11·01	22·43	94·37	5·61
North Dakota	101,590	81,129	†242·47	†334·35	55·42	†306·58	44·58	†253·07	.....	99·67	0·20
South Dakota	180,250	148,558			72·31		27·69		.....	99·54	0·16
Nebraska	572,824	486,086	129·83	139·26	80·87	141·24	19·13	107·92	21·22	98·86	0·84
Kansas	752,112	674,984	40·15	46·92	89·64	44·38	10·36	34·29	13·24	96·46	3·48
South Central Division	5,598,877	5,379,016	23·91	22·12	97·07	23·20	2·93	17·34	12·46	68·24	31·71
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	13·23	12·23	96·81	13·22	3·19	*0·27	15·20	85·57	14·42
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	15·90	13·30	98·87	14·54	1·13	19·92	6·18	75·62	24·37
Alabama	757,456	755,561	21·65	18·08	99·02	19·59	0·98	51·81	6·65	55·10	44·84
Mississippi	649,687	639,913	14·55	13·38	99·38	14·19	0·62	*13·65	.....	42·25	57·58
Louisiana	559,350	559,237	19·33	18·69	95·55	20·66	4·45	*8·12	14·20	49·92	49·99
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	39·95	40·99	93·16	40·99	6·84	33·45	16·59	78·10	21·84
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	.....	.....	95·57	.....	4·43	.....	.....	95·14	4·81
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	40·71	40·43	98·74	40·61	1·26	37·82	8·20	72·57	27·40
Western Division	1,782,526	1,245,087	66·59	78·47	74·54	78·02	25·46	54·16	34·78	94·80	0·89
Montana	87,882	44,277	211·89	303·18	67·39	222·25	32·61	274·06	.....	96·30	1·13
Wyoming	39,343	21,362	178·00	221·86	75·43	206·53	24·57	154·92	.....	97·64	1·52
Colorado	245,247	166,951	89·92	156·08	79·62	112·38	20·38	111·08	23·86	98·12	1·51
New Mexico	83,055	70,538	28·78	28·09	92·67	27·64	7·33	39·85	.....	92·92	1·27
Arizona	36,571	23,049	29·68	88·34	68·48	67·38	31·52	17·11	.....	93·22	2·28
Utah	110,463	97,442	48·25	40·30	74·48	54·89	25·52	20·62	29·74	99·04	0·26
Nevada	29,214	16,547	*30·47	*18·27	67·86	*15·18	32·14	*42·67	.....	85·41	0·53
Idaho	51,290	33,095	135·08	206·66	79·31	195·68	20·69	75·02	.....	97·19	0·24
Washington	217,562	131,828	373·24	352·35	74·24	337·32	25·76	469·54	32·98	97·46	0·46
Oregon	181,840	131,927	75·89	84·81	81·73	77·76	18·27	87·91	37·35	96·17	0·38
California	700,059	508,071	35·10	46·62	69·68	47·22	30·32	25·07	38·11	92·02	0·94
The United States	32,067,880	30,554,370	25·66	24·02	85·23	22·76	14·77	38·47	29·18	87·80	11·93

* Decrease. † North and South Dakota combined. ‡ Includes all persons of negro descent.

Teachers and Pupils.—Of the teachers, 1890, 397,715 were white and 25,214 colored. The pupils included 12,957,468 white and 1.416,202 colored. The above figures are given under the heading "Enrollment in public, private, and parochial schools, as derived from the reports of schools." The reports of public common schools show 337,896 white and 24,112 colored teachers, with 11,358,515 white and 1,346,871 colored pupils.

Finances of Public Common Schools.—The ordinary receipts, 1890, amounted to $139,770,063; ordinary expenditures, $138,888,053. Of the last-named amount, $88,772,816 was paid as teachers' wages.

Religion.—Details concerning numerous denominations were given in previous articles. The latest revised census statistics show that there are in all 143 denominations specified in the returns, and 231 independent Lutheran congregations and 156 mis-

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.									
	PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE, 5-17.				PERSONS OF MILITIA AGE.		MALES OF VOTING AGE.		DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.	
	MALE.		FEMALE.							
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
North Atlantic Division	2,184,886	31,105	2,169,302	33,020	3,724,649	73,873	4,966,161	89,078	5·87	4·69
Maine	81,959	222	80,258	207	132,688	481	200,609	632	4·89	4·40
New Hampshire	41,908	96	41,826	84	79,685	193	117,889	246	4·91	4·31
Vermont	42,120	131	39,567	139	66,956	247	101,369	328	4·76	4·38
Massachusetts	252,716	2,407	254,295	2,573	492,707	6,605	657,042	7,967	6·30	4·67
Rhode Island	41,141	785	41,378	925	73,588	1,729	97,756	2,261	6·61	4·61
Connecticut	86,834	1,415	85,794	1,601	160,770	3,095	220,116	3,976	5·71	4·50
New York	728,604	7,626	729,652	7,994	1,305,633	19,986	1,745,418	24,231	6·70	4·59
New Jersey	182,836	5,640	181,715	6,047	301,741	11,942	398,966	14,564	5·84	4·69
Pennsylvania	726,768	12,783	714,817	13,450	1,110,881	29,595	1,426,996	34,873	5·26	4·95
South Atlantic Division	919,534	600,885	896,961	597,796	1,061,556	556,425	1,338,368	677,210	5·45	5·25
Delaware	19,654	4,417	19,101	4,319	30,081	5,995	40,007	7,552	4·97	4·87
Maryland	119,011	34,124	117,879	34,183	164,862	40,954	218,848	51,895	5·66	5·16
District of Columbia	18,548	9,850	19,182	10,904	32,863	14,740	46,159	18,346	5·94	5·24
Virginia	167,599	117,529	162,891	117,600	191,440	103,900	248,035	130,747	5·66	5·44
West Virginia	124,507	5,167	121,826	4,990	188,771	8,563	172,198	9,202	5·59	5·43
North Carolina	181,343	107,721	176,250	106,690	188,104	85,780	233,307	109,346	5·37	5·27
South Carolina	81,313	134,486	78,816	133,384	85,088	110,971	102,657	132,949	5·30	5·16
Georgia	170,367	159,532	166,158	156,285	183,684	152,611	219,094	179,028	5·35	5·22
Florida	37,192	28,059	35,358	29,441	46,643	32,961	58,068	38,145	4·97	4·89
North Central Division	3,249,018	67,525	3,176,243	66,530	4,733,348	102,578	6,076,292	126,609	5·22	4·86
Ohio	514,514	12,426	502,911	12,049	747,748	20,227	990,542	25,922	5·10	4·68
Indiana	320,097	6,607	314,237	6,665	445,292	10,531	581,987	13,079	4·85	4·69
Illinois	536,494	7,895	529,223	7,785	837,597	15,038	1,054,463	18,200	5·71	4·92
Michigan	290,295	2,871	285,375	2,858	457,992	4,773	611,008	6,437	4·82	4·60
Wisconsin	252,842	1,092	249,175	985	346,058	1,411	459,893	1,829	5·34	5·03
Minnesota	189,408	734	185,740	796	302,457	1,811	374,027	2,009	5·67	5·25
Iowa	291,453	1,525	282,852	1,504	397,013	2,674	517,006	3,326	5·04	4·92
Missouri	396,409	24,063	389,218	23,745	534,225	32,223	667,451	38,267	5·52	5·07
North Dakota	25,684	91	24,030	76	48,429	179	55,769	190	4·82	4·75
South Dakota	49,054	214	46,850	184	78,774	445	96,177	588	4·77	4·68
Nebraska	161,316	1,596	154,505	1,491	251,741	3,924	297,281	4,219	5·26	5·12
Kansas	221,452	8,411	212,527	8,392	286,022	9,342	370,688	12,543	4·89	4·80
South Central Division	1,294,678	637,137	1,253,915	628,118	1,456,809	604,760	1,773,347	739,357	5·47	5·30
Kentucky	263,167	44,468	256,643	44,568	309,360	51,777	387,371	63,421	5·53	5·24
Tennessee	230,917	76,916	221,385	75,709	249,595	74,619	310,014	92,462	5·47	5·29
Alabama	148,318	125,494	142,617	123,797	153,738	111,287	184,059	140,763	5·37	5·27
Mississippi	98,015	142,256	94,607	138,328	100,864	127,900	120,611	150,469	5·47	5·35
Louisiana	92,770	98,473	91,624	97,929	108,179	97,036	130,748	119,615	5·47	5·22
Texas	304,932	92,139	295,714	91,809	362,829	84,584	434,010	101,932	5·56	5·44
Oklahoma	9,188	466	8,579	431	14,480	604	18,238	923	4·14	4·11
Arkansas	147,371	56,925	142,746	55,547	157,755	56,953	188,296	69,572	5·39	5·28
Western Division	364,231	9,199	355,697	7,421	827,611	88,568	1,045,688	108,201	5·05	4·88
Montana	11,834	225	11,622	189	52,679	2,811	61,948	3,467	4·91	4·81
Wyoming	6,635	71	6,181	63	23,716	898	26,050	994	5·11	5·03
Colorado	45,286	577	44,240	600	137,122	3,319	161,015	3,905	5·08	4·89
New Mexico	20,390	1,624	19,704	1,389	33,130	2,935	41,478	3,473	4·43	4·33
Arizona	7,276	380	7,189	308	16,842	2,784	21,160	2,536	4·47	4·42
Utah	33,983	148	33,218	116	44,138	1,001	53,235	1,236	5·58	5·36
Nevada	4,625	453	4,541	390	11,625	2,981	17,002	3,949	4·55	4·50
Idaho	11,674	72	11,043	50	23,594	1,094	29,525	1,965	4·73	4·66
Washington	39,853	741	38,060	633	120,609	4,251	141,934	4,984	5·08	4·92
Oregon	42,309	425	41,517	337	79,972	8,077	102,113	9,631	5·07	4·93
California	140,366	4,483	138,382	3,346	284,184	58,817	390,228	72,061	5·12	4·92
The United States	8,012,347	1,345,851	7,852,118	1,332,885	11,803,964	1,426,204	15,199,856	1,740,455	5·45	4·93

cellaneous independent congregations, with 111,036 ministers, 165,177 organizations, and 20,612,806 communicants or members. The number of edifices is 142,521, with a seating capacity of 43,564,863. This last includes an approximate duplication of 2,800,000, because of the use of the same place of worship by more than one congregation. The value of church property is given as $679,630,139. In addition to the churches reported, 23,334 halls, schoolhouses, and private houses, with a seating capacity of 2,450,858 for halls and schoolhouses, are occupied by organizations that have no edifices.

Mortality.—Statistics under this heading are only of service for purposes of comparison. The total number of deaths reported as having occurred in the United States during the census year ending May 31, 1890, is 875,521, giving a death rate of 13·98 per 1,000 of population. Although the stated death rate of 1880 (15·09) was higher and that for 1870 (12·77) lower, the actual death rate for the whole country was probably about the same in 1890 as in 1880.

Age, Sex, and Color.—Of the 875,521 deaths reported for the entire country, including those of

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Special Classes.				Crime.								
					Aggregate of prisoners.				In penitentiaries.		In county jails.	In city prisons.	In houses of correction.
					Male.		Female.						
	Insane.	Feeble-minded.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind, both eyes.	Total.	Negroes.*	Total.	Negroes.*	Total.	Negroes.*			
North Atlantic Division	41,507	25,617	11,352	13,520	24,883	1,793	3,375	244	14,477	1,236	6,764	791	5,644
Maine	1,399	1,591	627	672	479	6	33	....	170	.....	302	17	....
New Hampshire	960	779	325	380	297	2	24	....	116	.....	113	79	....
Vermont	823	901	241	488	191	8	9	2	91	.....	30	1	57
Massachusetts	6,103	2,929	1,539	1,846	4,479	141	748	20	1,530	69	954	101	2,553
Rhode Island	792	488	162	307	479	29	81	8	122	11	229	3	205
Connecticut	2,036	1,208	499	724	940	62	86	5	340	37	675	11	....
New York	17,831	7,337	3,839	4,389	9,934	610	1,534	91	8,190	596	1,292	470	1,217
New Jersey	3,163	1,631	764	839	2,185	283	270	32	1,557	227	783	37	....
Pennsylvania	8,480	8,753	3,360	3,925	5,899	652	590	86	2,361	296	2,386	72	1,611
South Atlantic Division	11,707	14,643	5,596	7,863	10,505	8,113	904	750	6,466	5,260	3,019	670	695
Delaware	197	220	98	101	133	65	6	6	.....	.....	139	....	....
Maryland	1,646	1,549	750	819	1,355	734	147	105	690	394	486	3	323
District of Columbia	1,576	261	124	182	407	293	89	65	.....	.....	213	11	269
Virginia	2,406	3,090	1,199	1,713	1,764	1,400	236	218	1,167	961	390	443	....
West Virginia	1,079	1,430	600	705	425	123	25	7	278	84	153	1	12
North Carolina	1,725	3,597	1,107	1,592	1,912	1,522	121	101	1,422	1,185	442	10	91
South Carolina	912	1,805	668	997	1,101	990	83	71	806	751	374	4	....
Georgia	1,815	2,191	860	1,446	2,784	2,456	154	140	1,729	1,562	552	179	....
Florida	351	500	190	308	624	530	43	37	374	323	270	19	....
North Central Division	36,834	36,541	16,044	17,508	18,873	2,528	981	210	10,990	1,685	4,225	798	3,002
Ohio	7,599	8,085	2,655	3,373	2,684	446	225	35	1,652	307	502	119	627
Indiana	3,290	5,568	1,837	2,174	1,876	244	112	23	1,416	196	464	20	88
Illinois	6,638	5,249	2,479	2,834	3,721	411	215	41	2,057	253	727	106	955
Michigan	3,723	3,218	1,547	1,608	2,036	127	119	14	1,108	62	399	48	480
Wisconsin	3,510	2,402	1,315	1,219	1,073	22	45	1	530	12	345	5	230
Minnesota	2,204	1,451	856	640	1,001	22	40	2	432	16	208	169	211
Iowa	3,197	3,319	1,313	1,421	994	66	22	4	623	46	327	37	....
Missouri	3,417	3,881	1,998	2,457	2,687	836	146	71	1,701	560	505	214	411
North Dakota	221	135	92	69	94	3	3	....	65	3	25	....	....
South Dakota	310	285	171	177	174	1	4	1	97	1	72	....	....
Nebraska	932	959	629	473	641	61	14	3	391	39	219	39	....
Kansas	1,793	2,039	1,152	1,063	1,892	289	36	15	918	190	432	41	....
South Central Division	10,520	16,809	6,302	9,820	15,131	9,625	953	756	9,241	5,932	4,118	582	323
Kentucky	2,729	3,635	1,362	1,976	2,004	1,098	106	75	1,235	720	646	55	....
Tennessee	1,845	3,590	1,112	1,817	2,283	1,598	168	120	1,484	1,082	654	62	240
Alabama	1,469	2,187	791	1,377	2,324	1,925	194	171	1,086	927	573	133	....
Mississippi	1,103	1,756	559	1,014	1,105	967	72	71	429	390	284	10	....
Louisiana	910	1,173	539	857	1,408	1,082	200	156	856	725	524	228	....
Texas	1,668	2,763	1,153	1,568	4,597	2,158	150	112	3,319	1,611	1,040	73	83
Oklahoma	7	34	26	35	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Arkansas	789	1,671	760	1,156	1,410	777	63	51	832	477	397	21	....
Western Division	5,686	1,961	1,268	1,700	6,532	246	192	12	4,059	154	1,735	423	304
Montana	187	52	39	39	421	7	11	2	225	4	193	11	....
Wyoming	38	14	16	7	74	6	....	....	10	1	59	3	....
Colorado	326	192	205	189	879	54	23	4	526	38	275	91	....
New Mexico	66	127	80	300	191	13	14	1	112	3	85	8	....
Arizona	59	13	15	26	247	17	3	1	144	6	97	2	....
Utah	165	183	108	180	262	4	7	...	180	4	43	44	....
Nevada	175	22	11	10	150	5	2	1	96	6	54	...	....
Idaho	82	55	31	30	150	2	....	....	102	2	45	....	....
Washington	376	140	116	106	448	21	4	....	251	14	141	57	....
Oregon	618	283	157	145	438	10	2	....	362	10	61	12	....
California	3,594	880	490	718	3,272	107	126	3	2,051	66	682	195	304
The United States	106,254	95,571	40,562	50,411	75,924	22,305	6,405	1,972	45,233	14,267	19,861	3,264	9,968

* Includes all persons of negro descent.

unknown age, 307,562 occurred under five years of age. The number of males given is 464,330; females, 411,191. The total of whites shown is 758,660. Of that number, 264,793 were under five years of age. The colored total, including persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, is 116,861, the number under five years of age being 42,769.

Specified Causes.—As a matter of record, it will be useful to note the principal causes of death. Of the total given, deaths from consumption numbered 102,199; pneumonia, 76,496: diarrhœal diseases, 74,711; diphtheria and croup, 41,677; enteric fever, 27,058; cancer and tumor, 20,984; malarial fever, 18,594; childbirth and puerperal diseases, 11,257; measles, 9,256; whooping cough, 8,432.

Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.—The tabular exhibits in this article include State totals and aggregates under the above headings. For purposes of comparison and future reference, the following details under each heading are inserted:

Insane, by Sex, Nativity, and Color.—The total number of insane whites June 1, 1890, was 99,719;

States and Territories.	Crime.										Pauperism.			
	In juvenile reformatories.		Against government.		Against society.		Against the person.		Against property.		Paupers in almshouses.			
											Males.		Females.	
	Total males.	Total females.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Negroes.*	Total.	Negroes.*
North Atlantic Division	5,702	1,686	364	7	7,461	2,522	4,089	208	11,556	508	16,893	451	14,250	501
Maine	115	54	479	..	201	25	79	4	129	4	611	4	550	1
New Hampshire	90	12	297	..	90	18	57	1	133	2	555	8	588	8
Vermont	73	13	191	..	35	5	50	1	94	3	279	4	264	9
Massachusetts	560	138	4,479	..	2,185	610	473	28	1,613	100	2,343	32	2,382	46
Rhode Island	235	35	479	..	234	67	74	5	129	7	258	10	232	19
Connecticut	410	216	940	..	355	67	170	7	377	9	818	27	620	31
New York	2,793	882	9,934	4	2,063	1,178	1,680	86	5,708	223	5,496	103	4,776	116
New Jersey	527	81	2,185	..	544	155	498	27	927	55	1,385	62	1,333	78
Pennsylvania	899	255	5,899	3	1,754	397	1,008	49	2,446	100	5,148	201	3,505	193
South Atlantic Division	1,115	178	10,505	..	1,405	330	2,579	184	5,378	304	3,873	1,434	4,227	1,377
Delaware	45	.....	133	..	53	2	27	1	49	3	155	41	144	35
Maryland	883	178	1,355	..	290	81	300	15	701	49	922	170	677	197
District of Columbia	187	.....	407	..	200	68	91	7	69	14	121	55	100	56
Virginia	.....	.....	1,764	..	214	71	416	46	953	92	970	598	1,223	525
West Virginia	.....	.....	425	..	46	12	126	4	163	5	393	34	399	27
North Carolina	.....	.....	1,912	..	139	23	291	28	1,248	61	653	296	840	261
South Carolina	.....	.....	1,101	..	116	24	299	24	422	25	245	99	333	112
Georgia	.....	.....	2,784	..	272	33	801	46	1,478	44	398	207	503	161
Florida	.....	.....	624	..	75	16	228	13	295	11	16	4	8	3
North Central Division	4,159	1,292	18,873	3	3,458	508	3,930	147	8,743	225	14,832	544	10,783	423
Ohio	1,126	403	2,684	..	499	152	618	23	1,071	37	4,152	196	3,248	147
Indiana	471	165	1,876	..	266	35	451	19	1,059	54	1,706	69	1,221	31
Illinois	383	.....	3,721	2	959	115	691	27	7,596	45	3,131	49	2,264	42
Michigan	466	230	2,036	..	397	70	468	22	1,057	23	1,168	21	748	13
Wisconsin	445	146	1,073	1	296	20	259	12	467	9	1,517	9	1,124	6
Minnesota	258	26	1,001	..	347	34	160	4	442	2	263	3	102	1
Iowa	392	135	994	..	161	16	217	6	491	.....	984	17	637	8
Missouri	279	81	2,687	..	210	33	537	22	1,377	34	1,312	144	1,066	125
North Dakota	.....	....	94	..	10	....	21	2	57	.....	24	1	11	....
South Dakota	.....	.....	174	..	17	2	36	1	91	1	36	....	17	2
Nebraska	166	71	641	..	105	6	138	1	351	6	180	3	111	1
Kansas	173	35	1,892	..	191	10	334	8	684	14	359	32	234	47
South Central Division	298	61	15,131	6	1,744	364	4,457	218	7,245	250	2,381	860	2,668	782
Kentucky	212	61	2,004	..	217	28	655	24	942	52	778	181	800	143
Tennessee	.....	.....	2,283	..	293	86	590	23	1,193	50	685	259	860	275
Alabama	.....	.....	2,324	..	383	69	650	59	1,090	54	276	157	347	144
Mississippi	.....	.....	1,105	..	120	13	340	18	384	20	235	163	259	126
Louisiana	86	.....	1,408	1	164	103	622	37	485	29	50	5	72	3
Texas	.....	.....	4,597	5	323	39	1,221	38	2,481	34	257	67	207	70
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,410	..	244	26	379	14	670	11	100	28	123	21
Western Division	261	94	6,532	..	965	113	1,456	23	3,460	43	2,762	37	376	9
Montana	.....	.....	421	..	83	2	85	6	241	2	118	2	14	....
Wyoming	.....	.....	74	..	4	....	9	...	29	....	.....	....	.....	....
Colorado	145	4	879	..	133	13	134	3	522	6	76	....	11	1
New Mexico	.....	.....	191	..	34	10	69	2	74	....	1	....	.....	....
Arizona	.....	.....	247	..	13	....	90	2	90	....	23	....	.....	....
Utah	.....	.....	262	..	97	4	34	...	120	3	47	....	15	1
Nevada	.....	.....	150	..	28	....	52	1	34	1	37	....	6	2
Idaho	.....	.....	150	..	15	....	43	...	86	....	19	....	1	....
Washington	.....	.....	448	..	81	1	95	1	243	1	68	....	3	....
Oregon	.....	.....	438	..	31	....	100	...	282	2	86	2	13	....
California	116	90	3,272	..	446	83	745	8	1,739	28	2,287	33	313	5
The United States	11,535	3,311	1,823	16	15,033	3,832	16,511	770	36,382	1,325	40,741	3,236	32,304	3,092

* Includes all persons of negro descent.

negroes, 6,535; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 231. The number of insane males was 53,473, and of insane females 53,012. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 32,946 males and 31,473 females; foreign whites, 17,305 males and 17,995 females; negroes, 3,013 males and 3,522 females; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 209 males and 22 females. The total number of insane reported in 1880 was 91,959.

The number of insane in each 100,000 of population in 1890 was 387 for the foreign whites, 140·5 for the native whites, and 88·6 for the colored. In 1880 the corresponding figures were 398·8, 161·9, 91·2. The proportion of insanity is much greater among the whites than among the negroes, and very much greater among the foreign born than among the native born.

In Asylums and other Institutions.—The number of insane in asylums in 1890 was 74,028; whites, 69,729; negroes, 4,299. The number of insane in asylums in each 1,000 of insane was: Whites, 699;

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BENEVOLENCE.								EDUCATION.			
	Aggregate of inmates, public and private institutions.*	INMATES.							PER CENT. OF PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION.		ILLITERACY.	
		MALE.		FEMALE.								
		Total.	Negroes.†	Total.	Negroes.†	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.	Foreign born.	1890.	1880.	Population, ten years of age and over, 1890.	Per cent. of illiterates, 1890.
North Atlantic Division	62,395	31,376	898	31,019	832	13,189	15,705	16,143	17·83	20·33	13,888,377	6·2
Maine	333	106	1	227	2	191	9	35	21·13	23·24	541,662	5·5
New Hampshire	367	182	....	185	....	131	85	51	15·89	18·64	315,497	6·8
Vermont	243	129	1	114	1	92	57	19	19·74	22·04	271,173	6·7
Massachusetts	5,931	2,858	61	3,073	71	1,298	1,424	1,581	16·59	17·76	1,839,607	6·2
Rhode Island	918	478	17	440	28	193	59	273	15·27	15·37	281,959	9·8
Connecticut	1,234	666	31	568	25	290	331	184	16·95	19·04	609,830	5·3
New York	36,661	18,183	541	18,478	477	6,290	10,365	10,298	17·38	20·22	4,822,392	5·5
New Jersey	2,941	1,348	13	1,593	4	548	896	834	16·20	18·14	1,143,123	6·5
Pennsylvania	13,767	7,426	233	6,341	224	4,171	2,479	2,873	19·23	22·19	4,063,134	6·8
South Atlantic Division	7,749	2,991	338	4,758	502	2,427	793	1,119	19·77	16·31	6,415,921	30·9
Delaware	213	107	1	106	2	55	29	12	18·66	18·02	131,967	14·3
Maryland	3,274	1,226	73	2,048	210	873	560	673	17·68	16·04	798,605	15·7
District of Columbia	1,725	717	143	1,008	163	392	156	207	16·02	14·88	188,567	13·2
Virginia	648	147	23	501	26	347	13	93	20·67	14·59	1,211,934	30·2
West Virginia	82	22	....	60	....	29	5	33	25·34	23·25	549,538	14·4
North Carolina	254	110	7	144	....	212	.....	5	20·14	18·32	1,147,446	35·7
South Carolina	723	309	65	414	60	123	3	19	17·67	13·54	802,406	45·0
Georgia	738	313	12	425	10	376	27	63	18·64	15·38	1,302,908	39·8
Florida	92	40	14	52	31	20	.....	14	23·30	16·07	283,250	27·8
North Central Division	28,249	14,374	457	13,875	300	4,916	5,016	6,669	22·40	23·55	16,909,613	5·7
Ohio	8,588	4,422	205	4,166	163	2,160	1,689	1,284	21·71	23·53	2,858,659	5·2
Indiana	2,642	1,430	106	1,212	39	468	189	310	23·06	25·89	1,674,028	6·3
Illinois	6,336	3,220	36	3,116	36	891	899	2,386	20·34	22·87	2,907,671	5·2
Michigan	1,933	855	29	1,078	8	300	252	579	20·39	22·14	1,619,035	5·9
Wisconsin	1,787	919	10	868	4	151	537	341	20·85	22·77	1,258,390	6·7
Minnesota	1,497	786	6	711	6	118	295	435	21·65	23·89	965,350	6·0
Iowa	828	427	....	401	2	63	120	115	25·80	26·20	1,441,308	3·6
Missouri	3,928	1,924	25	2,004	36	666	963	1,050	23·15	22·41	1,995,638	9·1
North Dakota	13	7	....	6	....	2	2	6	19·45	10·15	129,452	6·0
South Dakota	5	3	....	2	....	2	.....	3	23·70	10·15	236,208	4·2
Nebraska	318	153	1	165	....	56	46	64	22·69	22·30	771,659	3·1
Kansas	374	229	9	145	6	39	24	96	27·98	24·71	1,055,215	4·0
South Central Division	7,149	3,146	386	4,003	328	1,836	936	1,263	21·20	15·41	7,799,487	29·7
Kentucky	1,627	658	47	969	39	526	268	336	22·00	17·74	1,360,031	21·6
Tennessee	881	449	121	432	75	284	83	43	25·78	18·90	1,276,631	26·6
Alabama	316	139	4	177	6	51	9	24	20·02	14·86	1,069,545	41·0
Mississippi	230	116	31	114	15	60	17	7	25·91	20·95	902,028	40·0
Louisiana	3,350	1,377	144	1,973	187	712	467	731	11·12	8·62	794,683	45·8
Texas	705	379	39	326	6	192	70	102	21·31	11·07	1,564,755	19·7
Oklahoma	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	10·85	.....	44,701	5·4
Arkansas	40	28	....	12	...	11	2	20	19·77	13·49	787,113	26·6
Western Division	6,368	3,357	56	3,011	12	1,162	1,773	1,271	17·02	16·92	2,400,161	8·3
Montana	66	51	....	15	1	7	13	32	12·85	11·92	107,811	5·5
Wyoming	20	18	....	2	....	5	2	10	12·97	13·98	47,755	3·4
Colorado	731	317	3	414	5	133	122	146	15·89	14·54	327,896	5·2
New Mexico	131	40	....	91	....	53	2	14	11·86	3·98	112,541	44·5
Arizona	16	15	....	1	....	6	2	8	13·40	10·42	46,076	23·4
Utah	36	28	....	8	....	7	3	9	17·49	17·92	147,227	5·6
Nevada	49	28	....	21	....	.....	16	3	16·14	14·32	38,225	12·8
Idaho	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	16·96	17·89	62,721	5·1
Washington	341	216	3	125	1	38	34	100	15·87	19·68	275,639	4·3
Oregon	163	82	1	81	.	28	22	47	20·19	21·42	244,374	4·1
California	4,815	2,562	49	2,253	5	885	1,557	902	18·36	18·67	989,896	7·7
The United States	111,910	55,245	2,135	56,665	1,974	23,530	24,223	26,465	20·29	19·84	47,413,559	13·3

* Exclusive of prisons, almshouses, hospitals for the insane, and schools for the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded.

† Includes all persons of negro descent.

negroes, 658. The number of insane admitted to public institutions from 1881 to 1889, inclusive, was 190,458; males, 104,748; females, 84,485. The number treated was 227,461. The total expenditures for the same time were $100,258,606; current, $76,599,259; building, $18,520,547; unspecified, $5,138,800. The number of insane admitted to private institutions from 1881 to 1889, inclusive, was 13,833; males, 6,894; females, 6,939. Of the 74,028 insane in institutions on June 1, 1890, the information as to whether they could read or write was not given for 8,963. Of the remaining 65,065, 51,362, or 789 per 1,000, could both read and write; 1,684, or 26 per 1,000, could read but could not write; and 11,833, or 182 per 1,000, could neither read not write.

Feeble-minded.—The total number of feeble-minded whites, 1890, was 84,997; negroes, 10,574; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 38. The

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EDUCATION. AGGREGATES.* PUPILS. MALE. White.	PUPILS. MALE. Colored.	PUPILS. FEMALE. White.	PUPILS. FEMALE. Colored.	TEACHERS. MALE. White.	TEACHERS. MALE. Colored.	TEACHERS. FEMALE. White.	TEACHERS. FEMALE. Colored.	Private schools. Pupils.	Parochial schools. Pupils.
North Atlantic Division	[illegible]	15,084	[illegible]	15,852	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	54	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Atlantic Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Central Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Central Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Alaska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
The United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EDUCATION.							RELIGION.				
	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.*										COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.	
	Aggregate of students.	STUDENTS—PROFESSIONS.						No. of organizations.	No. of edifices.	Value of church property.	Aggregate.	Per cent. of total population.†
		Theology.	Law.	Medicine.	Training of nurses.	Technology.	Pedagogy.					
North Atlantic Division	31,994	2,768	1,496	8,907	1,454	4,354	13,015	27,887	26,707	$342,227,377	6,176,015	35·49
Maine	996	53	....	102	....	....	841	1,695	1,342	$6,192,400	159,846	24·18
New Hampshire	258	....	....	83	....	73	102	783	774	4,457,225	102,941	27·34
Vermont	868	....	....	222	17	....	629	904	802	4,643,800	106,315	31·98
Massachusetts	4,596	367	445	854	393	1,203	1,334	2,547	2,458	46,835,014	942,751	42·11
Rhode Island	238	....	....	....	23	....	215	402	386	7,583,110	148,008	42·84
Connecticut	1,183	229	111	54	67	343	379	1,149	1,175	16,985,036	309,341	41·45
New York	12,110	874	782	4,719	545	1,478	3,712	8,237	7,942	140,123,008	2,171,822	36·21
New Jersey	1,123	417	....	13	30	397	266	2,085	2,204	29,490,414	508,351	35·18
Pennsylvania	10,622	828	158	2,860	379	860	5,537	10,175	9,624	85,917,370	1,726,640	32·84
South Atlantic Division	8,604	1,376	1,011	2,330	43	803	3,041	30,423	29,309	$62,009,981	3,295,916	37·21
Delaware	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	382	401	$2,708,825	48,679	28·89
Maryland	2,748	645	99	1,200	....	258	546	2,328	2,369	15,445,946	379,418	36·40
District of Columbia	1,433	83	588	424	36	....	302	217	205	6,313,625	94,208	40·89
Virginia	1,567	198	208	173	....	238	750	4,998	4,894	10,473,943	569,235	34·37
West Virginia	977	....	10	....	....	14	953	2,989	2,160	3,701,483	189,917	24·90
North Carolina	457	122	43	44	....	....	248	6,824	6,512	7,077,440	685,194	42·35
South Carolina	516	108	30	79	....	154	145	3,815	3,967	5,636,236	508,485	44·17
Georgia	804	204	33	410	7	139	11	6,899	7,008	8,228,060	679,051	36·96
Florida	91	16	....	....	....	....	75	1,971	1,793	2,424,423	141,734	36·21
North Central Division	30,914	3,453	1,795	7,790	336	1,592	15,948	59,847	48,264	$198,823,535	6,738,989	30·14
Ohio	6,195	451	178	1,778	18	131	3,639	9,345	8,857	$42,138,862	1,215,409	33·10
Indiana	3,780	111	80	357	21	468	2,743	6,480	5,944	18,671,131	693,860	31·65
Illinois	5,930	1,118	376	2,861	90	215	1,270	8,296	7,352	39,715,245	1,302,588	31·43
Michigan	2,591	139	533	742	151	219	807	4,798	3,761	18,682,971	569,504	27·20
Wisconsin	2,077	359	112	35	....	113	1,458	3,722	3,286	14,521,341	556,355	32·98
Minnesota	1,886	606	134	144	38	135	829	3,429	2,619	12,940,152	532,590	40·91
Iowa	2,064	155	155	541	....	66	1,147	5,539	4,536	16,056,786	556,817	29·12
Missouri	3,947	423	150	1,269	18	186	1,901	8,064	6,121	19,663,737	735,889	27·47
North Dakota	110	....	....	....	....	....	110	868	335	780,775	59,496	32·56
South Dakota	631	....	....	....	....	26	605	1,589	774	1,761,277	85,490	25·00
Nebraska	550	22	....	26	....	....	502	2,797	1,822	6,443,669	194,466	18·36
Kansas	1,153	69	77	37	....	33	937	4,920	2,854	7,447,569	336,575	23·58
South Central Division	7,520	763	330	2,786	7	212	3,422	40,744	33,993	$50,381,948	3,555,324	32·13
Kentucky	1,677	328	30	1,185	....	....	134	5,555	4,768	$12,112,320	606,397	32·63
Tennessee	2,208	245	132	996	....	106	724	6,350	5,792	9,835,943	551,673	31·21
Alabama	1,587	57	21	128	....	....	1,381	6,383	6,013	6,768,477	559,171	39·96
Mississippi	533	23	16	....	....	....	494	5,186	5,001	4,390,173	430,557	33·39
Louisiana	634	54	52	386	7	....	135	2,701	2,520	5,032,194	399,991	35·76
Texas	617	56	79	13	....	14	455	8,766	5,638	8,682,337	677,151	30·29
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	123	41	61,575	4,901	7·93
Arkansas	269	....	....	78	....	92	99	4,874	3,791	3,266,663	296,208	26·25
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	806	429	182,266	29,275	....
Western Division	2,532	113	112	639	30	167	1,471	6,276	4,348	$26,187,298	846,562	27·47
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	273	164	$885,950	32,478	24·57
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141	43	368,625	11,705	19·28
Colorado	258	2	...	106	....	54	91	647	463	4,743,317	86,837	21·07
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	463	381	531,925	105,749	68·85
Arizona	28	....	....	....	....	....	28	131	70	270,816	26,972	45·24
Utah	94	....	....	....	....	....	94	427	280	1,493,791	128,115	61·62
Nevada	45	....	....	....	....	9	36	64	41	208,225	5,877	12·84
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	247	143	281,310	24,036	28·48
Washington	79	....	....	....	....	....	79	892	532	2,408,625	58,798	16·83
Oregon	350	34	36	70	....	....	210	969	592	2,829,150	70,524	22·48
California	1,683	77	76	463	30	104	933	1,996	1,505	11,961,914	280,619	23·23
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	34	203,650	14,852	....
The United States	81,564	8,473	4,744	22,452	1,870	7,128	36,897	165,177	142,521	$679,630,139	20,612,806	32·85

* Public and private. † Per cent. of population is represented by the number of communicants in each State.

idiots or as feeble-minded who should properly be reported among the insane, being cases of terminal or of senile dementia. It should also be noted that in 1880 every case of insanity reported as having begun under the age of twelve was reported as an idiot, while in 1890 the age limit is lowered to ten.

Deaf and Dumb.—The total number of deaf-and-dumb whites, 1890, was 37,447; negroes, 3,115; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 30. The number of deaf-and-dumb males was 22,429, and of deaf-and-dumb females 18,163. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 18,281 males and 14,997 females; foreign whites, 2,358 males and 1,811 females; negroes, 1,772 males and 1,343 females; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 18 males and 12 females. The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1880 was 33,878.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	RELIGION. MEMBERSHIP.											
	All Baptists.	All Catholics.	Congregationalists.	Friends.	Jewish congregations.	Latter-Day Saints.	All Lutherans.	All Methodists.	All Presbyterians.	Protestant Episcopal.	Unitarians.	Disciples of Christ.
North Atlantic Division	435,043	2,941,171	290,352	28,000	63,188	1,736	333,736	774,544	454,520	289,563	49,029	18,132
Maine	35,038	57,548	21,523	1,420	.....	449	904	23,041	224	3,291	2,421	293
New Hampshire	16,772	39,920	19,712	413	.....	.....	520	12,354	956	2,911	3,252	.....
Vermont	11,258	42,810	20,465	251	44	.....	174	17,527	1,267	4,335	968	262
Massachusetts	62,966	615,072	101,890	1,602	2,501	457	4,137	61,138	5,105	27,166	34,610	777
Rhode Island	17,293	96,825	7,192	698	910	233	590	7,353	828	9,458	1,595	35
Connecticut	22,600	152,945	59,154	.....	1,621	8	5,762	30,815	1,864	26,652	179	337
New York	142,736	1,153,650	45,686	7,078	45,807	158	89,046	265,551	168,564	127,961	4,470	4,316
New Jersey	39,760	223,274	4,912	3,261	4,276	21	12,878	96,377	59,464	30,429	363	105
Pennsylvania	86,620	559,127	9,818	13,267	8,029	417	219,725	260,388	216,248	57,360	1,171	12,007
South Atlantic Division	1,297,371	254,883	8,469	8,792	9,507	1,395	67,721	1,279,623	142,263	83,274	1,488	43,775
Delaware	2,006	11,776	.....	744	3,575	75	296	25,786	4,622	2,858	60	95
Maryland	16,238	141,410	336	2,072	.....	.....	24,648	123,618	12,483	24,223	603	1,774
District of Columbia	19,372	37,593	1,399	59	976	.....	2,997	16,369	5,128	7,476	600	700
Virginia	303,134	12,356	156	893	1,187	171	12,220	154,693	27,746	20, 20	.....	14,100
West Virginia	42,854	15,653	136	50	350	406	4,176	85,102	10,952	2,906	.....	5,807
North Carolina	310,920	2,640	1,002	4,904	386	108	12,326	276,336	36,102	8,186	.....	12,437
South Carolina	203,959	5,360	376	.....	800	203	8,757	251,477	26,118	7,465	150	2,880
Georgia	357,241	11,228	3,890	.....	2,086	175	1,982	275,784	14,538	5,515	75	4,676
Florida	41,647	16,867	1,184	70	147	257	369	70,458	4,574	4,225	.....	1,306
North Central Division	568,662	2,173,145	185,359	66,142	35,590	15,816	793,897	1,260,402	427,629	110,089	10,807	365,442
Ohio	68,033	336,114	32,281	13,747	6,889	678	89,569	272,737	103,607	17,711	907	54,425
Indiana	70,380	119,100	3,081	27,780	3,617	380	41,832	179,613	43,351	5,185	320	78,942
Illinois	109,640	475,474	35,860	2,455	10,171	1,909	116,807	189,358	77,213	20,854	1,932	60,867
Michigan	39,580	222,261	24,582	1,458	3,603	1,540	62,897	101,951	25,231	18,136	1,904	5,788
Wisconsin	16,913	249,829	15,841	154	1,231	341	160,919	43,696	14,154	10,457	1,394	1,317
Minnesota	16,441	271,769	13,624	305	1,424	224	145,907	32,199	15,055	11,142	1,349	1,917
Iowa	33,962	164,522	23,733	10,125	537	5,308	63,725	122,607	40,528	,481	1,238	30,989
Missouri	159,371	162,864	7,617	615	4,450	3,189	27,099	162,514	53,510	8,953	1,135	97,773
North Dakota	2,298	26,427	1,616	.....	30	.....	18,269	4,889	3,044	892	55	20
South Dakota	4,052	25,720	5,164	266	.....	88	23,314	12,116	4,778	2,649	105	490
Nebraska	13,481	51,503	10,045	980	1,062	1,058	27,297	42,941	15,065	4,096	190	7,715
Kansas	34,511	67,562	11,945	8,257	486	1,106	16,262	95,781	31,393	3,593	278	25,200
South Central Division	1,382,992	452,941	6,640	2,101	13,365	1,779	25,587	1,193,379	213,113	37,222	270	192,390
Kentucky	229,524	92,504	449	.....	955	249	2,394	141,521	40,880	7,161	100	77,645
Tennessee	185,189	17,950	1,429	1,001	1,760	198	2,975	223,116	66,573	5,671	60	41,127
Alabama	258,405	13,230	1,683	.....	3,168	592	791	242,624	21,502	6,085	.....	9,201
Mississippi	224,612	11,348	210	.....	1,370	197	533	164,589	18,250	3,560	.....	5,725
Louisiana	98,552	211,863	1,057	66	3,374	.....	2,952	65,693	5,864	5,162	110	209
Texas	248,523	99,691	846	120	1,994	437	14,556	218,890	37,811	7,097	.....	41,853
Oklahoma	316	1,270	170	108	.....	.....	.....	2,029	550	105	.....	269
Arkansas	128,724	3,845	669	338	744	60	1,386	123,316	18,022	2,381	.....	14,385
Indian Territory	9,147	1,240	127	468	.....	46	.....	11,601	3,661	.....	.....	1,977
Western Division	28,400	435,731	21,951	1,813	8,846	145,199	10,131	81,336	40,807	20,361	6,155	21,312
Montana	683	25,149	345	.....	140	122	394	2,425	1,232	1,104	.....	785
Wyoming	262	7,185	339	.....	.....	1,336	721	912	364	467	.....	48
Colorado	4,944	47,111	3,217	38	1,062	1,762	1,208	10,850	6,968	3,814	644	2,400
New Mexico	355	100,576	175	.....	50	256	64	2,360	1,275	373	.....	65
Arizona	197	19,000	162	.....	.....	6,500	.....	656	188	179	.....	78
Utah	327	5,958	460	.....	100	118,201	84	1,055	688	751	.....	270
Nevada	63	3,955	50	.....	.....	525	.....	418	275	535	.....	.....
Idaho	745	4,809	105	.....	.....	14,972	401	1,162	815	364	.....	350
Washington	3,941	20,848	3,154	.....	150	34	1,912	12,697	4,343	1,698	802	5,816
Oregon	5,500	30,231	2,037	766	1,165	95	1,080	11,927	5,244	1,849	890	4,067
California	11,383	157,346	11,907	1,009	6,179	1,396	4,267	36,874	18,934	9,221	3,819	7,433
Alaska	.....	13,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	6	.....	.....
The United States	3,712,468	6,257,871	512,771	107,208	130,496	166,125	1,231,072	4,589,284	1,278,332	540,509	67,749	641,051

Deaf.—In accordance with the recommendations of a special committee of American instructors of the deaf, it was decided to collect information for the eleventh census with regard to all persons in the United States, excluding Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, reported as being so deaf as to be unable to hear loud conversation, whether they were able to speak or not. The number of such persons on June 1, 1890, was 121,178, of whom 80,616 were able to speak but were so deaf as to be unable to hear loud conversation: Males, 49,278; females, 31,338; whites, 77,308; negroes, 3,308. Of the 80,616, 521 were from five to ten years of age, 3,142 were from ten to twenty years of age, 28,008 were between twenty and fifty years of age, and 48,227 were fifty years of age and over. Those not able to speak numbered 40,562: Males, 22,411; females, 18,151; native whites, 18,281 males and 14,997 females; foreign whites, 2,358 males and 1,811 females; negroes, 1,772 males and 1,343 females.

Blind.—The total number of blind in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 50,568: Whites, 43,351;

negroes, 7,060; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 157. The number of blind males was 28,080, and of blind females 22,488. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 18,803 males and 15,402 females; foreign whites, 5,471 males and 3,675 females; negroes, 3,709 males and 3,351 females; Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, 97 males and 60 females. The total number of blind reported in 1880 was 48,928. The number of blind in one eye only reported in 1890 was 93,988: Males, 68,605; females, 25,383; native whites, 50,333 males and 18,284 females; foreign whites, 12,004 males and 3,757 females; negroes, 6,268 males and 3,342 females.

Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence.—Under this heading much valuable information will be found in the tabular exhibits. The following additional details are among the most important results of the general census investigation:

Prisoners.—The total number of white prisoners in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 57,310; negroes, 24,277; Chinese, 407; Japanese, 13; civilized Indians, 322. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 38,156 males and 2,315 females; foreign whites, 13,869 males and 2,063 females; negroes, 22,305 males and 1,972 females; Chinese, 406 males and 1 female; Japanese, 12 males and 1 female; civilized Indians, 307 males and 15 females. Of the number reported as of unknown nativity, 869 were males and 38 were females. The total number of prisoners reported in 1880 was 58,609.

In Juvenile Reformatories.—The total number of white inmates of juvenile reformatories in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 12,903; negroes, 1,930; Chinese, 1; civilized Indians, 12. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 8,635 males and 2,443 females; foreign whites, 1,129 males and 276 females; negroes, 1,525 males and 405 females; Chinese, 1 male; civilized Indians, 11 males and 1 female. Of the number reported as of unknown nativity, 234 were males and 186 were females. The total number of inmates of juvenile reformatories reported in 1880 was 11,468.

Paupers in Almshouses.—The total number of white almshouse paupers in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 66,578; negroes, 6,418; Chinese, 13; civilized Indians, 36. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 19,375 males and 17,281 females; foreign whites, 16,938 males and 10,710 females; negroes, 3,326 males and 3,092 females; Chinese, 12 males and 1 female; civilized Indians, 16 males and 20 females. Of the number reported as of unknown nativity, 1,074 were males and 1,200 were females. The total number of almshouse paupers reported in 1880 was 66,203.

Inmates of Benevolent Institutions.—The total number of white inmates of benevolent institutions in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 106,836; negroes, 4,102; Chinese, 41; Japanese, 8; civilized Indians, 923. According to general nativity and color, the sexes are divided as follow: Native whites, 37,314 males and 38,956 females; foreign whites, 13,076 males and 13,246 females; negroes, 2,135 males and 1,967 females; Chinese, 33 males and 8 females; Japanese, 8 males; civilized Indians, 512 males and 411 females. Of the number reported as of unknown nativity, 2,167 were males and 2,077 were females. In the census of 1880 attention was confined to homeless children in institutions.

Indians.—The census of the Indian population, 1890, brought out some very interesting facts concerning these aboriginal inhabitants of the United States and Territories. As the figures given in the preliminary reports of the census were afterward changed to accord with more complete data, it may be well to give here a few of the leading facts:

Population.—The total enumerated Indian population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) June 1, 1890, was 248,253. Indians taxed (civilized Indians), 58,806; Indians not taxed, 189,447. The total enumerated Indian population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) reported at the census of 1880 was 306,543. Civilized Indians, 66,407; reservation or agency Indians, 240,136. The census of Indian Territory, Indian reservations, etc., for 1890, not included in the general enumeration of the population of the United States (62,622,250), is as follows:

The Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Territory *		178,097
Cherokee nation (Indians, whites, and negroes)	56,309	
Chickasaw nation (Indians, whites, and negroes)	57,329	
Choctaw nation (Indians, whites, and negroes)	43,808	
Creek nation (Indians, whites, and negroes)	17,912	
Seminole nation (Indians, whites, and negroes)	2,739	
Indians on reservations		133,417
Six Nations of New York (including 98 living in Pennsylvania)		5,407
Indian agents and employees (whites and Indians not otherwise enumerated)		2,466
Whites and negroes at military posts in Oklahoma and Indian Territory		3,197
Whites on Indian lands (by permission or otherwise)		2,312
Apache Indians in Alabama (Geronimo's band)		384
Indians in prisons (not otherwise enumerated)		184
Total		325,464

Location.—The Indians in the United States are either upon reservations or locations owned by themselves or have abandoned their tribal relations and become citizens. No Indian bands are now roamers except Dull Knife's band, of Gros Ventres, in North Dakota, numbering 168, and this band is, in fact, attached to Fort Berthold agency. Some Papagos and Navajos also roam, but return to their reservations from time to time. (See article RESERVATIONS, INDIAN.)

Alaska.—The latest revised census statistics, 1890, for the Territory of Alaska, give a total population of 32,052, including 19,248 males and 12,804 females. Of the total, 15,381 are native and 16,671 foreign born.

Race and Color.—Concerning the race and color of the inhabitants, the returns show 4,298 whites, 1,823 mixed, 23,531 Indians, 2,288 Mongolians, and 112 of all others. The term mixed is applied to the descendants of intermarriage of Russians with native women in former times.

Localities.—There were 309 distinct localities enumerated in 1890, such as villages, settlements, stations, etc., showing 4,744 houses and 6,943 families.

Conjugal Condition.—The conjugal condition of the population is as follows: Single, 17,548 (11,845 males and 5,703 females); married, 12,129 (6,579 males and 5,550 females); widowed, 2,325 (788 males and 1,537 females); divorced, 45 (31 males and 14 females); unknown, 5 (males).

Sex, Nationality, etc.—Of the 4,298 whites enumerated, 3,853 are males and 445 are females; 2,021 are permanent inhabitants and 2,277 are temporary inhabitants, employed in summer only; 2,531 are

* To the 178,097 persons of the Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Territory, should be added 1,281, for the Indians and other persons connected with the Quapaw agency, in the northeast corner of Indian Territory, counted as reservation Indians, and 804 persons on military reservations, partly estimated, making a total population for Indian Territory of 180,182.

TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES,* 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
	Total, 1890.	Per capita, 1890.
North Atlantic Division	$21,435,491,864	$1,232
Maine	$489,134,128	$740
New Hampshire	325,128,740	863
Vermont	265,567,328	799
Massachusetts	2,803,645,447	1,252
Rhode Island	504,162,352	1,459
Connecticut	835,120,219	1,119
New York	8,576,701,991	1,430
New Jersey	1,445,285,114	1,000
Pennsylvania	6,190,746,550	1,177
South Atlantic Division	$5,132,980,666	$579
Delaware	$175,678,795	$1,043
Maryland	1,085,473,048	1,041
District of Columbia	343,596,733	1,491
Virginia	862,318,070	521
West Virginia	438,954,881	575
North Carolina	584,148,999	361
South Carolina	400,911,303	348
Georgia	852,409,449	464
Florida	389,489,388	995
North Central Division	$25,255,915,549	$1,129
Ohio	$3,951,382,384	$1,076
Indiana	2,095,176,626	956
Illinois	5,066,751,719	1,324
Michigan	2,095,016,272	1,001
Wisconsin	1,833,308,523	1,087
Minnesota	1,691,851,927	1,300
Iowa	2,287,348,333	1,196
Missouri	2,397,902,945	895
North Dakota	337,006,506	1,844
South Dakota	425,141,299	1,293
Nebraska	1,275,685,514	1,205
Kansas	1,799,343,501	1,261
South Central Division	$6,401,281,019	† $569
Kentucky	$1,172,232,313	$631
Tennessee	887,956,143	502
Alabama	622,773,504	412
Mississippi	454,242,688	352
Louisiana	495,301,597	443
Texas	2,105,576,766	942
Oklahoma	48,285,124	781
Arkansas	455,147,422	403
Indian Territory	159,765,462	.....
Western Division	$6,811,422,099	$2,250
Montana	$453,135,209	$3,429
Wyoming	169,773,710	2,797
Colorado	1,145,712,267	2,780
New Mexico	231,459,897	1,507
Arizona	188,880,976	3,168
Utah	349,411,234	1,681
Nevada	180,323,688	3,941
Idaho	207,896,591	2,464
Washington	760,698,726	2,177
Oregon	590,396,194	1,882
California	2,533,733,627	2,097
The United States	$65,037,091,197	† $1,036

* Exclusive of Alaska.
† In computing these *per capitas* the true valuation of Indian Territory is excluded.

male citizens and 1,002 are male aliens; 320 males are under twenty-one years of age.

Education.—The educational statistics give 19 private schools and 16 public schools. The number of teachers in private schools is 54 (35 males and 19 females), and in public schools 23 (9 males and 14 females). The number of pupils attending private schools is 878 (473 males and 405 females), and attending public schools 899 (466 males and 433 females).

Illiteracy.—The population ten years of age and over, classified by race, is subdivided according to illiteracy as follows: Of the 4,045 whites, 269, or 6·65 per cent., are illiterate; of 1,287 "mixed" class, 731, or 56·80 per cent., are illiterate; of the 17,758 Indians, 16,594, or 93·45 per cent., are illiterate; of the 2,287 Mongolians (chiefly Chinese), 606, or 26·50 per cent., are illiterate, but nearly all of the remaining 73·50 per cent. can read and write Chinese only; of the 112 negroes, Malays, Hawaiians, etc., 62, or 55·36 per cent., are illiterate.

Religion.—The religious statistics are shown in the following table:

DENOMINATIONS.	COMMUNICANTS.		
	White.	Creole.	Native.
Russian Orthodox	30	1,891	8,414
Protestant	71	3	1,260
Roman Catholic	337	30	131
Total	438	1,924	9,805

Commerce.—The value of the principal articles of export, products of Alaska, from 1868 to 1890, was $75,213,929, divided as follows: Furs, $48,518,929; canned salmon, $9,008,497; salted salmon, $603,548; codfish, $1,246,650; products of the whaling industry, $11,204,465 (whale oil, $2,853,351; whalebone, $8,204,067; and ivory, $147,047); gold and silver, $4,631,840.

Of minerals, there are found coal, copper, gold, silver, iron, limestone, marble, sandstone, soapstone, and diamonds.

The value of merchandise shipped from the Pacific coast ports to Alaska from 1868 to 1890 amounted to $15,594,086.

Analysis by States.—To facilitate comparison, a brief analysis will be given, by States and Territories, of the results detailed in the text, with occasional mention of such other important facts as are published in the census volumes. Limit of space will only permit reference to States and other political divisions most prominent under the principal headings. Topics not treated of in this section of the present article are dealt with elsewhere—if not in the preceding text then in previous census articles published from time to time in the "Annual."

Population.—*Sex.*—In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina the total of females (1890) exceeded that of males. This was also true in 1880 and 1870. Among the negro population females predominated (1890) in 14 States, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana. In cities having 50,000 or more population, the female sex predominated numerically (1890) in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, N. Y., Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., Louisville, Ky., Rochester, N. Y., Providence, R. I., Indianapolis, and Allegheny, Pa.

Age.—Of the total population (1890), the following analysis gives classes in age, with totals for each class:

Under 5 years of age	7,634,693
From 5- 9 years	7,573,998
" 10-14 "	7,033,509
" 15-19 "	6,557,563
" 20-24 "	6,196,676
" 25-29 "	5,227,777
" 30-34 "	4,578,640
" 35-39 "	3,866,161
" 40-44 "	3,185,518
" 45-49 "	2,731,640
" 50-54 "	2,326,262
" 55-59 "	1,672,336
" 60-64 "	1,458,034
" 65-69 "	1,010,110
" 70-74 "	701,751
" 75-79 "	393,062
" 80-84 "	203,851
" 85-90 "	75,240
" 90 years and over	33,274
Age unknown	162,165

In each of the above classes, males exceed females, except in the following:

From 15–19 years	3,306,852	females
" 80–84 "	165,989	"
" 85–89 "	41,177	"
" 90 years and over	19,842	"

Among the colored population females exceed males in the following classes: Fifteen to nineteen, twenty to twenty-four, forty to forty-four, eighty to eighty-four, eighty-five to ninety, ninety years and over.

Color.—In cities of 25,000 and over (1890) the colored population exceeded that of the whites in Charleston, S. C., only. The colored population exceeds 50 per cent. of the whole in Richmond, Va., Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. More than 25 per cent. of the inhabitants of New Orleans and Washington, D. C. (1890), were colored.

Conjugal Condition.—According to the census of 1890, the only political division in which spinsters exceed bachelors in numbers is the District of Columbia. In every State and Territory the single males exceed the married males. In 18 States the excess is over 50 per cent. Married females are less in number than spinsters in every State and Territory.

Native and Foreign Born.—The five States having the largest number of foreign-born inhabitants (1890) were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Michigan. *Foreign Whites.*—The foreign whites, in point of members, were stronger (1890) in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Canadians are most numerous in Massachusetts and Michigan; Mexicans are found principally in Texas and Arizona; Cubans and South Americans congregate chiefly in Florida and New York; English, Scotch, and Irish prefer New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois; Welsh find their homes mostly in Pennsylvania and Ohio; Germans are found largely in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio: Dutch reside in Michigan, Illinois, New York, and Iowa. Belgians choose Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, and Michigan; Swiss, in the order stated, are most populous in New York, Ohio, California, and Illinois; the Norwegian portion of the population is thickest in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa; Swedes also favor these States, with Nebraska included; Danes cluster most in Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota; there are many Russians in South Dakota and Michigan; the largest number of Hungarians (1890) were in Pennsylvania; Bohemians and Poles in Illinois. Italians are plentiful in California and New Jersey; Spaniards have a strong liking for Texas, California, and Florida; Portuguese seem to prefer California and Massachusetts; Greeks, Chinese, and Japanese cling to the Pacific coast.

Native and Foreign Born in Cities.—In no city over 50,000 (1890) did the foreign-born inhabitants predominate. The cities having over 50 per cent. of foreign-born population were New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

Illiteracy.—Of the total illiterates, ten years of age and over (1890), the largest percentages were in New Mexico (65 per cent.); South Carolina (55 per cent.); Alabama (50 per cent.); Georgia (49 per cent.); and Mississippi (49 per cent.). Of native white illiterates, ten years and over, the greatest numbers were in New Mexico (64 per cent.); North Carolina (32 per cent.); Tennessee (27 per cent.); Arkansas (25 per cent.); and Alabama (25 per cent.). Of foreign white illiterates ten years and over, the largest total were in New Mexico (43 per cent.); Rhode Island (27 per cent.); New Hampshire (27 per cent.); Arizona (27 per cent.); and Vermont (27 per cent.). Of colored illiterates, including persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians, the largest numbers (1890) were in New Mexico (92 per cent.); Georgia (82 per cent.); Alabama (80 per cent.); Louisiana (79 per cent.); and South Carolina (78 per cent.).

Gainful Occupations.—Proportion of Females.—Of the total of persons ten years of age and over employed in gainful occupations, the number of females exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In agricultural, fishing, and mining pursuits more than 25 per cent. are females in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In professional service the percentage of females exceeds 50 per cent. in New York, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. In domestic and personal service (1890) females exceeded males in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. In mechanical and manufacturing industries the number of females to the whole engaged, ten years and over (1890), exceeded 25 per cent. in 11 States.

Leading Occupations of Females.—The 10 leading occupations of women, exclusive of those classed as servants and laborers are, with the number of women employed (1890), as follows:

Dressmakers	288,328
Teachers, school and college	245,371
With, or as farmers, planters, and overseers	226,427
Laundresses	216,631
Seamstresses	146,043
Cotton-mill operatives	92,965
Clerks and copyists	64,219
Tailoresses	63,809
Milliners	60,067
Saleswomen	58,451

The professions and industries in which more women than men were employed (1890) are:

CALLING.	Women.	Men.
Music	34,519	27,636
Teachers, school and college	245,371	96,581
Boarding- and lodging-house keepers	32,593	11,756
Housekeepers and stewards	86,089	5,947
In laundries	216,631	31,831
Nurses; midwifery	41,396	6,199
Servants	1,216,639	238,152
Stenographers and typewriters	21,270	12,148
Paper-box makers	13,043	4,714
Button makers	1,590	1,011
Corset makers	5,800	733
Cotton-mill operatives	92,965	80,177
Dressmakers	288,328	886
Glove makers	3,675	2,741
Hosiery and knitting-mill operatives	20,810	8,745
Milliners	60,067	395
Seamstresses	146,043	4,001
Sewing-machine operatives	6,022	1,104
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	15,975	5,132
Silk-mill operatives	20,663	14,122
Straw workers	2,423	1,943
Umbrella and parasol makers	1,938	1,465

Survivors of the Civil War.—The States containing (1890) the largest number of Federal survivors (soldiers, sailors, and marines) were: Pennsylvania, 110,780; Ohio, 101,602; New York, 86,041; Illinois, 71,158; Missouri, 63,747. Of the Confederate survivors, Texas, in 1890, held the largest number, 66,791; the next in order being Virginia, 48,713; Georgia, 47,080; North Carolina, 43,947; and Alabama, 34,004.

Agriculture.—*Unimproved Land.*—The States having the largest percentage of acreage in unimproved land (1890) were: Arizona (92 per cent.); Florida (68 per cent.); New Mexico (67 per cent.); North Carolina (65 per cent.); and Arkansas (63

per cent.). Those having the smallest unimproved area were the District of Columbia (16 per cent.); Illinois (16 per cent.); Iowa (17 per cent.); Ohio (21 per cent.); and Indiana (26 per cent.).

Acreage of Farms.—Texas (1890) had the largest number of farms of 1,000 acres each or over (5,415). Next in rank, with as large an area, are: California, 3,672 farms; Georgia, 2,758; Mississippi, 1,654; Alabama, 1,576; and North Carolina, 1,468. Of farms occupying from 50 to 100 acres, Ohio, in 1890, had 82,380; Illinois, 68,746; New York, 67,835; Pennsylvania, 66,743; and Indiana, 65,198.

Fisheries.—*Capital and Value of Products.*—The leading States in amount of capital invested (1890) were: Massachusetts, $7,483,193; New York, $5,125,361; Maryland, $5,118,843; Connecticut, $5,072,274; Virginia, $3,429,469. Their rank in value of products is as follows: Massachusetts, $6,367,033; Maryland, $5,654,024; Virginia, $4,816,-225; New York, $3,796,815; and New Jersey, $3,130,-893. Maryland and Virginia lead in number of men, vessels, and boats employed (1890).

Minerals.—The five leading States (1889) in value of mineral products, include Pennsylvania, $150,876,649; Michigan, $70,880,524; Colorado, $41,126,610; Montana, $33,737,775; New York, $24,165,206.

Religion.—According to the census reports, the greatest numerical strength of the leading denominations is in the following States, in the order named:

Protestant Episcopal—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Roman Catholic—New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio.

Methodist—North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Baptist—Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Texas.

Presbyterian—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Tennessee.

Lutheran—Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Ohio.

Congregational—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, and Ohio.

Conclusion.—This article concludes the statements in the "Annual Cyclopædia"—beginning with the 1890 issue—concerning the results of the eleventh census. It is believed that, with the aid of the reference list inserted at the beginning of the article, any aggregate or total of importance published under any census heading can be found within the series.

UNITED STATES, FINANCES OF THE. The public finances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, were far from satisfactory, and still show the necessity for additional taxation. The expenditures were $25,203,245 in excess of the revenues, leaving that amount to be supplied from the cash in the Treasury. For the previous year the deficit was $42,805,223. The deficit was lessened by a gain in receipts of $19,102,206, with an increase of expenditures of only $1,961,228. Of the receipts, there was a gain in internal revenue of $3,341,193, in the postal service of $5,516,080, in customs of $7,863,135, and in profit on coinage of $1,256,512, and no decrease in any important item.

Of the expenditures there was an increase in the postal service of $5,516,080, but owing to increased receipts there was a reduction in the deficiency of the service of $1,716,542. There was an increase of $4,406,999 in payments on account of interest on the public debt, of $2,225,774 on account of Indians, and a falling off of $3,729,131 in the construction of new war vessels. Exclusive of the postal service, there was a net decrease in ordinary expenditures of $4,015,852.

The following tables show the principal items of receipts and expenditures for 1896, compared with like items for 1895, postal service included:

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.	1895.
Internal revenue	$146,762,865	$143,421,672
Postal service	82,499,208	76,983,128
Customs	160,021,752	152,158,617
Sales of public lands	1,005,523	1,103,347
Tax on circulation of national banks	1,763,497	1,712,551
Repayment of interest on Pacific railways	955,500	982,411
Sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,889,078	1,735,887
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	622,008	640,966
Fees, consular, letters patent, and lands	2,815,250	2,655,299
Sales of property except lands	899,759	178,124
Profit on coinage	2,897,092	1,640,580
Revenues, District of Columbia	3,846,435	3,658,048
Immigrant fees	445,670	305,225
Miscellaneous	3,051,777	3,197,348
Total ordinary	$409,475,409	$390,373,203
Premium on public debt	11,166,246	11,339,345
Principal of public debt	482,710,363	395,787,206
Grand total	$903,352,018	$797,499,754

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURES.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.	1895.
Congress	$7,736,610	$7,639,167
Executive	11,368,877	11,716,002
Judiciary	7,873,000	8,277,029
Postal service	82,499,208	76,983,128
Deficiency in postal service	9,300,000	11,016,542
Foreign intercourse	1,605,011	1,703,363
Improving rivers and harbors	18,104,376	19,897,553
Other expenses, military establishment	32,726,545	31,907,206
Constructing new war vessels	9,453,003	13,182,134
Other expenses, naval establishment	17,694,729	15,615,662
Indians	12,165,528	9,939,754
Pensions	139,434,001	141,395,229
Constructing public buildings, including sites	2,997,382	3,599,614
District of Columbia	6,369,362	6,176,891
Interest on public debt	35,385,029	30,978,030
Bounty on sugar	232,691	966,154
Life-saving service	1,442,724	1,384,018
Mint establishment	774,418	853,113
Revenue-cutter service	1,027,617	929,887
Engraving and printing	1,116,373	1,146,552
Lighthouse establishment	3,114,855	2,763,243
Collecting customs revenue	7,304,790	6,808,269
Assessing and collecting internal revenue	3,769,643	3,762,682
Miscellaneous	21,182,862	24,437,204
Total ordinary	$434,678,654	$433,178,426
Public debt principal	396,190,023	354,276,859
Grand total	$830,868,677	$787,455,285

In addition to the ordinary receipts, the cash in the Treasury was increased during the last fiscal year by the sale of $100,000,000 of 4-per-cent. bonds issued under the Resumption Act of Jan. 14, 1875, yielding $111,166,246.

In addition to the cash belonging to the Treasury, and subject to its official check, there are held under control of the Treasury Department large deposits belonging to public disbursing officers, and also reserves of coin and paper as a basis of the monetary circulation. The table on next page shows in detail the character of the assets thus held, and the liabilities against such assets, for the years ending Dec. 31, 1895 and 1896.

It will be seen that at the end of the year the general Treasury balance was $50,293,179 greater than at the beginning of that period, which result was obtained by the proceeds of sale of the 4-per-cent. bonds as stated, less the amount taken from the cash to meet current expenditures in excess of

current receipts. In the aggregate, there was an increase of $65,885,105 of assets, of which the increased holding of gold alone was $62,005,275, large importations of that metal having occurred in the last few months of the calendar year. Of the amount of gold held Dec. 31, 1896, $100,000,000 is elsewhere reported as the reserve accumulated under the Resumption Act to meet the redemption of the United States notes, and as a liability is included as a part of the general Treasury balance.

ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.	1895.
Assets:		
Gold coin or bullion	$175,203,982	$113,198,707
Silver dollars or bullion	495,399,819	488,696,234
United States notes	85,313,258	115,825,143
Treasury notes (1890)	35,645,059	22,044,511
National bank notes	14,278,970	7,063,137
Balances in national bank depositaries	16,159,153	14,271,280
Gold certificates	1,392,350	163,450
Silver certificates	14,227,704	9,625,856
Bonds and interest checks paid	20,803	32,079
Currency certificates (1872)	500,000	2,845,000
Minor coins and fractional notes	1,106,688	1,048,729
Subsidiary silver coins	14,215,766	12,764,321
Total	$853,463,552	$787,578,447
Liabilities:		
Gold certificates	$39,279,789	$50,099,889
Silver certificates	370,883,504	345,702,504
Currency certificates (1872)	50,830,000	34,450,000
Treasury notes (1890)	119,816,280	137,771,280
Redemption national bank notes	8,915,165	7,885,379
Public disbursing officers	32,747,583	30,858,168
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,670,851	2,834,026
General Treasury balance	228,320,380	178,027,201
Total	$853,463,552	$787,578,447

The debt of the United States is of two kinds, one with reserve and one without. To the extent that a reserve is maintained the aggregate is necessarily reduced. Of the debt without reserve, there was an increase during the calendar year of $59,186,767. In this class of debt is included the amount of United States notes outstanding, of which the coin reserve held for their redemption on Dec. 31, 1896, was reported as $100,000,000; also the national bank redemption account, being the balance due from the Government to national banks on account of legal tenders furnished the Government by the banks for redemption of their notes, the amount of such legal tenders being included in the general Treasury balance subject to the official check of the department. The details of this class of debt are set forth in the following table:

DEBT WITHOUT RESERVE.	OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1896.	1895.
Funded loan (1891), 4½ per cent., continued at 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent.	559,638,900	559,631,750
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	45,890	50,810
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	100,000,000
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	162,315,400	62,315,400
Old loans matured	1,388,070	1,674,510
Old demand notes	54,347	54,847
United States notes (greenbacks)	246,681,016	283,418,748
National bank redemption account	18,876,333	22,659,734
Fractional notes	6,890,504	6,893,394
Total	$1,121,249,960	$1,062,063,193

The debt with reserve is represented entirely by obligations employed as a part of the monetary circulation of the country against which the public Treasury holds an equivalent of cash. This class of debt increased during the last year $49,523,632, causing, of course, an equivalent increase in the cash of the Treasury. Included in this class of debt is $100,000,000 of the United States notes, being the portion of such notes for which a reserve is held. The details of such debt are set forth in the following table:

DEBT WITH RESERVE.	OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1896.	1895.
United States notes (greenbacks)	$100,000,000	$63,262,268
Treasury notes (1890)	119,816,280	137,771,280
Currency certificates	50,830,000	34,450,000
Gold certificates	39,279,789	50,099,889
Silver certificates	370,883,504	345,702,504
Total	$680,809,573	$631,285,941

The monetary circulation of the country consists of gold, silver, and minor coins, United States notes, gold, silver, and currency certificates, Treasury and national bank notes. A large proportion of these issues is held in the Treasury, as has already been shown. The amount in circulation outside of the Treasury on Dec. 31, 1895 and 1896, is set forth in the accompanying table:

CIRCULATION OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY.	IN CIRCULATION DEC. 31, 1896.	1895.
Gold coin	$517,743,229	$484,728,547
Standard silver dollars	58,581,819	59,205,927
Subsidiary silver	62,101,996	64,417,685
Gold certificates	37,887,439	49,936,439
Silver certificates	356,655,800	336,076,648
Treasury notes (1890)	84,171,221	115,726,769
United States notes	261,367,758	230,855,873
Currency certificates (1872)	50,330,000	31,605,000
National bank notes	221,384,148	206,653,836
Total	$1,650,223,400	$1,579,206,724

It will be seen that there has been in the aggregate an increase during the period of $71,016,676. The only significant change in the circulation is the persistent increase in the amount of the silver certificates and the decrease in that of the Treasury notes of 1890, not wholly evidenced by the table. At the time of the repeal of the act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, Nov. 1, 1893, there had been issued of such notes in payment of silver bullion $155,931,002. On Dec. 31, 1896, there was outstanding of these notes only $119,816,280, a reduction of $36,114,772. This reduction was brought about by retiring the notes and issuing in their place silver certificates authorized by the act of 1878. Under the authority given the Secretary to coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890 as he might deem necessary, there has been coined to Nov. 1, 1896, 56,306,876 silver dollars, yielding a seigniorage or profit of $13,304,635; on all of which dollars silver certificates could be issued, thus easily enabling the change from notes to certificates to be made.

CHARACTER.	VALUE. 1896.	1895.
Gold—		
Double eagles	$51,874,460	$25,211,780
Eagles	4,157,490	9,717,820
Half eagles	2,816,640	8,893,580
Quarter eagles	29,900	10,295
Total	$58,878,490	$43,933,475
Silver—		
Standard dollars	$7,500,822	$3,956,011
Half dollars	1,805,082	2,845,945
Quarter dollars	2,005,705	1,972,423
Dimes	129,082	295,101
Total	$11,440,641	$9,069,480
Minor—		
Five-cent nickel	$407,658	$452,151
One-cent bronze	461,684	260,443
Total	$869,337	$712,594
Grand total	$71,188,468	$53,715,549

The coinage of the mints, which are at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, for the fiscal year 1896 consisted of 3,584,760 pieces of gold, of the value of $58,878,490; of 20,424,529 pieces of silver of a face value of $11,440,641: and of minor coins 54,321,484 pieces of a face value of $869,337. The law restricts the minor coinage to the Philadelphia mint. The character and value of the coinage for 1895 and 1896 is shown by the preceding table.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Universalist Churches of the United States for 1896: Number of parishes, 1,006; of families, 45,405; of members, 40,441; of members of Sunday schools, 59,370; value of parish property above indebtedness, $9,260,321; amount raised for parish expenses, $1,369,202; for church edifices, $357,257; amount of debts canceled, $96,966; of parish contributions to missions, $69,300. These numbers show gain in every item, the increase in the year's number of members having been 1,641. The invested funds of the General Convention amount to $271,014, and those of the various State conventions for women's societies and other auxiliary societies to $443,702, making a total of $714,716. The missionary enterprises, besides those of the several State conventions, include the Pacific Coast Home Mission, maintained by the Woman's Centenary Association; the mission in the South, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.; a southwestern mission with offices at St. Louis, Mo.; a mission among the colored people in Virginia; and a mission in Japan. Two new missionaries were sent during the year to Japan.

The Young People's Christian Union of this Church held its seventh annual national convention in Jersey City, N. J., July 8 to 15. Nearly half of the churches in the denomination have unions, which were represented in the convention by delegates from 20 States. A gain of more than 30 per cent. in membership was reported. The mission work assumed several years previously had become self-supporting. Propositions were submitted for revision of financial and missionary methods, the purpose of which was to bring them into closer affiliation with those of the General Convention.

URUGUAY, a republic in South America. The Senate is composed of 19 members, representing the 19 departments, elected indirectly for two years. The Chamber of Deputies has 69 members (1 to every 3,000 inhabitants), elected by direct suffrage for three years. The presidential term is four years. The President for the term ending March 1, 1898, is J. Idiarte Borda. The Ministers in 1896 were: War and Marine, Gen. J. J. Diaz; Interior and Justice, Miguel Herrera y Obes; Agriculture, Industry, Instruction, and Public Works, J. J. Castro; Finance, Federigo Vidiella; Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. J. Estrazulas.

Area and Population.—The republic has an estimated area of 72,110 square miles, and a population estimated in 1895 at 830,980. Of this number nearly a third are of foreign birth, consisting of Spaniards, Italians, Brazilians, Argentinians, French, and, in smaller numbers, English, Germans, and others. Montevideo, the capital, has a population of 175,000. The number of marriages in 1895 was 4,154; of births, 31,158; of deaths, 12,874; excess of births, 18,284. The immigration was 9,158.

Finances.—The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, were 13,647,924 pesos, of which 505,490 pesos were for legislation, 62,042 pesos for the presidency, 117,407 pesos for foreign affairs and worship, 2,213,694 pesos for the interior, 832,026 pesos for finance, 953,346 pesos for public works, 1,730,507 pesos for war and marine, 5,721,735 pesos for the public debt, and 1,511,674 pesos for other expenses. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1897, was estimated in the budget at 15,581,299 pesos, and the expenditure at 14,634,785 pesos. The consolidated debt amounted on June 30, 1896, to 101,476,102 pesos; international debt, 4,693,425 pesos; unified internal debt, 6,877,950 pesos; guarantee debt, 3,830,208 pesos; liquidation debt, 1,507,570 pesos; railroad debt, 94,478 pesos; total public debt, 118,479,733 pesos.

The Army and Navy.—The permanent military force consists of 4 battalions of rifles, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 1 regiment of artillery, having a total strength of 233 officers and 3,222 men. The police number 3,200, and the national guard about 20,000 men. The regular troops are armed with Remington rifles and carbines, and have 67 cannon and mitrailleuses.

The fleet consists of 3 gunboats and an armed steamer, and is manned by 22 officers and 162 sailors.

Commerce and Navigation.—The special commerce for the financial year 1894 amounted to 23,800,000 pesos for imports and 33,500,000 pesos for exports. The imports and exports for 1895 and their distribution among different countries are shown in the following table, giving values in pesos (1 peso=$1.05):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
England	7,890,000	4,950,000
France	2,382,000	5,830,000
Belgium	1,366,000	4,363,000
Germany	2,968,000	1,670,000
Spain	2,031,000	298,000
Italy	2,179,000	695,000
Portugal	15,000	116,000
Brazil	2,218,000	6,882,000
United States	1,760,000	3,058,000
Argentine Republic	2,240,000	4,076,000
Cuba	214,000	203,000
Paraguay	61,000	.....
Other countries	4,000	119,000
Total	25,386,000	32,544,000

The values of the principal exports in 1895 were: Wool, 10,252,000 pesos; hides, skins, and leather, 7,300,000 pesos; meat, 4,923,000 pesos; cereals, 3,510,000 pesos; extract of meat, 2,029,000 pesos; tallow, 1,844,000 pesos: live animals, 1,004,000 pesos.

The number of sailing vessels in the ocean trade entered at Montevideo in 1895 was 351, of 218,448 tons, and of steamers, 927, of 1,640,141 tons; the number of sailing vessels cleared was 196, of 119,763 tons, and of steamers, 753, of 1,388,101 tons. In the coasting trade, 1,652 sailing vessels, of 59,544 tons, were entered, and 1,683, of 56,782 tons, were cleared, and 824 steamers, of 474,122 tons, were entered, and 828, of 471,209 tons, cleared. The mercantile navy in 1895 consisted of 19 steam vessels, of 4,608 tons, and 45 sailing vessels, of 17,779 tons.

Communications.—The railroads in operation in 1894 had a length of 995 miles, and 190 miles were building.

The telegraphs on Jan. 1, 1895, had a total length of 3,904 miles, of which the railroads owned 974 miles. The number of dispatches in 1894 was 283,150.

The postal traffic in 1894 was 7,368,791 internal and 6,880,495 foreign letters, newspapers, etc. The receipts were 1,231,490, and expenses 1,506,610 francs.

Legislation.—The Chamber in May approved bills for extending railroads and one for establishing a Government bank, the old bank having collapsed in the crisis of 1890. For the new bank London capitalists interested in railroad concessions promised to loan the required capital on condition that compensation be paid for certain railroad contracts. The old national bank cost the Government

$32,000,000. A new gold loan of £1,667,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, was placed in London at 71¼. It was made a first charge on 5½ per cent. of the customs receipts, of which 45 per cent. were already pledged to pay the interest and sinking fund of the consolidated debt. The proceeds of this loan were employed to found the new Banco de la Republica. The bank has a monopoly of the emission of paper currency and of judicial deposits. It will loan money on rural credit and also on personal property as a *mont de piété*. The government denounced on Aug. 1 the commercial treaty with Germany, concluded for three years in 1892 and afterward continued from year to year. In September public feeling among the Liberals and the foreign element was aroused, and meetings were called to protest against the establishment of another archbishopric and two new dioceses.

Revolutionary Uprising.—A plot to overthrow the government was concocted by influential men in Uruguay in conjunction with friends in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. Munitions of war were collected and stored away during two or three years. It was intended to invade Uruguay from three points on the Brazilian frontier and attack the capital on Nov. 29. The Brazilian Gen. Gumercindo Saraiva, one of the leaders, encountered a government force under Gen. Muniz, and hence the plan was changed. Being forewarned, the government seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition in Montevideo and arrested many of the leading revolutionists on Nov. 27. Gen. Muniz, who pursued Saraiva and overtook him near the Brazilian line at Cerro Largo, was defeated and taken prisoner in the battle that followed. Other bodies of rebels were turned back by the government troops, but at Durazno and Aparicio the revolutionists gained numerous and important adherents.

UTAH, a Western State, admitted to the Union Jan. 4, 1896; area, 84,970 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 207,905; the estimated population in 1895 was 247,324. Capital, Salt Lake City.

Government.—The first State officers were the following: Governor, Heber M. Wells; Secretary of State, James T. Hammond; Treasurer, James Chipman; Auditor, Morgan Richards, Jr.; Attorney-General, A. C. Bishop; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John R. Park—all Republicans; Adjutant General, John Q. Cannon; Coal Mine Inspector, Thomas Lloyd; Fish and Game Warden, John Sharp; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, C. S. Zane; Associate Justices, George W. Bartch and J. A. Miner—all Republicans; United States District Judge, John A. Marshall; United States District Attorney, John W. Judd; United States Marshal, N. M. Brigham.

Inauguration of the State Government.—The new Constitution having been submitted, examined, and found to comply with the conditions of the enabling act, the proclamation admitting Utah as the forty-fifth State of the Union was signed by the President on Jan. 4. Monday, Jan. 6, the day on which the Territorial government terminated and the State government was inaugurated, was observed as a day of general rejoicing. The formal exercises at the capital were preceded by a great street parade of militia, soldiers of the United States, fire and police departments, State and city officials, secret orders, fraternal societies, local organizations of various kinds, and other citizens, and was followed in the evening by an inaugural ball. The inauguration was held at the Tabernacle. After the proclamation of Statehood had been read, Mr. Rawlins gave to the Governor, to be preserved among the public archives, the pen used by the President in signing the bill under which Utah became a State. The Governor, after taking the oath of office, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session at 2 o'clock the same day, for the purpose of fixing a time for the opening of the first regular session. In his inaugural address he reviewed the history of Utah, beginning with the organization of the temporary State of Deseret in 1849, eighteen months after the arrival of the pioneers. This was designed to provide for the interval before action was taken by Congress, and was followed by the establishment of the Territory, Sept. 9, 1850, by the organic act, under which the government was administered up to the present year. Attempts to secure Statehood were made in 1856, 1861, 1867, 1872, 1882, and 1887, when constitutions were framed and memorials sent to Congress asking for admission, but without result. The name Deseret was given to the proposed State each time until 1882, when that of Utah was adopted.

Finances.—The report of the auditor for 1896 shows that the year's receipts from all sources were $997,537.45. The amount turned over by the Territory was $23,935.46, making a total of $1,021,472.91. The disbursements for the year amounted to $600,522.53, of which $576,054.83 was toward redeeming warrants, $22,000 to the Agricultural College, the amount received from the General Government, and $2,467.70 on court certificates, making a balance in the treasury at the close of the year of $420,950.38. The floating indebtedness represented in outstanding warrants was reduced nearly half. On Dec. 31, 1895, it amounted to $201,434.70; at the close of 1896 there were only $102,829.25 in warrants outstanding. The auditor's statement of resources and liabilities shows an excess of resources available on Dec. 31, 1896, of $142,895 63.

The total value of property assessed for taxes in the State is $107,292,083. The tax levy for the year was fixed at 8 mills on the dollar. The valuation of property of railway and street-car companies is $13,336.775.

The Legislature at its last session provided for the collection of a fee of 25 cents per $1,000 on the capital stock of each corporation incorporated after the passage of the law, and the same fee for each company filing with the Secretary of State amended articles increasing its capital stock. These fees yielded $6,888.90 in nine months. Another law authorized the collection of a tax on the gross annual premiums of foreign insurance companies doing business in the State. This tax yielded $8,645.25.

The sale of $200,000 of State bonds, drawing 4 per cent. per annum interest, and running twenty years, was made by the State Board of Loan Commissioners June 1, at a premium of $3,212.50.

Congress appropriated $42,356 for carrying out the provisions of the enabling act.

Education.—The State University had 539 students enrolled in 1895–'96, and graduated 44 in June.

In January articles of incorporation were filed for Sheldon Jackson College, a Presbyterian institution to be established at Salt Lake City. A beautiful site of 80 acres just outside the city has been given for the buildings.

By act of the Legislature the school for the deaf and dumb, theretofore conducted in connection with the University at Salt Lake City, was established as an independent school on the campus of the old reform school at Ogden, with the added functions of educating the blind. There are 10 pupils in the department for the blind and about 60 in that for the deaf. The estimate *per capita* is $250 for deaf-mutes and $300 for the blind.

The Industrial School.—The institution formerly known as the Reform School was, by act of

the Legislature, ordered to be removed from its original location, and its name was changed to State Industrial School. This was done to make room for the School for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, for which the elaborate buildings were better adapted, and authority was given the trustees of the Industrial School to procure another location in Ogden City. The buildings and grounds known as Ogden Military Academy, consisting of 10 acres and a brick building, were accordingly purchased.

The State Prison.—The amount appropriated for the support of the prison, $30,000, is $10,000 less than its cost in 1895; but a balance of $2,650 remained in the treasury at the close of the year.

Industries.—Of these, the Governor says in his message: "Although few of the silver mines and prospects have been able to survive the battle waged against the white metal by the allied money powers of two worlds, the yield of the old and well-equipped silver mines of the State has materially increased, and gold mining, which meantime has taken on new life, has nearly doubled its product. The crops have never been more prolific, and prices, though still ruinous because of the demonetization of silver, ranged toward the end of the year slightly higher, enabling many of the farmers to market their products. The yield of the sugar factory was the greatest in its history, being above 9,000,000 pounds. The Rio Grande Western Railway has extended its line 40 miles farther to the south. Two of our great mountain streams have been harnessed during the year, and the electrical power generated by these enormous and costly plants is available at minimum cost. The silk industry, to which Utah is so well adapted, under the encouragement of a small bounty provided by the last Legislature, began to breathe during the year, and, if the present policy is continued, there is no doubt that the 1,000 pounds of cocoons produced last year will soon be followed by the manufacture of raw silk.

"The mineral production for the year was estimated at $15,897,266."

Shipments were given as follows: Silver-lead ores, 115,170,760; silver-lead bullion, 43,395,733; copper matte, 3,690,048; copper bullion, 717,228; copper ore, 199,400; copper buttons, 35,335; carbonates, 27,676; total, 163,236,180.

Semicentennial Celebration.—The Legislature provided for a commission of 10 persons to conduct a semicentennial celebration, in 1897, of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Utah pioneers, and appropriated $5,000. The commission has resolved to hold a celebration in July of 1897, lasting five days, to cost not less than $50,000.

Militia.—The organized forces of the State are made up of 16 companies of infantry, 2 troops of cavalry, 2 light batteries, and a signal corps—in all, 93 officers and 837 enlisted men.

Legislative Session.—The Legislature convened Jan. 6 and adjourned April 8 (5 by legislative fiction). The Senate stood—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 6; the House—Republicans, 33; Democrats, 12. Charges of fraud having been made in regard to the election in Utah County, a committee was appointed to investigate. The majority report was in favor of seating 1 of the 3 contestants, Republicans; but the minority report was adopted and the 3 Democrats retained their seats. Presley Denny was Speaker of the House, and George M. Cannon President of the Senate.

The election of 2 United States Senators took place Jan. 22. The names of Frank J. Cannon, Arthur Brown, C. W. Bennett, and C. C. Goodwin were before the Republican caucus; the first 2 were made the candidates. Moses Thatcher and Joseph L. Rawlins were the Democratic candidates. In the Senate Cannon and Brown received each 12 votes, and Thatcher and Rawlins each 5. In the House the vote stood: Cannon, 31; Brown, 29; Rawlins, 14; Thatcher, 14; Bennett, 1; Goodwin, 1. The new Senators took their seats Jan. 27, Mr. Cannon drawing the term ending in 1899, and Mr. Brown that ending in 1897.

Measures to the number of 125 were passed, many of them defining the duties of State officers and departments, others the methods of court procedure. Many laws in the interest of labor were passed, among them acts prohibiting blacklisting, child labor, and payment of wages in saloons; an eight-hour law; one providing for payment of attorney's fees when a mechanic or laborer sues for wages; and one defining who are and who are not fellow-servants. A State board of labor was provided for, and a State mine inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect all mines at least once a year, and make reports in regard to their working, timbering, machinery, and ventilation; and investigate accidents.

A board of horticulture was created, to consist of 6 members. Its principal duty will be the supervision of all imported and exported trees, fruits, and plants, in order that all in any way infected may be destroyed, and so prevent the spread of disease and aid in producing better fruit.

The trustees of the Agricultural College are authorized and required to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of the State in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes are to be held annually at least once in each county, and they may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection with the faculty of the college as they deem best.

An act for the establishment of sericulture provides that "for the term of ten years after the passage of this act there shall be paid out of the State treasury to any corporation, firm, or person engaged in the production of cocoons of the silkworm, a bounty of 25 cents for each pound of cocoon produced in the State. No bounty shall be paid for cocoons not produced by worms fed entirely upon the leaves of the mulberry tree, nor shall more than $2,000 be paid for bounties under the provisions of this act in any one year. The Governor shall appoint the Utah Silk Commission, to consist of 5 persons, to serve without compensation. It shall be the duty of said commission to examine all cocoons for which bounty is claimed, and certify to the Secretary of State the quantity, grade, and quality upon which bounty shall be paid, and the name of the party entitled thereto. It shall also be the duty of said commission to publish in book or pamphlet form explicit instructions in all the practical branches of sericulture, for free distribution to the people of the State; also to provide instruction in reeling in each county raising 100 pounds of cocoons; to provide reliable eggs, and in every way encourage those engaging in this industry; and provide the best possible market for reeled silk and cocoons until it can be consumed by manufacturers in our own State."

Bounties were provided for the cultivation of canaigre root, and it was made mandatory on counties to offer bounties for the killing of wild animals on petition of 100 citizens.

A registration bill was passed, and the Australian ballot law was adopted.

Provision was made for a uniform system of public schools, and for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind.

Women were made ineligible to serve as jurors. A bill was passed to provide deserted wives with maintenance and property from their husbands' estates. Women employed as teachers in public schools are to receive the same compensation as men for the same class of work.

In returning with his approval "An act relative to the heritable rights of the issue of polygamous marriages," the Governor sent the following message:

"I understand that the purpose of this act is to re-enact and make clear the laws already in operation, and that it entitles the issue of polygamous marriages, born previous to March 3, 1888, to inherit or to be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father of such issue. I believe that this legislation is proper and right, and it appears to me, in view of the fact that conditions which called forth congressional legislation on this subject are settled, and that the past has been condoned, that it would be in the interest of public policy and for the welfare of the State to remove whatever ban may exist against the issue of polygamous marriages, up to one year succeeding the date of the amnesty proclamation of the President, or (what would be better, in my judgment) up to the date of the admission of the State. I am convinced that such legislation would not only be in the interest of the State, but the children themselves affected thereby would be better citizens in the knowledge that they are entitled to all the legal rights and privileges of their fellows. Legislators will not forget that while the manifesto was final with the great majority of the people, it signaled the immediate surrender of what had for a lifetime been held as a vital religious sacrament, and some hearts can not change in a day."

Accordingly, another act was passed, legitimizing the children of polygamous marriages to Jan. 4, 1896.

The statute controlling the incorporation of cities was so amended that the great mining camp of Mercur can be incorporated. A board of Land Commissioners will have charge of the State lands.

The Governor vetoed a bill providing for court stenographers and one concerning the penitentiary, both of which were again passed.

An issue of State bonds to the amount of $200,000 was voted, in order to fund the outstanding indebtedness. The tax-levy bill fixed the amount to be raised for general State purposes at not more than $515,000, and for school purposes at not more than $300,000. County commissioners may levy a 5-mill tax for general county purposes and a 3-mill tax for schools. A revenue bill was passed fixing the date of assessment on the first day of March. Mortgages are not taxed. Bankers are to make statements of the aggregate amount of deposits on hand, and this, being subject to check, will not be taxable. Railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, car companies, and railway depot companies will have their property assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Mines are assessed on their net proceeds. The State board is to consist of 4 members appointed by the Governor, and not more than 2 may belong to the same political party.

Salaries of State officers were fixed as follows: Governor, $2,000; Secretary of State, $2,000; Auditor, $1,500; Treasurer, $1,000; Attorney General, $1,500; Superintendent of Public Instruction, $1,500; Fish and Game Commissioner, $500; Justices of the Supreme Court, each, $3,000; Clerk of the Supreme Court and *ex-officio* Librarian and Statistician, $1,800; District Judges, each, $3,000; Adjutant General, $500; 2 Land Commissioners, each, $1,200; Coal Mine Inspector, $1,000. To these are added allowances for clerical assistance, traveling expenses, etc. For necessary expenses the Land Commissioners may use $28,000 in 1896, and the Governor is allowed $10,000 for procuring surveys.

The appropriations for State institutions were as follow: University, for 1896, $25,000; deficit for 1894-'95, $13,500; school for the deaf and dumb and the blind, $10,750; industrial school, for 1896, $6,000; deficit for 1894-'95, $6,157; insane asylum, for the care and maintenance of 235 patients for the year 1896, at $3.50 a week, $42,770; for special purposes at the asylum, $7,095; for the Agricultural College, general maintenance, 1896, $10,000; for deficit, $8,930, and for special purposes, $3,070; for the prison, $24,000; library, for 1896, $3,000, and for deficit, $3,014; for the militia, $3,000; for the Board of Equalization, $2,000.

Counties were divided into four classes, according to assessed valuation, and the salaries of officers of the first three classes were fixed, those of the fourth class being left to be determined by the boards of county commissioners, though the maximum salary was prescribed in each case. The sheriff, who receives the largest salary among county officers, has $2,400 in counties of the first class (those showing a valuation of $20,000,000 or over), $1,800 in counties of the second class, and $1,500 in those of the third class.

The State University was made a body corporate, and it is provided that its courses of study shall be so arranged as to supplement the courses of the public schools. It is to be under control of a board of nine regents. One hundred free scholarships may be maintained.

The act says further: "The Normal School shall be continued for both sexes, and its course may extend to a period of four years, or until graduation, and shall include practice in teaching and pedagogy. No partisan political, sectarian, or religious doctrine shall be taught, and no political or religious test required."

A libel law was made which provides that before bringing suit against a newspaper the aggrieved party shall serve notice on the publisher at least three days in advance of serving the complaint, and if it shall appear that the statements were made in good faith and that a full and fair retraction was made and printed as conspicuously as the libel, within three days after the matter was brought to the notice of the publisher, then the plaintiff in such case shall recover only actual damages; provided, however, that the provisions of the act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for a political office in the State unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least three days before the election, in case such libelous article was published in a daily paper; if published in a weekly paper, at least ten days before the election.

Among the other more important measures were:

An irrigation act.

For the codification of the laws.

Regulating insurance, and imposing a tax of 1½ of 1 per cent. on the gross premium of each company collected from policyholders in the State, subject to some deductions, and requiring annual reports to the Secretary of State.

A fish and game bill.

Providing for a State board of examiners.

For the release of one joint debtor without releasing others.

Amending the law in regard to civil actions so as to make a contractor liable at the place where the contract is to be fulfilled.

Providing that mayors of cities may disapprove of parts of an appropriation without vetoing all.

Furnishing a design for a great seal for the State.

Providing the manner of establishing public libraries.

For the prevention of disease among sheep.

To prevent sale of stock under fraudulent pedigrees.

Regulating the sale of oleomargarine.

Providing for the management of herds.

To prevent pooling by corporations, combinations, etc., for the purpose of keeping up the price of commodities.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians.

A bill to abolish capital punishment was defeated. Memorials to Congress were adopted, one asking for the annexation of parts of Coconino and Mohave Counties in Arizona to Utah, one censuring Ambassador Bayard and demanding his recall, and others asking for silver and tariff legislation; another petitioned for the gift by the Government to the State, for educational purposes, of the land that was formerly occupied at Fort Cameron, Beaver County. It is desired to establish a normal school at that place.

The Mormon Church.—A resolution to restore the real property of the Church was passed by Congress in March, and the cases involved were sent to the Supreme Court of the State for final disposal. This property is valued at $285,000. The personal property, which was also confiscated under the Edmunds act, and was valued at $450,000, had been previously returned.

Great surprise and indignation were created by the publication in April of a manifesto issued at the general conference of the Church and signed by leaders of the Church, including the first presidency, ten of the apostles, and others. After saying that the authorities of the Church were misrepresented and misunderstood during the election contest of 1895 (see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895, page 739) and charged with using Church influence in political matters, the document goes on to say that the leading authorities never have attempted or desired to have the Church in any manner encroach upon the rights of the State, or to unite in any degree the functions of the one with those of the other. The part of the manifesto which has been the subject of discussion is the following:

"We unanimously agree to and promulgate as a rule that should always be observed in the Church, and by every leading official thereof, that before accepting any position, political or otherwise, which would interfere with the proper and complete discharge of his ecclesiastical duties, and before accepting a nomination or entering into engagements to perform new duties, said official should apply to the proper authorities and learn from them whether he can, consistently with the obligations already entered into with the Church, upon assuming his office, take upon himself the added duties and labors and responsibilities of the new position. To maintain proper discipline and order in the Church, we deem this absolutely necessary, and in asserting this rule we do not consider that we are infringing in the least degree upon the individual rights of a citizen. We declare that in making these requirements of ourselves and our brethren in the ministry, we do not in the least desire to dictate to them concerning their duties as American citizens, or to interfere with the affairs of the State."

The discipline and order of the Church were the subject of an address by Joseph F. Smith, a member of the first presidency, at Provo, shortly after the general conference. He said that the Church authorities had the right to dictate both spiritually and temporally. The two were inseparable. If a man has a million dollars or a 160-acre farm, and should be called on a mission, and by going would lose all he possessed, it would be his duty to go on the mission. President Smith dwelt at great length on the discipline of the Church, and in closing told the Saints that the manifesto lately read and adopted at the general conference in Salt Lake City would be read to them for their approval or disapproval, as they saw proper to vote. "But," the speaker said, "all who vote against it have not got the spirit of the Gospel at heart."

In connection with these declarations, the deposing of Moses Thatcher from his position as one of the apostles was regarded as significant.

Political.—The Republicans held a convention at Salt Lake City, April 7, and adopted resolutions in favor of free coinage of silver. The delegates chosen to the national convention were not instructed for any candidate. The party was divided after the national convention, and 2 conventions were held Sept. 24. The regular Republicans met in Mount Pleasant, and the Independent (silver) Republicans at Salt Lake City. The latter accepted the candidates for presidential electors named the same day by the Democratic convention at Provo, and nominated Lafayette Holbrook for member of Congress.

At the Mount Pleasant convention the following resolution was adopted:

"We indorse the platform of the Republican convention held at St. Louis, and make it a part of this platform, with the exception of the financial question. We renew the promises which have been made in former platforms of the Republican party of Utah. We believe in bimetallism, and thereby we mean the use of both gold and silver as standard money and free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Candidates for presidential electors were named at this convention, but the candidate of the Independent Republicans for member of Congress, Lafayette Holbrook, was nominated at another convention held in Ogden the 26th.

Two Democratic conventions were held; at the first, held June 6, in Salt Lake City, six delegates were chosen to the national convention. Of the alternates named, three were women. Delegates were instructed to vote in favor of a free-coinage platform and candidates pledged to that principle. At Provo, Sept. 24, W. H. King was named for member of Congress.

Warren Foster was the candidate of the People's party for member of Congress.

The legality of the election, Nov. 3, was disputed on account of alleged irregularity in the passing of the election law. A rule of the House provides that no bill or joint resolution shall be amended after its third reading, and the records showed that the House accepted amendments proposed by the Senate, and after that the bill was then sent back to the Senate and regularly engrossed and signed by the presiding officer. It was also alleged that the ballot had not been secret as required by law. But the Supreme Court held that the points of the contestants were not well taken, and the election was declared valid. The grounds for the decision were that the election bills were signed by the presidents of both houses, and the Governor was the best judge as to whether they had been properly enacted; that the ballot system was secret, the method providing for tracing ballots being only applicable to fraudulent ballots, and that the use of party emblems on the ballots was proper.

The result of the election was an overwhelming victory for the Democratic party. The presidential vote (unofficial) was 64,851 for Bryan and 13,461 for McKinley. Of the 3 electors, 1 was for Watson for Vice-President and 2 were for Sewall. For member of Congress, W. H. King received 47,217, Lafayette Holbrook 27,503, and Warren Foster 2,202. The State Senate is entirely Democratic, including 2 Populists elected on a fusion ticket. In the House the Republicans have 3 members out of 45. One woman was elected to the Senate and 1 to the House.

V

VENEZUELA, a federal republic in South America. The Senate consists of 3 members from each State, 27 in all, elected for four years. The House of Representatives has 63 members, 1 to 35,000 of population, elected also for four years by the direct suffrage of the male citizens of the age of twenty-one years and upward. The President and the Council of Government are elected for four years. The President for the term ending March 5, 1898, is Gen. Joaquin Crespo. The Council of Government consists of Manuel Guzman Alvarez, President; Dr. F. Acevedo, Vice-President; and Dr. H. Rivero, Gen. Custodio Milano, Luis Zagarzazu, José G. Riera, Tomás José Guillén, and Manuel M. Gallegos, members. The President's Cabinet at the beginning of 1896 was composed as follows; Interior, Dr. J. F. Castillo; Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ezequiel Rojas; War and Marine, Gen. Ramon Guerra; Public Instruction, Dr. Federigo R. Chirinos; Fomento, Dr. Manuel A. Diez, *ad interim;* Public Works, H. Pérez, *ad interim.*

Area and Population.—The area of Venezuela is estimated at 593,943 square miles, including a large area claimed by Great Britain. The population according to the census of 1891 was 2,323,527, consisting of 1,137,139 males and 1,186,388 females. The number of foreigners was 42,898. There were 6,705 marriages in 1889, and the number of births was 76,187 and of deaths 55,218. The number of immigrants in 1890 was 1,555.

Finances.—The budget of 1896–'97 makes the total revenue 40,300,000 bolivars (1 bolivar = 19·3 cents), of which import duties give 27,000,000, other customs duties 162,000, taxes 7,300,000, and state property 6,000,000 bolivars. The expenditures are 9,721,179 bolivars for the Interior, 1,950,570 for Foreign Affairs, 1,994,970 for Fomento, 3,068,221 for Public Instruction, 2,668,424 for Public Works, 15,558,130 for Finance, and 5,338,506 for War and Marine; total, 40,300,000 bolivars.

The public debt in 1896 consisted of 15,794,305 bolivars of consolidated debt paying 5 per cent. interest; 1,119,291 bolivars of 6-per-cent. internal bonds issued in 1894; the internal consolidated debt of April 14, 1896, amounting to 42,277,205 bolivars, paying 6 per cent.; 3,663,490 bolivars of warrants, paying 1 per cent. a month; the Spanish, French, and German 3-per-cent. debt, amounting to 4,266,338 bolivars; and 10,792,190 bolivars raised to construct the Caracas aqueduct; total, 141,744,528 bolivars.

Commerce.—The trade of Venezuela is mainly carried on with Great Britain, the West Indies, the United States, Germany, France, and Colombia. The exports in 1894 amounted to 107,655,694 bolivars. The principal articles of export were: Coffee, 84,769,000 bolivars; cacao, 9,651,000 bolivars; gold, 2,884,000 bolivars; hides, 2,849,000 bolivars; animals, 1,142,000 bolivars. Rubber, timber, cocoanuts, cinchona bark, copaiba, and tonca beans are also exported.

During 1894 there were 1,480 steamers and 7,620 sailing ships entered and cleared.

Communications.—The railroads have a total length of 394 miles. The length of the state telegraph lines is 3,882 miles.

Defenses.—The army as reorganized under the law of July 30, 1895, consists of 11 battalions, each formed of 6 companies of 60 men each. Every able-bodied citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age is enrolled in the militia, which numbers about 250,000 men.

The fleet consists of 3 steamers, to each of which is attached a company of marines.

The Boundary Commission.—The commission appointed by President Cleveland to report upon the true divisional line between British Guiana and Venezuela for the information of the President and Congress was organized under the presidency of Justice David J. Brewer early in January, 1896. President Cleveland had declared that "when such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela." The Secretary of State at the request of the commission called the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to its appointment, and explained its object, which was to inform the Executive upon certain facts touching a large extent of territory in which the United States have an indirect interest, not one of territorial aggrandizement or material gain in any form, their sole concern being the peaceful solution of a controversy between two friendly powers for a just and honorable settlement of the title to the disputed territory and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisition in our hemisphere on the part of any European state. The note suggested to each Government that it might see a way consistent with its sense of international propriety to give the commission the aid it could furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives, or the like. An act of either Government in this direction might, it was added, be accompanied by an express reservation as to its claims, and should not be deemed to be an abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed, and by designating an agent or attorney whose duty it would be to see that no proofs were omitted or overlooked, it would, by acting the part of *amicus curiæ*, throw light upon difficult and complex questions of fact. The British as well as the Venezuelan Government welcomed the friendly co-operation of the United States, and both engaged jurists to prepare their cases, the British case being ostensibly prepared as a parliamentary document. The Government assurance of title on which the holders of land and mining claims in the contested regions did not antedate March 19, 1889, when Viscount Gormanston, then Governor, declared that, so far as the territory included in the line known as Schomburgk's was concerned, no doubt need exist. Two years before the Secretary for the Colonies had instructed Lieut.-Gov. Bruce to caution all persons interested in mining licenses that they were issued and must be accepted subject to the possibility that in the event of a settlement they might become part of Venezuelan territory, in which case no claim for compensation could be recognized. When the gold discoveries were made the zealous British Governor, according to the report of a Venezuelan commission appointed to make an investigation on the spot, used the influence of the colonial Government to promote emigration to the gold fields, while the Venezuelan settlers there were attracted to the coast settlements of the colony, and the Indians

were treated so generously that they offered no opposition to the mining operations. The success of these efforts was reflected in the returns of the gold exports, which rose from 939 ounces in 1885 to 6,518 ounces in 1886, 11,906 ounces in 1887, 14,510 ounces in 1888, and 14,624 ounces in the first half of 1889.

In 1895 Mr. Chamberlain contemplated the granting of all the northwest district, extending from the Cuyuni river to the western boundary of the colony, to a chartered company, with absolute right to the minerals and precious stones, timber, railroad, and township rights, as well as leave to sell the concessions to public companies. After the appointment of the Boundary Commission the Government of British Guiana ceased granting mining licenses, and the companies already organized for quartz mining suspended operations.

The Boundary Commission sent Prof. George L. Burr to Holland to examine Dutch records bearing upon the boundary dispute. The archives of the Vatican were likewise explored, and certified copies of Spanish and Venezuelan documents relating to the subject were obtained.

The Venezuelan case was presented to the United States Commission by James S. Storrow, counsel for Venezuela, and approved by William L. Scruggs, legal adviser of the Venezuelan Government and special counsel before the Boundary Commission. It was pointed out that the proposal made in 1890 by Venezuela for arbitration did not involve the surrender of a province, inhabited by 40,000 British subjects, which had been in the uninterrupted possession of Holland and of Great Britain successively for two centuries, which was the objection that Lord Salisbury had raised in 1880 in reference to the claim of Venezuela that the Essequibo river was the boundary, because Venezuela, in asking for arbitration, offered to recognize in Great Britain a right to its settlements on both banks of the Essequibo, reserving for itself the banks of the Orinoco, which the treaty of Aranjuez had recognized as Spanish, and every English ministry, except Lord Salisbury's, had offered so to recognize. The proposal was to arbitrate the rest, consisting of territory where England even then had no settlements; but the offer was refused. The settlement of the Dutch and the English had never extended beyond the rich alluvial land of the seacoast and the river estuaries. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that England might have a right by occupation wherever its people had their settled homes but for a single generation, the contention of the Venezuelan brief was that there was no title by occupation to 40,000 square miles in which neither the Dutch nor the English ever had a settlement. The Spanish discovered Guiana in 1500, and soon established themselves so strongly that no other power was ever able to penetrate inland beyond the reach of its ship's guns, not even the formidable Raleigh expeditions of 1595 and 1616. The earliest Dutch attempt at settlement occurred not before 1621, previous to which ships only touched for trade near the mouth of the Essequibo, where the Spaniards already had a fort. Neither the Dutch nor the English later attempted to have any settlement in the basin of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni above their lower cataracts, nor on the Essequibo above its lowest cataracts, nor in the coast region west of the Pomeroon, but confined their occupation to the fertile alluvial tide-water districts. The temporary Dutch post alleged to have existed in the Cuyuni basin and the more doubtful one at Barima Point were at most mere shops for friendly trade with the older settlements of the Spaniards. When two posts established in the same regions between 1755 and 1770, temporary huts chiefly, if not entirely, for slave raids on the Spanish Indians, the Spaniards sent expeditions against each as soon as it was discovered and destroyed both, carrying away the occupants of one as prisoners, while the occupants of the other escaped. The Spaniards asserted their right to do this on the ground of territorial sovereignty. The States General complained to the King of Spain, but they got no redress and never afterward renewed their claim. It is upon these acts of attempted occupation, if they can be dignified by that name, that the English have based their claim to the gold regions of the southern part of the Cuyuni basin and of the Barama and Barima rivers, and the still more monstrous claim to hold the mouth of the Orinoco, whose entire basin has always been held by Spain and its successors. The actual settlements of the Dutch and the Spaniards were separated by 150 miles of forest, in which no white man lived. The whole of the basin of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni is claimed as Venezuelan territory on the principle that first occupation of a part is in law an entry upon and possession of the whole, which the entry of a second claimant can not displace beyond the actual occupation of that second. The British claim is therefore limited to their settled districts and can not reach the ultra-settlement region. After the first discovery of the northeastern coast of South America by the Spanish, their explorers coasted the whole of Guiana and sailed up the Orinoco, and in consequence of their stories of gold more than a score of Spanish expeditions penetrated Guiana in search of it.

The Spaniards settled on the lower Orinoco at San Thomé because it was the entrance to the interior, and by holding it they kept all other comers out. Freebooters of other nations attacked the Spanish settlements with the design of effecting a lodgment and gaining access to the gold region, but Spain possessed the land so strongly as to hold it against them all. The Spaniards reached toward the interior not merely with their expeditions, but with their civil settlements and their extensive mission villages. This was done so thoroughly, and by Spaniards alone, that these vast regions are to-day pervaded with the Spanish language, names, religion, and habits, having received no European civilization from any nation except from Spain. The Dutch who settled on the estuary of the Essequibo were barely strong enough to live. Their colony consisted in 1735 of only 150 whites and 3,000 negroes, and all their cultivation and use of the soil and all their houses west of the Essequibo were within 3 miles of the coast, not reaching to the Pomeroon river, and 5 or 10 miles up the banks of the Essequibo, the Cuyuni, and the Mazaruni, above their confluence, but below their lowest cataracts and on tide water. The English extended substantially no farther. They now assert a right 150 miles beyond any actual Dutch occupation. The main basin of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni is a true interior basin, shaped like a tray with a rim, and tipped so as to throw all its waters to the eastern corner, where they escape through what is virtually a single breach in its rim, and pour as one stream into the Essequibo estuary by a series of rapids and cataracts, with a drop of 200 feet in 40 miles. The difficulty of penetrating this basin is such that a single blockhouse placed in the gorge was sufficient to protect the settlements against incursions from the interior and to prevent the escape of runaway slaves from the plantations. The mountainous ridge forming the rim of the basin constituted for two hundred and fifty years an absolute barrier to the spread of the Dutch and English settlements and forms a natural boundary, such as is recognized in international law. The natural entrance to the basin has always been from the

ancient Spanish settlements on the Orinoco, over the easy slopes of that part of the water-parting, and into the northern part of the Cuyuni basin. The Spanish, now the Venezuelan, settlements cover a large part of this basin, and the Spaniards also exercised dominion over the unsettled part by excluding other nations from it. When the demand sprang up in the Dutch settlements for red slaves, or Indians, *poytos*, as they were called (Carib slave-raiders), directed by Dutchmen, captured Indians on Spanish territory, preferably the domesticated Indians of the mission.

From the time of the early use of Indian slaves in the eighteenth century it was forbidden to capture slaves in the river Essequibo and its districts, because the Dutch authorities wished to avoid retaliatory attacks from Indians and to diminish the risk of runaways; but the planters were allowed to buy slaves from the Caribs of the lower Orinoco. The Spaniards in 1758 discovered that the slave-raiders had formed an establishment on an island in the Cuyuni river, whereupon the Spanish commander sent a strong force which swept down the principal affluent and then the main river, found only one post, destroyed it, and made prisoners of its occupants, refusing to release them at the demand of the Dutch Governor. The Barima region was between 1760 and 1770 the scene of similar incidents. There were no Dutch settlements beyond the Maruca, where a small armed outpost was maintained, but Dutch slave traders stayed with the Caribs in the delta district, and Dutchmen engaged there in contraband trade. As soon as the Spaniards discovered this they stopped it; the States General again complained, and, getting no redress, desisted from complaint. The Spaniards first occupied and have ever since occupied the great basin of the Orinoco, used the lower reaches of the river for ingress to their empire within and egress to the sea, and exercised sovereign rights over the mouth of the river by an armed pilot-station on the lowest convenient island, by coast-guard launches, etc. The delta lands, though uninhabited and unfit for habitation, are not vacant territory which another nation can appropriate and thus establish a hostile military occupation, for it is settled law that those who possess the watershed and the firm banks own the delta islands and the shores below. The English allegation is that the Dutch established about 1666 a post for trade or to watch the Spaniards at Barima Sand, on the delta pass known as Brazo Barima, which they soon abandoned, either voluntarily or for fear of the Spaniards. Between 1760 and 1770 a few Dutch slave-traders lived with the Caribs on one of the tributary creeks. About that time the Dutch were apprehensive that the Spaniards intended to come through the delta bayous to attack the settlements, and the Dutch Governor is said to have put a watchman or two on the Barima. But all these places were destroyed by the Spaniards before 1768. Neither Dutch nor English attempted to reoccupy till the armed invasion in 1884 of the Demerara magistrate Michael McTurk.

When the new Dutch West India Company was organized, in 1764, the grant in the charter covered only the places of Essequibo and Pomeroon, evidently excluding the Orinoco, 100 miles from these rivers. In the treaty of Aranjuez, made between Spain and Holland in 1791 for the mutual restitution of runaways, the places in South America between which such restitution was to take place were all the Spanish settlements on the Orinoco on the one hand and Essequibo and Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam on the other. In 1794 the Dutch Secretary of State recognized that Dutch territory began at Maruca, which was described in 1796 by the British officer Pinckard as the remotest point of the colony of Essequibo, and was stated to be the limit of British territory by the British Governor in 1839. In that year Schomburgk, taking the line drawn in the sketch map of Bouchenroeder from the mouth of the Barima or the Amacuro and accepting Hartsinck's statement in his history of 1770 that the Dutch once had a post at Point Barima, adapted the arbitrary straight line of the Dutch surveyor, who was utterly ignorant of the country beyond the Pomeroon, to the natural lines, mountain ranges, and rivers, and submitted it to the British Government, pointing out in his memoir that the Venezuelan boundary merits the greatest attention "on account of the political importance of the mouth of the Orinoco." He was directed by Lord Palmerston to survey the line and set some posts on it, which Lord Aberdeen in 1842, on receiving a vigorous remonstrance from Venezuela, ordered to be removed, declaring that they were not indications of dominion and empire, but a preliminary measure open to discussion. In the subsequent discussions Lord Aberdeen, Lord Granville, and Lord Rosebery offered to secure to Venezuela the undisturbed possession of the mouths of the Orinoco, recognizing that it was diplomatically inadmissible to claim on such flimsy pretenses what were described as the Dardanelles of the Orinoco. Lord Salisbury is the only minister who has insisted upon a different view, and his claims grew every time he recurred to the subject.

The Schomburgk line, put forward at the outset merely as a basis for discussion, became the irreducible minimum, and all that Great Britain was willing to submit to arbitration was newly claimed territory extending far outside of that line. Even the Schomburgk has been altered and expanded from one running approximately north and south, cutting across the Cuyuni and its southern basin, as laid down on all the maps published prior to 1886, in which year the Colonial Office discovered that it went around by the great bend of the Cuyuni. The line on all the maps made before the discoveries of gold gave a new speculative value to the land outside as well as inside of it, strikes the Cuyuni, not at the Acarabisci river, but at the Otomong river, 20 miles below. The two nations having in 1850 mutually agreed that there should be no occupation of the disputed territory by either, Venezuela severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain on Feb. 23, 1887, after British armed forces had in 1884 and subsequent years invaded the disputed territory and taken possession up to the expanded Schomburgk line. Venezuela, for the sake of a settlement, offered in 1890 to exempt the settled districts from arbitration. The region which it did then require to be arbitrated, and in which the recent gold diggings are found, contains no settlements even to-day. They are worked exclusively by negroes, who are hired on the coast and go up for three months at a time. There are no houses there, for they live in huts built in the Indian fashion, or mere shanties, and no families or permanent residents, with the exception of a few foremen or officials whose duties keep them there and some negroes who have kitchen gardens. Nor have the English spent any money in permanent improvements in those regions. With scarcely an exception the gold is got by simple washing, by hand labor. The highest estimate of the total capital is $2,000,000, and that is chiefly to pay wages and current expenses until the product can be marketed. The total output of gold, by official returns, has been $10,500,000 up to 1896. The Guiana Government gets a royalty of 90 cents an ounce, which has amounted to upward of $500,000. In 1895 the sum collected was $119,000. The total expenses of clearing streams, making roads, etc., have been less than that, so that if every British subject were required

to quit those regions with nothing but what he could carry with him the colony would still be at least $8,000,000 richer for its invasion of the territory claimed by Venezuela.

The English case was prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of International Law at Oxford University, and was first presented to Parliament in the form of blue books. The historical argument, drawn from evidence in the Spanish and Dutch archives, was that from 1648 to 1796 the Dutch were in uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line from the river Corentin to Barima, and during this period explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers, and to a considerable extent made settlements in the adjacent districts: that prior to 1723 there was no Spanish settlement in the territory in question except San Thomé de la Guayana, which was twice removed to higher points on the Orinoco; that between 1724 and 1796 the Capuchin missions were established south of the Orinoco, and gradually extended southward and eastward toward the Dutch territory, the farthest point occupied being the village of Tumeremo, founded about 1788; that before 1796 Dutch settlements had existed far up the Cuyuni, while a Dutch fort was established near the river Yuruari, and that the Dutch had full control of the basin of the Cuyuni; and that with the exception of the settlement of San Thomé de la Guayana and the missions the Spaniards had exercised no authority or dominion whatever over the territory now in dispute. From reports of English and Spanish officials to their respective governments, the conclusion was drawn that Great Britain, on succeeding to all the rights of the Dutch, extended its settlements and continuously exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate their claim to territorial possessions, while neither Spain nor, after the declaration of independence, Venezuela had either possession or dominion over the territory in question. Since 1846, while maintaining her just rights and insisting that its just claims would embrace practically the whole watershed of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Yuruari, Pomeroon, Waini, and Barima, it is represented as having consistently shown a desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to the boundary; and it is further argued that the claim of Venezuela that its boundary extends to the river Essequibo has been based upon contentions that are in no way supported by the facts and can not be justified upon any reasonable grounds—namely, upon the original discovery and first exploration of the South American Continent by Spain, which are clearly irrelevant; upon the bull of Pope Alexander VI, which can not be considered as having any real bearing on the question; upon an allegation that the occupation by the Dutch was in violation of the treaty of Münster, which allegation is shown to be unfounded; upon the possession by the Spaniards of the territory south of the Orinoco, including the rivers Barima, Maruca, and Pomeroon, whereas the only Spanish settlements at any time were San Thomé de Guayana, situated on the south bank of the Orinoco, which was moved farther up the river as it was destroyed by the British and the Dutch successively, and the Capuchin settlements, between the Orinoco and Tumeremo; and upon the assumption that the Dutch never had any possessions north of the Essequibo, which is shown to be equally erroneous.

A parliamentary paper was issued in consequence of the finding of discrepancies and mistranslations in the blue book, one of which made a secret report to the Spanish Government before the treaty of Münster say that the Dutch settlements extended from close to the Amazon as far as the Orinoco, whereas in the original they were said to reach at least as far as the Pomeroon. A supplementary blue book gave documents relating to the Dutch and Spanish settlements prior to 1796, the post holders and the jurisdiction exercised by them, trade relations with the Indian tribes, and boundaries purporting to show that the Dutch explored the main streams and tributaries of all the principal rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean between the Amazon and the Orinoco, made settlements at various places in the interior, instituted a regular system of trading with the Indian tribes and with their Spanish neighbors, their post holders having special functions in controlling such trade; that they issued passports, and in other ways established their control over the district, and entered into relations with the native tribes, many of which owned allegiance to them; and that subsequently to 1745 the boundaries were on various occasions the subject of discussion, and both Dutch and Spaniards considered the territory embraced in the watersheds of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni and of the other rivers flowing into the Atlantic between the Corentin and the Orinoco belonged to the Dutch. The conclusions drawn from the documents were that for a period of upward of two hundred years the Dutch had control of the whole coast extending from the Corentin to the Orinoco and of all the rivers flowing direct into the Atlantic; that they established settlements at various points on the coast and in the watersheds of the rivers—notably, far up the Cuyuni, in close proximity to the territory afterward occupied by the Capuchin missions; that they controlled the trade of the whole district between Barima and the Corentin, and established local officers to protect that trade; that the native tribes throughout substantially the whole district entered into friendly relations with the Dutch, regarded them as their protectors, were to a large extent under their control, and combined with them to resist the Spaniards; that at a very early date the Dutch had a post at Barima, which district and its trade and inhabitants remained throughout under the control of the Dutch; that the Spaniards recognized the authority of the Dutch as extending to the right bank of the Barima; that ultimately the Spanish authorities recognized the junctions of the rivers Uruan and Corumo with the Cuyuni as being on the frontiers of the Spanish possessions, and the Dutch colony of Essequibo as extending to those points; and that beyond San Thomé de Guayana and the Capuchin missions the Spaniards had no settlement of any kind in the territory in question, had no control over the trade, were opposed by and were hostile to the Indians, and exercised no dominion or authority whatever.

British Activity in the Disputed Territory.—The richest of the gold fields, and the one in which the most capital has been expended in development work is the Barima district. A regular service of steamers has connected it with Georgetown, and two railroads have been begun, running from the landing to the site of the mining operations. Morawhanna, near the mouth of the Barima river, was made the seat of government, and from this place roads were built in various directions into the interior. By this route the gold fields on the Cuyuni are most easily reached. In the Barima district crushing machinery has been erected for treating rich quartz deposits. Several companies were floated in the colony, and London capitalists subscribed money for the development of some of the claims. In March Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming succeeded Sir Charles Cameron Lees as Governor of British Guiana.

A road from Bartica to the British frontier post at Uruan was begun in March, 1896. Another road was built from Cartabo Point between the Mazaruni

and Cuyuni rivers. A road from the Barima river joined it with the Barama, and a survey was made to continue it along the left bank of the Cuyuni as far as Acarabisci, and thence to Uruan. Dr. P. Rojas had warned the Guiana authorities two years before that the construction of such a road from the source of the Barima to the Cuyuni on the Uruan would produce a collision with the authorities of Venezuela in that zone. When the English surveyor, William Alfred Harrison, had almost completed his task, he was arrested on June 15 by the Venezuelan police, being on the left side of the Cuyuni, the provisional boundary agreed to by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, and was taken to the Venezuelan station at El Dorado. The local Venezuelan authorities had warned the surveying party that they were trespassing a week earlier. The Caracas authorities, upon receiving the report of Harrison's arrest, ordered his immediate release. Meanwhile a force of colonial police had been sent to the spot from Georgetown. The British claimed that Harrison was arrested on their side of the Schomburgk line, the agreed provisional boundary, the place being below the junction of the Acarabisci with the Cuyuni, but Venezuela asserted that the Schomburgk line followed the Cuyuni at this point. A railroad has been built from Wismar, on the Demerara river, to a point on the Essequibo above the dangerous falls that impede the lower reaches of the water way.

The cost of the Government agency, magistrates, police, gold officers, commissaries, and other machinery of government in the gold districts from the first discovery of gold down to March 31, 1896, was $376,470. The population in the mining districts was estimated at 13,000. The total output of gold up to that date had been 775,590 ounces, valued at $13,185,000, derived entirely from placer working, as the valuable quartz reefs that had been discovered were still waiting for capital to develop them. English and foreign capital could not be expected in considerable amounts so long as the boundary question remained unsettled. At the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain the combined court of British Guiana in April voted to augment the police force of the colony. A militia force was organized, and Maxim guns were imported for the ostensible purpose of defending the Cuyuni frontier. The gold output, in spite of the encouragement of the Government, has diminished from 142,788 ounces in 1893, valued at $2,542,995, to 129,670 ounces, valued at $2,310,091, in 1894, and 122,023 ounces, valued at $2,165,712, in 1895. The British Guiana Legislature before its adjournment passed on Sept. 4, 1896, a bill granting rights of way for a railroad to the Barima gold fields along the Kaituma river, which flows north into the Barima river, 55 miles above the mouth of the latter. It was provided by an amendment that the Colonial Government can purchase the railroad at the end of fifteen years. The Venezuelan minister to the United States protested against the building of the railroad as in violation of an engagement that Great Britain had entered into to preserve existing conditions until the whole territorial dispute should be settled.

Political Events.—The Venezuelan message of President Cleveland called forth enthusiastic patriotic manifestations in Venezuela, and such popular indignation was shown at the demand of Great Britain for reparation and apology for the arrest of British officials who encroached upon the Venezuelan side of the provisional boundary at Uruan, although the prisoners had been promptly released and compensated, that the United States minister warned President Crespo, who had ordered the militia to be embodied to repel a possible English invasion, against the risk of a collision on the Guiana frontier. Early in January, 1896, the Venezuelan Government appointed a commission to examine, classify, and study all documents available for throwing light on the boundary question. Dr. Rafael Seijas was made president, and his associates were Dr. Laureano Villanueva, Dr. Julian Viso, and Dr. Marco Saluzzo. Congress met on Feb. 20. In his message President Crespo expressed gratitude for the powerful aid of the United States Government in bringing about a pacific solution of the frontier dispute with British Guiana, describing the intervention of the great republic of the north as a noble act of justice performed in the endeavor to smooth over a dispute the dangerous effects of which, if they extended, would constitute a serious menace to the integrity of the American nations. Disputes with a German company and three English companies over the payment of guarantees were settled by compromise, and a loan of 50,000,000 bolivars was obtained in Berlin in April for the purpose of paying these claims. Of this sum the German company that built the Grand Venezuela Railroad received 36,000,000 bolivars in discharge of its claims on the Government. The railroads of Venezuela have been very expensively constructed by European engineers, 200 miles having cost $20,000,000. The new loan, which bears 5 per cent. interest and was issued at 80, is guaranteed on the customs receipts. Congress has passed a law forbidding the granting of any new guarantees to railroad companies. The Yaracuy Navigation Company is constructing an American railroad to tap one of the most fertile sections of the country. President Cleveland's message had the effect of removing the danger of a renewal of the political disturbances of November, 1895. Gen. Domingo Monagas was at Trinidad with a large filibustering expedition supplied with 3,600 rifles, cannon, and torpedoes when the message was published. He at once called the revolutionary committee together, and resolutions were passed and orders issued to officers of the revolutionary army that no attempt should be made against Crespo's Government until the boundary question had been settled. Many political prisoners in Caracas were released, and many officers in exile were welcomed home when they expressed a desire to support the Government in its difficulties with England. Gen. José Maria Quesada headed an uprising against the State government of Lara, but peace was arranged through the intervention of the Federal Government. On June 15 President Crespo issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all voluntary exiles who had taken part in or sympathized with rebellion at any former time. A large number of political refugees returned to Venezuela.

Diplomatic Correspondence.—On Feb. 27, 1896, the American ambassador in London suggested that the British ambassador in Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, be empowered to discuss with Secretary Olney in order to reach a well-defined agreement for a basis of negotiation to constitute a tribunal for the arbitration of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. This request was at once complied with. Mr. Olney proposed a joint commission to be created by agreement between Great Britain and the United States, consisting of two Englishmen and two Americans, probably two members of the existing American Venezuelan commission, judges of the United States Supreme Court, and two judges of the High Court of Justice of England. The four members would complete the inquiry, if unanimous, or if a majority of the whole concurred, but if they failed to agree a fifth member, a neutral, was to be appointed by the President of the Swiss Federation or some other acceptable personage. This commission

would take up the inquiry, not in order to determine the boundary or draw a divisional line, but to ascertain the facts, and report them to both governments, the findings upon matters of fact to be binding upon both governments and to serve as a basis for future direct negotiations between all parties concerned, with a view to agreeing upon the boundary line. Should these direct negotiations fail, the question would be remitted to a tribunal composed, for instance, of the Chief Justices of the United States and England, with, if necessary, a third, neutral member, the award of this tribunal, subject to certain rules to be agreed on with respect to settled districts, to be final. Lord Salisbury's view was that he was "not prepared in matters of high political import to admit unrestricted arbitration," because it was doubtful whether an impartial arbiter could be found, and because it would be extremely difficult to lay down the law which should govern all the arbiter's decisions. With a view, however, to meeting in some degree the wishes of the United States Government, he proposed that an authoritative statement of the facts should be obtained by two commissions or by a joint commission, leaving to subsequent discussion the question of building a decision on these facts. Proposals and counter-proposals followed regarding the composition of the joint commission, and before the discussion could result in any definite proposals Lord Salisbury led it into another channel, taking up the question of establishing a general arbitral tribunal to settle all differences between the United States and Great Britain, which he assumed would cover the Venezuelan question. Hence after the proposals of Secretary Olney made in the note of Feb. 27 were declared inadmissible, the United States Government waited in vain for counter-proposals from the British Foreign Office. Lord Salisbury ignored the Venezuela dispute entirely, and took up the suggestion of a general arbitrary treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Finally the intimation from the United States Government that a direct settlement of the controversy by the British and Venezuelan governments would be the most acceptable termination of the dispute prompted Lord Salisbury to instruct Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, to negotiate with Gen. Andrade, the Venezuelan minister to the United States, for a settlement of the Uruan incident as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations upon the boundary question. Gen. Andrade had nothing to propose in this question except arbitration, and looked to the English diplomatist for definite proposals if there were any to be made of another character. The Venezuelan Government refused at first to entertain the British demand for a further indemnity and an apology for the arrest and detention of Barnes, the Uruan official, declaring that the issue must await the result of arbitration, for to make reparation would be equivalent to admitting British territorial rights over the district where he was arrested. The English Government requested the good offices of the United States to settle this question, and finally Venezuela agreed to separate the two questions, and to pay an indemnity of £1,600 on the understanding that no recognition of British territorial claims was involved.

In a note dated April 11 Mr. Olney suggested that the Venezuelan boundary dispute could be brought within the general treaty by special words of inclusion. The Marquis of Salisbury in his answer, dated May 18, dwelt upon the objections to a reference of territorial claims to a tribunal of arbitration, especially the rudimentary condition of international law in respect to territorial rights, the absence of any accepted doctrine of international prescription or definition of effective control, saying that territorial property does not depend solely on occupation or the exercise of any clearly defined acts, for "the great nations in both hemispheres claim and are prepared to defend their rights to vast tracts of territory which they have in no sense occupied and often have not fully explored." He also referred to the modern doctrine of *Hinterland* as indicating the unstable and unformed condition of international law as applied to territorial claims resting on constructive occupation or control. In a dispatch dated May 22 Lord Salisbury submitted for the consideration of the Government of the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela, proposals for the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, premising that the British Government had from the first objected to subjecting to the decision of a foreigner the rights of British colonists who have settled in territory that they had every ground to believe to be British, and whose careers would be broken and their fortunes possibly ruined by a decision that the territory in which they have settled was subject to the Venezuelan Republic. Since, however, the territorial dispute affects a large portion of land not under settlement, which could be disposed of without injustice to any portion of the colonial population, the British Government was willing that the territory comprised within this definition should be subjected to the results of an arbitration, even though some portion of it should fall within the Schomburgk line. He proposed as the basis of a settlement that a commission be created by agreement between Great Britain and the United States, composed of two subjects of Great Britain and two citizens of the United States, this commission to investigate and to report upon the facts which affect the rights of the United Netherlands and of Spain, respectively, at the date of the acquisition of British Guiana by Great Britain, examining into questions of fact without reference to the inferences that may be founded upon them. Both governments should be bound by the findings of the majority of the commission, and upon its report being issued the two governments of Great Britain and Venezuela should endeavor to agree to a boundary line upon the basis of such report. Failing an agreement, the whole matter should be referred to a tribunal of three, one nominated by Great Britain, one by Venezuela, and the third by the other two, which tribunal should draw the boundary line on the basis of the report, provided that it should not have power to transfer territory *bona fide* occupied by British or by Venezuelans prior to Jan. 1, 1887, but only to submit to the two powers any recommendations that seemed calculated to satisfy the equitable rights of the parties. Mr. Olney, before answering in detail Lord Salisbury's proposals, called his attention, in a brief note dated June 12, to the fact that, as far as Venezuela was concerned, the position of the United States had been plainly defined, not only by the Executive, but by the unanimous concurring action of both branches of Congress. A genuine arbitration, issuing in an award, and finally disposing of the controversy, would be entirely consistent with that position. In his note of June 12 Mr. Olney adduced cogent objections to Lord Salisbury's scheme of partial arbitration. The proposed commission might be evenly divided in opinion, and thus reach no result as to the subjects submitted to it, and in respect to such subjects it was unfortunately limited, for all *bona fide* settlements prior to Jan. 1, 1887, were excluded from its inquiry without its having the authority to determine the existence or the *bona fides* of such settlements. It is a rule certainly without support in any principle of international law, or in any recognized interna-

tional usage, and one apparently limited in its application to the period between October, 1886, when the Schomburgk line was first proclaimed, and June, 1887, when the Governor of British Guiana, by express instruction of the home Government, cautioned all persons applying for mining licenses and concessions that the land might become a part of the Venezuelan territory. In the opinion of the United States Government the *bona fides* of the British settler was quite immaterial; it is the *bona fides* of either government that is important, not that of individuals. If British subjects had settled on Venezuelan territory having every ground to believe it British, such grounds must have emanated from the British Government, not from Venezuela, whose claims were notorious, and it is a matter between them and their own Government. Mr. Olney proposed to add one or more members to the commission, so that it must reach a result; to empower it to report upon all the facts necessary to the decision of the boundary controversy; and strike out altogether the proviso by which the boundary line as drawn by the arbitral tribunal was not to include territory *bona fide* occupied by British subjects or Venezuelan citizens prior to Jan. 1, 1887, or substitute for it the following: "Provided, however, that in fixing such line, if territory of one party be found in the occupation of subjects or citizens of the other party, such weight and effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the rules of international law, and the equities of the particular case may appear to require." On July 3 Lord Salisbury wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote that it appeared to him to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line should not operate upon territory *bona fide* occupied by a British subject, and therefore he still insisted on withholding from the scope of the suggested arbitration all those portions of the disputed territory that are in effective British occupation, and considered that the line should be deflected in every such case so as to make such territory a part of British Guiana. He pointed out that the Venezuelan claim extended as far as the Essequibo; that it covered two thirds of the territory of British Guiana; and that it impeached titles that had been unquestioned for many generations. In the view of the British Government, where the matter was of great importance and involved rights that belong to a considerable population, special precautions were necessary to prevent a miscarriage of justice, which were not required where the title of unoccupied territory alone was at issue. He therefore proposed to except these districts from the jurisdiction of the arbitration tribunal, though it could deal adequately with disputed claims to territory that was unoccupied, but he did not intend by that to ask the United States to prejudge any questions which had been raised or might be raised in respect to the ownership of settled districts. On July 13 Mr. Olney wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote that Lord Salisbury's proposals seemed to contemplate not a complete boundary line, but a part or parts of such line, namely, such part or parts as might divide uninhabited districts. Mr. Olney did not regard the Venezuelan claims as an insuperable obstacle to unrestricted arbitration, but he considered Lord Salisbury's objection that the Venezuelan claim impeached titles that had been unquestioned for many generations as undoubtedly of a most weighty character, and with reference to this he asked: "Can it be assumed that her Majesty's Government would submit to unrestricted arbitration the whole of the territory in dispute, provided it be a rule of the arbitration, embodied in the arbitral agreement, that territory which has been in the exclusive, notorious, and actual use and occupation of either party for even two generations, or say for sixty years, shall be held by the arbitrators to be the territory of such party? In other words, will her Majesty's Government consent to the unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in controversy with a period for the acquisition of a title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at sixty years?" Lord Salisbury would not agree to such a definition of settled districts or to unrestricted arbitration until Mr. Olney made it clear that the United States Government regarded it as a condition *sine qua non*, and that unless England agreed to arbitrate on all the territory in dispute there would be no settlement. Then Lord Salisbury accepted Mr. Olney's proposal, but sought to shorten the term of prescription, suggesting fourteen years, next twenty-one, and then forty. Mr. Olney finally accepted fifty years as a compromise.

After diplomacy had arranged a basis for settling the Venezuelan dispute by arbitration the American Boundary Commission decided to formulate no report while such a mode of settlement was in prospect, but to continue meanwhile its deliberations and the preparation and orderly arrangement of the many valuable maps, reports, and documents that had been procured and used in the course of its labors.

Arbitration Treaty.—The heads of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela were formulated, and the agreement was signed in Washington on Nov. 12, 1896, by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. On the basis of the rules and conditions of the arbitration thus agreed upon a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela and signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and José Andrade. The treaty provided that an arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela, to consist of 5 members, of whom 2 on the part of Great Britain were nominated by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, namely, Baron Herschell and Sir Richard Henn Collins; 2 on the part of Venezuela, of whom 1 was nominated by the President of Venezuela, namely, Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United State Supreme Court; 1 by the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, namely, Justice David Josiah Brewer; and a fifth jurist to be selected by the 4 so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the date of the exchange of ratifications, then by the King of Sweden and Norway, the jurist so selected to be the president of the tribunal. The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain respectively at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela. In deciding the matters submitted, the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by certain rules agreed upon by the high contracting parties, and such principles of international law as are deemed applicable and are not inconsistent with these rules. The agreed rules are: (1) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make a title by prescription. (2) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever, valid according to international law, and on any principles of international law which the

arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rules. (3) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require. It was provided that within sixty days after the delivery of printed arguments the tribunal should meet in Paris and proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the questions laid before them. The meetings may be held in any other place, if the arbitrators prefer. They shall decide all questions, including the final decision, by a majority vote. Each of the high contracting parties will name one person as its agent to attend the tribunal and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the tribunal. The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be, but not later than eight months after the exchange of ratifications, and within four months after the delivery of the printed cases each party may in like manner present a counter-case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence in reply to the case, documents, and evidence presented by the other party. It shall be the duty of the agent of each party, within three months of the time limited for the delivery of the counter-case on each side, to deliver in duplicate to the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the tribunal by oral argument of counsel, and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a printed or written statement or argument or oral argument by counsel upon it, in which case the other party will be entitled to reply. The time limit for presenting the case, counter-case, and argument may be extended thirty days for any cause deemed sufficient by the arbitrators. The decision of the tribunal shall be made, if possible, within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. This decision shall be made in writing and signed by the arbitrators who assent to it. Each Government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of its counsel and the arbitrators appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses shall be shared by the two governments. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the questions referred to the arbitrators.

For a map of the disputed territory, see "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1895, page 740.

VERMONT, a New England State, admitted to the Union March 4, 1791; area, 9,565 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 154,465 in 1800; 217,895 in 1810; 235,966 in 1820; 280,652 in 1830; 281,948 in 1840; 314,120 in 1850; 315,098 in 1860; 350,551 in 1870; 332,286 in 1880; and 332,422 in 1890. Capital, Montpelier.

Government.—Governor, Urban A. Woodbury, succeeded in September by Josiah Grout; Lieutenant Governor, Zophar M. Mansur, succeeded by Nelson W. Fisk; Secretary of State, Chauncey W. Brownell; Treasurer, Henry F. Field; Auditor, Franklin D. Hale; Adjutant General, T. S. Peck; Superintendent of Education, Mason S. Stone; Bank Inspector, Frederick E. Smith; Railroad Commissioners, Olin Merrill, Orion M. Barber, Charles J. Bell; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Victor I. Spear; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Jonathan Ross; Associate Justices, Loveland Munson, John W. Rowell, Russell S. Taft, Henry R. Start, L. H. Thompson, and James M. Tyler. All are Republicans except M. S. Stone, who is an Independent.

Finances.—The expenses of the State for the last biennial term were $1,179,135.42; for the preceding term, $920,397.48; excess over preceding term, $258,737.94. Among the expenses of the last term, $212,000 was for permanent investments in the State Asylum, House of Correction, etc. Other unusual expenses were: Cost of printing and editing Vermont Statutes, about $14,000; books for town free libraries, under act of 1894, $4,500; expenses on account of tuberculosis, about $20,000. The excess, according to the statement of the Governor, was largely made up of three items: The court expenses exceeded those of the preceding term $27,757.70; debentures of the General Assembly exceeded $9,128.20; salaries exceeded $15,296.87; total, $52,182.77. The increase of salaries is very largely those of judges of probate and State's attorneys.

The assessed valuation in 1895 was $173,798,855. The amount received from corporations in taxes exceeded the amount for the preceding term by $40,648.76, which excess was contributed by savings banks and trust companies. The total amount paid by corporations during the last biennial term was $732,799.94, which is 62·1 per cent. of the total expenses, or 75·7 per cent. of the ordinary expenses of the State. Of this amount, savings banks and trust companies paid $390,434.95. The railroads paid $209,162.46; life and fire insurance companies and other corporations paid $127,192.63. The railroads paid $20,599.52 less than in the preceding term, the savings banks and trust companies $41,881.33 more.

State Institutions.—The Legislature appointed a joint special committee to investigate charges against the management of the State Asylum for the Insane. The report was extremely unfavorable to the management so far as treatment of patients was concerned. The committee found that the food furnished was sufficient in quantity but deficient in variety and not always of good quality; and that the heating was inadequate, though this was due in part to defects in the apparatus. The total number of patients June 30, 1896, was 498.

The membership of the State Soldiers' Home in October was 90, and there were 10 applicants for admission.

At the House of Correction 1,159 persons have been confined within the past two years, of whom 2 died. There were 130 inmates in October, 20 of whom were women.

The State Prison is now self-supporting. The labor of convicts is leased at 72 cents a day.

Militia.—A permanent camp ground has been bought for the militia, near Fort Ethan Allen. The property adjoins the United States reservation, and the rifle range belonging to the Government is offered for the use of the National Guard.

Vermont Central Railroad.—This railroad was placed in the hands of receivers in March. The receivers were asked for in a suit in equity brought by the Grand Trunk road, which sought to obtain $415,712.45, alleged to be due on traffic charges. According to a report on file, the corporation had in use in 1895 192 locomotives, 121 passenger cars, 48 baggage cars, 3,870 freight cars, 1,079 stock cars, 1,001 flat cars, and 293 coal cars. Its earnings for that year were $5,574,398.02. The total expenses were $3,985,607.31. The net earn-

ings were $1,588,790.71, and the surplus was $16,-261.69.

S. L. Little, an expert appointed to examine the accounts of the road, reported in October. He finds an average annual loss of about $250,000, and places the operating expenses at about 70 per cent. of gross earnings, with everything charged to expenses. He admits that it is customary for many roads to charge improvements, etc., to accounts other than operating expenses, but claims it is not proper railroad bookkeeping. He finds the floating debt and fixed charges just as represented by the company, floating debt amounting to about $2,500,000, which is largely held by the Grand Trunk Railway. He shows that the misfortunes of the road were largely due to the leases of the Rutland and the Ogdensburg roads, which have been given up.

Insurance.—The loss by fire in Vermont during 1895 aggregated $918,000, and during 1894 $932,-000. The sixty-ninth annual report of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year ending Aug. 1, shows a very successful year's business. It has been necessary to levy an assessment of 4¼ per cent. only, which provides for all indebtedness of the company and leaves a balance in the treasury of $46,285.08. The members of the company now number about 40,000.

Industries.—In May Hon. Victor I. Spear, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, published his annual report of farm sales, new industries, and summer travel in Vermont for 1895. He finds, from the reports received, that 1,677 farms were sold during the year, of which 133 were previously unoccupied. To the question as to the value of farms as compared with other years, 129 town clerks report no change; 23 that it is higher, and 29 that it is lower, in their respective towns. The advance is in the towns favorably situated, usually near some large manufacturing interest, the decrease in towns remote from such interests or from the railways. An improvement in the methods of farming has been noticeable. The work of putting in creameries has gone forward. During the year $1,091,500 was invested in new manufacturing enterprises in the State, and these enterprises are furnishing employment to 1,010 persons. During the five years covered by the reports over $4,000,-000 has been invested in the various industries of the State, giving employment to over 6,000 persons. The secretary says: "No single industry has called for the investment of so much capital as the development of electric light and power. Of the many large unused water powers in the State reported in 1891, there are but few that have not been utilized, and the most common use made of them is the production of electricity."

The statistics of the summer-boarder industry are very incomplete. Estimating from the returns received, the secretary judges that the amount of business was about $500,000 for the season of 1895.

Monument to the First Governor.—A fine granite monument to the memory of Thomas Chittenden, one of the founders of Vermont and Governor of the State for nearly a decade, was dedicated at Williston, Aug. 19, in the presence of a large gathering. The exercises consisted of a parade participated in by State and national troops and Knights Templars, an historical address by ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, and short addresses by Gov. Woodbury and the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, a descendant of the first Governor.

Boatable Waters.—The legal definition of this term was fixed by a decision rendered in November. Waters that are not boatable may be held for private preserves; and the question came before the court in a case relating to Marlboro South pond, near Newfane. Hundreds of acres of wild land completely surrounding this pond were bought by the New England Trout and Salmon Club. They fenced it and posted notices forbidding trespassing. Over a year ago several old citizens of the locality determined to test the question of rights and fished upon the pond as in former years. The result was that suits were brought, and one was tried as a test case. A judgment for the defendant was given in 1895 under an agreed statement of fact, in order to bring it to the Supreme Court for definition of the word "boatable" in the statutes that describe public waters. The case came back to the county under certain rulings of the higher court, and seven days were consumed in its trial, resulting again in a verdict for the defendant. The court held that "boatable waters" were those capable of transportation or commerce, adding significantly that the easement extends to purposes of pleasure as well as business, the same as a highway, it being for the jury to say if these were such in fact. The jury did so find, and that in passing over the plaintiff's land to reach such waters the defendant passed over a public right of way, although it was owned by the plaintiff.

Legislative Session.—The Legislature was in session from Oct. 7 to Nov. 25. William A. Lord was Speaker of the House, and John E. Weeks was President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Justin S. Morrill was elected to succeed himself in the United States Senate by unanimous vote of the upper house and 213 votes in the lower, against 17 for Herbert F. Brigham. The justices of the Supreme Court, the Adjutant General, and the Superintendent of Education were all re-elected.

A measure granting municipal suffrage to women with property qualification was passed by the Senate, but was lost in the House. Among the laws enacted was one providing for a 5-per-cent. tax on collateral inheritances, and one making changes in the dower law. The wife has the same rights in the estate of a deceased husband that a husband has in that of a deceased wife.

Several amendments to the election laws were passed, the most important of which allows a voter to cast his vote in a town or city other than his own, if he is provided with a certificate from the clerk of his own town or city stating that his name is on the check list.

A tax of 15 cents on the dollar was assessed on polls and ratable estate. Other acts relating to taxes provided for listing buildings on leased lands, fixed details of collection, and placed the tax on savings banks at the rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. annually upon the average amount of deposits and accumulations, deducting therefrom the average amount, not exceeding 10 per cent., of assets invested in United States Government bonds, and the average amount of the assessed valuation of the real estate owned by such corporation, and also the amount of individual deposits in excess of $1,500 each listed to the depositors in towns of the State where such depositors reside, and a like tax upon trust companies.

Several measures were passed for the betterment of highways, and several regulating investments of savings banks and trust companies, payment of dividends, and other matters connected with them.

The fish and game laws were amended by various provisions relating to seines and set lines, snaring of game, exportation of game birds, etc., prohibiting the killing of moose and caribou, and the killing of more than two deer in one season by one person.

A board of normal-school examiners was created. Laws were also passed in regard to examinations of public-school teachers and school attendance.

Appropriations were made as follow: $65,000

for paying the debentures of the Lieutenant Governor, Senate, and House of Representatives, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly; $425,000 for 1896–'97 and $400,000 for 1897–'98 for payment of such demands on the State as may be allowed by the State Auditor; $30,000 for each year for paying interest on bonds and other debts of the State; $160,000 for each year for expenses of the penal institutions and the care of the insane; $5,000 for each normal school; $5,500 for maintenance and further equipment of the fish hatchery; $5,500 for land and warden's house at the State Prison; a sum not to exceed $20,000 for the Soldiers' Home; and for improvements at the Insane Asylum a sum not to exceed $22,000. Other acts were:

Requiring the State geologist to inspect the mines and quarries and unopened deposits of economic value in the State, also unused water power, and report as to their value and workings.

Constituting statements made under the sanctity of the religious confessional privileged communications.

Prescribing a fine for removal, sale, or incumbrance of property mortgaged or having a lien upon it.

Allowing a lien for labor or material amounting to $15 or more.

Empowering a married woman to convey her real estate by her separate deed.

Requiring a residence of two years in the State and six months in the county to allow of divorce for any cause that shall have accrued in any other State or county.

To prevent cruelty to children and other dependent persons.

Providing that the marriage of a female minor shall discharge her guardian from all right in her custody and education, but not in her property.

Authorizing towns and cities to vote money for chartered hospitals, and cities and incorporated villages to provide for open-air musical entertainments.

Forbidding the appointment as town liquor agent of any person who shall have been convicted in the State for illegally selling liquor within five years.

Repealing the provision for bounties on noxious animals.

Allowing owners and renters of land to sell the produce of their land without license.

Making a tramp punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not more than $100, and giving justices of the peace concurrent jurisdiction in such cases.

Imposing a fine not exceeding $50 for selling or otherwise furnishing firearms or explosives to a child under twelve years of age, and $20 on a child for having such in his possession.

Political.—The election of State officers was held Sept. 1.

A Republican League convention for the reorganization of the league was held April 28 in Montpelier, and the following day the first Republican convention at the same place. Four delegates at large and four alternates were chosen for the national convention. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation, but subsequently a motion to table it was carried:

"*Resolved*, That in the great apostle of protection, William McKinley, of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for presidential candidate."

The resolutions declared in favor of a protective tariff, reciprocity, the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, just and liberal pensions, adequate coast defenses, and restricted immigration. The money resolution declared unequivocally against free silver except by international agreement. Continuing, the platform says:

"We believe that the credit of the Government should be sustained not by the issue of bonds and the increase of the national debt, but by a return to a system of duties which shall replenish the public Treasury, put in motion the now silent wheels of business, and insure living prices to American farms and workshops."

The Republican convention for nomination of State officers met in Burlington, June 17. Two candidates for the governorship had been before the people for some time—Josiah Grout and W. W. Stickney. On the ballot Grout received 339, and Stickney 336. The entire ticket was: For Governor, Josiah Grout; for Lieutenant Governor, Nelson W. Fisk; for State Treasurer, Henry F. Field; for Secretary of State, Chauncey W. Brownell; for State Auditor, Franklin D. Hale.

The only resolutions adopted were in condemnation of the demand for free coinage.

The Prohibitionists held a convention in Montpelier, May 7, and adopted resolutions declaring for prohibition only, two that were offered on free coinage and other national issues having been voted down. The ticket follows: For Governor, Rodney C. Whittemore; Lieutenant Governor, C. W. Wyman; Secretrary of State, Rev. A. N. Woodruff; Treasurer, Wilson Davidson; Auditor, F. W. Wheeler.

Delegates to the national convention and candidates for presidential electors were also chosen.

The Democratic State Convention, held in Montpelier, May 27, adopted a platform declaring: "We demand the maintenance of the gold standard of value as being for the true interests of all our people and especially for those who are obliged to labor for what they receive, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except under international agreement"; commending the able, patriotic, and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland; thanking Secretary Carlisle for his conscientious and efficient management of the Treasury Department; expressing sympathy with the Cubans; denouncing the Republican protection theory; denouncing the Republican party for fostering "the un-American, cowardly, and despicable A. P. A. organization."

Nominations for State officers were made as follow: For Governor, J. H. Jackson; Lieutenant Governor, Ralph Sherwood; Treasurer, James H. Williams; Secretary of State, William W. Rider; Auditor, E. F. Seaver.

In response to a call written by one of the delegates to the national convention, a conference of Sound-money Democrats was held Aug. 4, and it was decided to hold a convention, Aug. 18, at Bellows Falls. At that time delegates were chosen to the Indianapolis convention, and resolutions were adopted which, after asserting the firm adherence of the convention to "the time-honored traditions and principles of genuine Democrats, with renewed assurances of abiding regard for the welfare, prosperity, and business of the people," proclaim unswerving loyalty to convictions of public and individual duty, and reaffirms undaunted fidelity to the platform of the Democratic party of Vermont, adopted in State convention, at Montpelier, on May 27, 1896, urgently commending that portion of the platform which declares: "We demand the maintenance of a gold standard of value as being in the true interests of all people, especially those obliged to labor for what they receive, and are ever opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement."

The People's party nominated candidates for presidential electors and State officers in a conven-

tion at Montpelier, July 28. The resolutions approved the platform of the national convention and declared that bribe giving and bribe taking should be made felonies by national law, and that the levying of taxes upon property not actually owned should be prohibited. The State ticket was: For Governor, Joseph Battell; Lieutenant Governor, William Dexter; Treasurer, Daniel Sallies; Secretary of State, Abel T. May; Auditor, Columbus L. Clough.

At the September election the entire State ticket of the Republicans was successful by a large majority. The vote for Governor stood: Grout, 53,426; Jackson, 14,855; Battell, 831; Whittemore, 755. At the November election, the vote for McKinley electors was 50,091; Bryan and Sewall, 10,146; Bryan and Watson, 461; Palmer, 1,329; Levering, 728. The two Representatives in Congress are Republican, as are also all the members of the State Senate. The Democrats have 18 members in the House, and the Republicans 225. One member is an Independent, and one a Populist.

VIRGINIA, a Southern State, one of the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution June 25, 1788; area, 42,450 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census, was 747,610 in 1790; 880,200 in 1800; 974,600 in 1810; 1,065,116 in 1820; 1,211,405 in 1830; 1,239,797 in 1840; 1,421,661 in 1850; 1,596,318 in 1860; 1,225,163 in 1870; 1,512,565 in 1880; and 1,655,980 in 1890. Capital, Richmond.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, Charles T. O'Ferrall, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor, Robert C. Kent; Secretary of the Commonwealth, James T. Lawless; Attorney-General, R. Taylor Scott; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Second Auditor, Josiah Ryland, Jr.; Treasurer, A. W. Harman; Adjutant General, Charles J. Anderson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John E. Massie; Commissioner of Agriculture, Thomas Whitehead; President of the Court of Appeals, James Keith; Justices, John W. Riely, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, G. K. Taylor.

Finances.—The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1896, were: Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1895, $61,395.64; receipts from all sources during the year, $3,499,301.58; total, $3,560,697.22. Disbursements during the year, $3,347,399.17. Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1896, $213,298.05. In addition to these receipts paid into the treasury, there were received from sureties of county and city treasurers during the year, under acts for their relief, bonds of the State to the amount of $2,027.24, which were turned over to the commissioners of the sinking fund and canceled. Of the $3,499,301.58, there were received from the United States Government, for agricultural and mechanical colleges, $22,000; from fees for registration of fertilizers by the Agricultural Department, $8,892.67; arrears of taxes, $33,702.81; from banks for governmental and school support, $39,374.93; fees on charters, $1,235.56; capitation tax, $246,685.36; from clerks of courts, tax on process, etc., $96,848.52; collateral-inheritance tax, $2,765.50; from collection of costs in Commonwealth's cases, $9,839.47; delinquent lands, $57,273.44; from express companies, $1,448.16; fines, $27,221.93; commissions for funding public debt, $8,486.27; from income tax, $41,747.02; from insurance companies, in licenses, tax on premiums, and for publishing their reports, $62,997.52; interest from State depositories, $8,017.16; licenses of all other kinds, $694,927.50, including $700 from attorneys for legislative committees; notary seal tax, $5,752.41; oyster tax, $31,980.59; hire of convicts, $137,203.18; from personal property, $315,012.09; from railroads for support of government, $158,918.47, and for support of schools, $51,962.16; fees from Land Office, $1,069.35; revenue from 5-per-cent. penalty, $42,807.16; real-estate tax for support of both government and schools, including some delinquent taxes, $1,149,299.83; sale of bonds by sinking-fund commissioners, $201,064.46; from steamboat companies, $2,939.64; from telephone and telegraph companies, $7,118.04. Among the disbursements for the year were: To public schools, $959,351; to the University of Virginia, $49,999.99, the annuity being $40,000 and the special appropriation $9,999.99; to the Military Institute, $37,500, $2,500 of which was a special appropriation; to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, $15,000; to William and Mary College, $15,000; to the Medical College, $5,000; to the Colored Normal School, $15,000; to the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, $34,999; to the Female Normal School, $17,500. The sum of $146,331 was paid as interest on bonds held by institutions of learning, under a special provision of law. The cost of the last session of the Legislature was $77,135.49. The total of interest paid upon the public debt was $714,165. The expenses of the oyster fleet, etc., were $27,884; pensions, $110,800; public printing, $35,096. The following sums were collected for school-fund purposes: From capitation tax, $359,628; from personal-property tax, $89,386.07; from real-estate tax, $303,529.06; from bank tax, $12,339.08; from tax on railroads and canals, $53,380.57; from tax on steamboats, etc., $742.39; from tax on telegraph and telephone companies, $385.10; total, $819,399.27, 90 per cent. of which is applicable to public free schools. The total amount of criminal charges throughout the State was $378,291.37.

Taxation.—There are 126 banks in the State, carrying 196,791 shares, with a market value of $12,338,685, and a total assessed taxation of $49,356.18, of which $39,122.63 was paid during the last fiscal year.

The State received from railroad companies the sum of $4,244.26 to defray the salaries of the Railroad Commissioner and his clerk. The assessed valuation of railroad property was $53,386,040.89, upon which the total tax paid was $210,880.63.

The assessed value of all steamboat property was $705,352, upon which a tax of $2,939.64 was paid.

The Public Debt.—Under the provisions of an act approved Jan. 31, 1894, holders of a portion of the unfunded debt, who were barred from the provisions of the act approved Feb. 20, 1892, by their failure to accept within the time prescribed, were permitted to accept the terms of the last-named act, and the commissioners of the sinking fund were authorized and empowered to place these holders on the same footing as if they had actually accepted the terms of the last-named act within the prescribed time. The commissioners of the sinking fund advertised for the reception of the outstanding bonds for exchange, and bonds to the amount of $1,474,017.94 have been surrendered and funded, and in lieu thereof new bonds for the aggregate sum of $1,015,184.89 have been issued.

In relation to the question of the adjustment of the State debt with West Virginia, the Governor says, in his message to the Legislature: "So far as I can see, Virginia is no nearer a consummation of her desire to effect a settlement and adjustment with West Virginia than she was twenty years or more ago."

Education.—The number of public schools in operation for the year was 8,400—6,124 white and 2,276 colored—in which 8,405 teachers were employed. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 361,559, an increase of more than 5,000 over the previous year. The number of schoolhouses used

was 6,900. The gross expenses of the system amounted to $1,825,000. About half of this sum was contributed by the State, and the remainder was raised by taxation in the counties and cities. Four fifths of the whole amount expended was applied to the pay of teachers and the remainder to miscellaneous expenses, such as school buildings, furniture, repairs, fuel, insurance, pay of superintendents, treasurers, etc. The approximate value of school property owned by the public schools is $3,000,000, including grounds, buildings, furniture, and apparatus. During the year several school buildings were erected, and the State Superintendent has observed a decided improvement in the character of the houses built. He is satisfied that there has been marked advancement on the part of teachers, and hence more efficient work in the schoolroom, and he attributes these results largely to the work of the summer normal schools. During the year 1,690 teachers attended these schools. The Superintendent notes a growing tendency to organize high schools and thus extend the system to meet the wants of pupils who desire a college course. All the cities have complete systems, including well-organized high schools, but only a few counties maintain high schools. He favors the organization of county high schools, whereby the rural schools may be brought in closer touch with the higher institutions.

In his message to the Legislature the Governor says: "Every year shows a slight advance in the revenues applied to the support of the system, but there is urgent need of more money. The term is too short in country schools, teachers' salaries are insufficient, and there are other demands which must be met to bring our system abreast with the schools of other States, where the revenues are much larger."

Real Estate.—The total valuation of real estate in Virginia is $304,204,590, of which $293,276,748 is owned by white, and $10,927,842 by colored citizens. One tenth in value of the whole amount of this property is in the city of Richmond. The colored people's next largest holdings in cities are in Petersburg, $468,835; in Lynchburg, $407,420; in Alexandria, $230,660; in Norfolk, $223,950; and in Danville, $203,605. In the counties, Norfolk shows $535,915; Elizabeth City, $470,926; Henrico, $459,421; and Nansemond, $204,295. Buchanan is the only county that reports no colored owners of real estate.

Penitentiary.—The profit realized during the year at the Penitentiary was $51,984. After deducting the deficit at the farm—$2,987.63—there remains a net profit of $48,997.12. The institution is greatly overcrowded. More than 1,200 male convicts are kept in 190 cells. In several of the larger cells 20 to 30, and in the smaller cells (not over 6 feet wide) as many as 6 are confined.

Pardons.—During the year the Governor extended clemency to 134 lawbreakers who were serving terms in the various penal institutions of the State. In many instances where absolute pardons were granted conditions were made and promises exacted that the offender would either leave the State, never to return, or refrain in future from violations of the law. But the greater number of pardons to Penitentiary convicts were granted on the recommendation of the surgeon of that institution, who certified that longer imprisonment would result in death.

Insurance Companies.—Foreign insurance companies, life and fire, are required to deposit with the Treasurer of the State bonds of the State, of the United States, or of certain cities, to an amount equal to 5 per cent. of their capital stock, not to exceed $50,000 nor to be less than $10,000. These bonds are held for the security of the insured, and, in case of the default of a company to pay any of its liabilities, the bonds are directed to be sold to satisfy the claims. The Governor recommends that home companies be required to make deposits on the same basis.

Prize Fighting.—The Governor urges that prize fighting and glove contests—whether in private or public, in a park, club, or other place, for admission fees, a purse, or any other thing, directly or indirectly—be made a felony. He says: "Prize fighting has repeatedly occurred in the State within the last two years. It has been impossible to convict the participants, because the spectators have been in sympathy with the disgraceful affairs; and, however brutal the contest, in the opinion of these sympathizers, when introduced as witnesses, it was not a prize fight, but an innocent glove contest. Men in the ring have assaulted each other in a manner which, if done elsewhere, would have made them amenable to severe punishment; but, as the assaults were made in the 'manly-art' ring, it was regarded as harmless amusement. These exhibitions are neither innocent, harmless, nor manly, but brutal as a bull or dog fight. They are degrading in the extreme, and tend to inculcate in the minds of the young that it is better to become a champion prize fighter than to excel in the mechanic arts, trades, or professions."

Live Stock.—The number and value of farm animals in the State in 1896 were: Horses, 246,046, value $9,808,229; mules, 38,248, value $2,134,133; milch cows, 265,635, value $4,818,619; other cattle, 386,670, value $6,138,896; sheep, 426,889, value $894,760; swine, 985,748, value $3,514,687; total value, $27,563,151.

Decision.—The case of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company against the Board of Supervisors of the county of Northampton was decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals in March. The question involved was the power of the appellee, the Board of Supervisors, to tax the appellant company for district-school purposes. The effect of the court's decision is to declare that the county supervisors can not lay such a tax upon railroad, canal, telegraph, and telephone companies for school purposes, under the existing statutory laws. The judge delivering the opinion of the court holds that the remedy necessary to do this lies only in the Legislature. The decision does not affect the State and county taxes for school purposes levied against railroads and similar corporations. It is estimated that the total loss of revenue to the school districts of Virginia by this decision will be between $50,000 and $75,000 a year.

Union Theological Seminary.—The question of removing Union Theological Seminary from Prince Edward County, where it was established in 1824, has been decided. It is to go to Richmond. The Richmond "Dispatch" says: "The project of removing the seminary became a practical question nearly two years ago, when the Board of Trustees appointed a committee to receive and consider offers of sites and of money looking to the establishment of the seminary in some more eligible locality. The seminary being an historic, well-endowed, and influential institution of learning, with alumni occupying pulpits all over the Southern States, many of them being men of national and world-wide reputations, a number of cities began to make offers for the establishment of the institution within their bounds. Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Danville, Norfolk, and Richmond all had offers to make, but the capital of the Old Dominion was able to offer the strongest inducements. A splendid site of 11¾ acres proffered by Major Lewis Ginter, and a sub-

scription of $50,000 added for the building fund in Richmond, was the basis of Richmond's offer, but gentlemen who live away from our city, and who were interested in the best growth of the seminary —Mr. George W. Watts, of Durham, N. C., and Mr. William Wallace Spence, of Baltimore—subscribed, the former $50,000 and the latter $25,000, on condition that the seminary be located at Richmond and on the Ginter site. With this addition to their already strong inducements, the Richmond claimants won the victory from all others before the Board of Trustees and before the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, which control the institution."

Political.—The Legislature convened Dec. 2, 1895, and adjourned March 5, 1896. Among the more important bills passed at this session were the following:

To take the sense of the people upon the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution.

To appropriate $5,000 in addition to appropriation already made to Lee Camp Soldiers' Home.

Relating to prohibition of marriage within certain degrees. "No man shall marry his mother, grandmother, stepmother, sister, daughter, granddaughter, half-sister, aunt, son's widow, wife's daughter, or her granddaughter or stepdaughter, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter. But this section shall not be construed as prohibiting a man from marrying an aunt of his former wife. If any man have heretofore married his brother's widow, or the widow of his brother's or sister's son, or his uncle's widow, such marriage is hereby declared to be legal and valid, and exempt from the penalties prescribed by existing laws."

To reinstate and amend the charter of the Atlantic, Staunton and West Virginia Railroad Company. To incorporate, severally, the Alberene Railroad Company; the Virginia Mineral Railway Company; the Wythe County Railroad Company; the Chesterfield Railroad Company; the American Central Trunk Line Railroad Company; the Danville and Riverside Railway Company; the Lexington and Goshen Railroad Company; the Interstate Railroad Company; the Virginia and Northwestern Railroad Company; the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Company; the Blacksburg Railway Company; the Potomac River Railroad Company; the Eastern Midland Railway Company; the Falls Church, Fairfax and Manassas Railway Company; the Southeastern and Atlantic Railroad Company; and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

To impose a tax on collateral inheritances.

To incorporate the city of Newport News.

To incorporate the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Virginia.

To incorporate the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia.

To recharter the city of Lynchburg.

To protect fish in Roanoke river.

To protect certain fish in Potomac river.

To incorporate the Virginia Union University, in Richmond.

To authorize the president and faculty of Luray College to confer certificates of distinction and to award diplomas.

To amend and re-enact section 3693, code of Virginia, as to prize fighters, how punished, and to prohibit prize fighting and pugilism and fights between men and animals.

To prevent gambling and selling or making books, pools, or mutuals.

To protect all payments made to the holder of any policy in any accident company, sick-benefit company, or any company of like kind, from levy or distress for any debt due by the insured.

To incorporate the Stonewall Jackson Institute.

To prohibit winter racing.

To punish as for a misdemeanor a person using abusive language to another.

The State Republican Convention for sending delegates to the national convention met in Staunton on April 23. The platform adopted contained no allusion to the money question. It reaffirmed the allegiance of the Republican party of Virginia to the principles of the national party, and expressed pride in being "part of an organization which faithfully adhered to their great principles of protection, under which no furnace fires have ever been put out, no factories have been closed, and no army of workers has been put upon the streets and highways in enforced idleness." It denounced the Democratic administration as "the author of unexampled and infinite distress, as responsible for unprecedented corporation and individual insolvency and ruin, and for losses and sorrow beyond all compute, and as unworthy of the confidence and good will of any people." It denounced "the proposition coming from the Democratic party of the State, through the last Legislature, to call a convention to revise the Constitution, as being 'the first movement of the enemies of our free public schools,'" and continued as follows concerning the State Democratic party's call for such State convention:

"Its manifest purpose is to stem the swelling tide of Republican progress in our State by an effort to disfranchise our illiterate voters, both white and colored; to set up a fraudulent and pretended educational qualification, and so to amend the present free-school provision as to place it in the power of future Legislatures practically to destroy the beneficent system of education ingrafted in the present Constitution of the State by the Republican party. The call for such a convention means that its members are to be elected under our present obnoxious and detestable laws, and that to them is to be given the power also to amend or destroy the homestead clause of the Constitution, the clause to exempt our religious noncombatants from compulsory military service, and other and acceptable provisions of that instrument, and, judging from recent legislation, to put also beyond the power of legislative repeal a law for a higher rate of interest upon money."

In conclusion, the Republican delegates were instructed to vote for McKinley.

The Democratic State Convention for sending delegates to the national convention met in Staunton on June 4. The first plank of the platform adopted pledged adherence "to the principles of Democracy as announced by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Mason, and the patriots of their day, that this is a Government of and for the people," and deprecated "the growing influence of trusts and great combinations of capital as dangerous to the welfare of our people and fraught with disaster to our institutions." The second plank expressed opposition to "McKinleyism," which "proposed to tax the poor man for the benefit of trusts and capitalists," and favored "a tariff tax for revenue limited to the necessities of an economically administered Government and adjusted so as to throw its burden most lightly upon the great producing classes of our country." The third plank charged that the Republican party, "while professing to protect laboring men and mechanics," was in practice filling Virginia mines and factories with European pauper labor, and that that party was "the author of all the acts of financial legislation which stimulated the panic and brought on hard times to the country, and that it has utterly failed to suggest any scheme of relief." The fourth plank opposed the eligibility of a President of the United States to a third term of office. The fifth plank denounced as

"false and slanderous" the charges made by the Republican State Convention against the Democrats of Virginia as to the reasons which actuated the General Assembly of the State in submitting to the people the question of holding a constitutional convention, and pointed "to the public-school system, to the settlement of the public debt, and to the good will that exists among all the different races and sections of the Commonwealth as evidence of the wisdom of Democratic rule." Following are the planks concerning the money question:

"We are for sound money—the soundest that the world has ever had or can have—the money of our Constitution, the money of the people, the money of civilization through the ages past and destined to be such, as we believe, for ages to come. This sound money should consist of silver and gold, and of paper redeemable in silver or gold, at the option of the payer, the units of the whole mass to be kept at parity by coinage rights and equal legal-tender functions, the only method by which the parity of the two metals has been continuously and successfully maintained.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage. The immediate and complete restoration of the bimetallism of money which existed in the United States from 1793 to 1873 is, in our opinion, demanded by the interests of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, which are alike suffering from the continuous fall of prices, and the consequent embarrassment or bankruptcy of those engaged therein. And, in order to restore it, we demand the full and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the assent or concurrence of any other nation."

In conclusion, the delegates were instructed "to vote for the platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for candidates for President and Vice-President who openly advocate that principle."

A protest against the foregoing platform was entered in the form of a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions. It asserted the "unfaltering adherence" of the Democratic party of Virginia to "the cause of sound money," and declared that "the present business depression is due in large measure to the continued agitation of the question of our national currency and the threatened change in our standard of value." It stated that "every consideration of party policy and regard for the public weal requires an unequivocal declaration of our party's position" with reference to the money question, and that "the Democratic party of Virginia stands ready to abide by the declarations of the national Democracy as set forth by its convention soon to assemble in the city of Chicago," but, as indicative of the views of Virginia Democrats, it declared the following:

"We demand that the volume of our currency shall be commensurate with the growing population and business development of the country; that every dollar of gold and silver put in circulation shall be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value; and that the present gold standard of value shall be maintained, neither depreciated by legislation, because thereby the earnings of labor and the producer would be lowered and creditors defrauded; nor so appreciated, because thereby debtors would have their burdens augmented and the value of all forms of wealth except money be greatly lessened. We hold to the use of gold and silver, and the coinage of every dollar of both metals as long as their parity can be maintained. We are unalterably opposed to the free, independent, and unlimited coinage of silver by this Government at the ratio of 16 to 1, or at any other arbitrary ratio, without an agreement with the leading nations of the world in regard to the same."

The returns of the election gave the result: Bryan, 154,709; McKinley, 135,368; Palmer, 2,129; Levering, 2,350. Bryan's plurality over McKinley, 19,341. The Democrats will have a majority of 64 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

W

WASHINGTON, a Pacific coast State, admitted to the Union Nov. 11, 1889; area, 69,180 square miles. Population, according to the census of 1890, 349,390. Capital, Olympia.

Government.—The State officers for the year were: Governor, John H. McGraw; Lieutenant Governor, Frank H. Luce; Secretary of State, James H. Price; Treasurer, Ozro A. Bowen; Auditor, J. E. Frost, succeeding L. R. Grimes, deceased; Attorney-General, William C. Jones; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles W. Bean; Land Commissioner, William T. Forrest; Acting Adjutant General, E. C. MacDonald; State Printer, Oliver C. White; Secretary of the Board of Health, Dr. George S. Armstrong; State Librarian, G. A. Kennedy, succeeding F. T. Gilbert, deceased; Chief Justice, John P. Hoyt; Associates, Elmore Scott, R. O. Dunbar, M. J. Gordon, T. J. Anders; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart; Superior Judge, Mason Irwin; United States Senators, John L. Wilson, Watson C. Squire—all Republicans.

Finances.—As the legislative sessions are biennial, there was no Treasurer's report for 1896. That for the preceding fiscal year showed a cash balance of $213,517.28 in the treasury. The total value of real and personal property in the State was $204,190,377.

Immigration.—In January a State immigration convention was held in Seattle, attended by 200 delegates, to formulate a plan for settling the unoccupied lands. A central organization, composed of one member from each county, was provided for, whose duty it is to select from their number 7 persons to form an executive committee that will practically have charge of the work to be done in promoting immigration. They must provide ways and means and devise methods for attracting the attention of Eastern people to the advantages of the State, and must secure cheap transportation by means of ample rebates if the home-seeker settles permanently in the State. This executive committee decided to raise $20,000 a year. The amount was apportioned as follows: King County, $400 a month; Pierce, $350; Spokane, $300; Snohomish, Whatcom, and Walla Walla, $100 each; Thurston, Chehalis, Clark, Skagit, Kittitas, Pacific, Whitman, and Yakima, $50 each; Island County, $25.

Harbor Improvements.—The sum of $32,000 was appropriated by Congress for improvement of Olympia harbor, this provision being included in the River and Harbor bill, which was passed over President Cleveland's veto. The bill also provides for a survey of Des Chutes river at the entrance of Olympia harbor, with a view to its improvement.

Timber Interests.—In December the loggers of Puget Sound met in Seattle and formed an organization under the name of the Puget Sound Timbermen's Association for the purpose of uniting all persons in the lumber business in an effort to secure uniform classification and scale of logs, spars, etc., and the establishment from time to time of a uniform schedule of prices. Articles of incorporation were adopted, and an advisory board of ten members was elected. The board was given power to regulate the production of logs so as to keep within the demand, and also to make agreements with lumbermen as to prices, classification, and scaling.

State Capitol.—The contract for building the State Capitol was awarded in February for $822,951, the amount to be paid in cash.

Decisions.—The Supreme Court decided that Puget Sound includes the Gulf of Georgia. This decision arose through the refusal of the State Fish Commissioner to issue licenses to fishermen who desire to operate in the Gulf of Georgia.

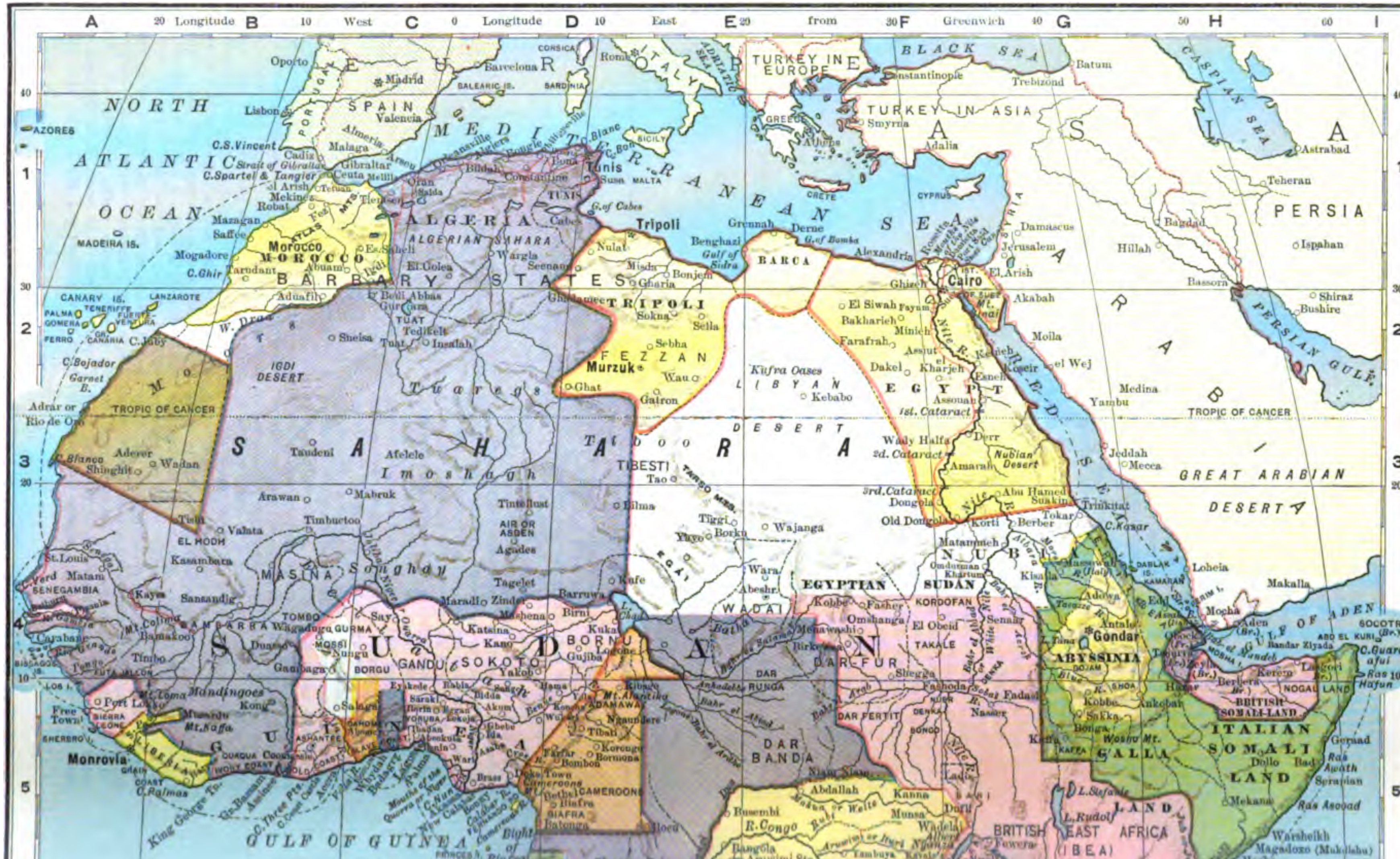
An important opinion on the liability of a corporation for neglect of its agent, whereby an employee of the company is injured, was handed down by the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company, and with a number of men was engaged in getting out rock from the side of a hill. He was injured by the explosion of a blast of giant powder, which resulted in the loss of one eye. The explosion was caused by his drilling into an unexploded charge that had missed fire at a previous setting. It appeared that the company's foreman in charge of the work knew of the existence of this unexploded charge, but gave no warning to the man, and that plaintiff did not know of it. Judgment for $5,000 was given against the company in the lower court, and was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The question of the eligibility of women to hold school offices was decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court. Ella L. Guptill was elected county school superintendent of Clellan County, and a citizen of that county brought proceedings through which the Superior Court annulled and set aside her election. She appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the action of the Superior Court with directions to dismiss the proceeding. The respondent contended that prior to the election of the appellant there was no law in the State conferring upon her the right to hold the office. The Legislature had not prescribed the qualifications of county superintendent, but it was claimed by the respondent that section 3,050 of the Code of 1881 expressly precludes women from holding any office whatever. This section provides that "All American males above the age of twenty-one years, . . . and none other, shall be entitled to hold office or vote at any election in this Territory." This section, however, was partly superseded by the provisions of the State Constitution. The first Legislature of the State passed an act establishing a general uniform system of common schools. This act provides for the election in each county of a superintendent of schools and prescribes his duties. In this section the Legislature used the pronouns "he" and "his" in speaking of the term of office, etc., of the county superintendent. It is nowhere in the act provided expressly that women may hold this office. That they may do so, however, is implied in section 78 of the act, which provides that "whenever the word 'he' or 'his' occurs in this act, referring to either the members of the Board of Education, county superintendents, city superintendents, teachers, or other school officers, it shall be understood to mean also 'she' or 'her.'" The court held that if the Legislature, when they enacted this section, did not contemplate that women could be elected to the office of County Superintendent, the provision made is clearly without force or meaning. "It is the duty of the courts ordinarily to give full force and effect to every word of a statute, rather than to attribute to the Legislature either folly or ignorance." The opinion concludes: "There being in this State, therefore, no constitutional or statutory disqualification of females to hold the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and the Legislature having, by clear implication, recognized the right, our conclusion is that the office may be legally held by a woman who is competent to discharge the duties pertaining thereto."

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Superior Court of King County in a suit that arose out of a petition from the city of Seattle to the Board of Land Commissioners to have a review and readjustment of the plat of tide lands in front of the city, which was made and filed with the board by the local board of tide-land appraisers for King County, and especially a change of direction and location of certain streets that were laid out by the local board. The State board refused to consider the petition, for the reason that, in its opinion, it had no right or authority to review the acts of the board of tide-land appraisers concerning streets. The city applied to the Superior Court of King County for a writ of mandate to compel the State board to proceed to hear and determine the matters set forth in its petition. The issuance of the alternative writ was waived, a general demurrer was interposed, which was sustained, and, the city declining to plead further, the case was dismissed at its cost. From this judgment the city appealed. The Supreme Court held that the streets as located and platted are public highways, and the board has no power to relocate or change them; that the State board is given power by the law to review its own acts and, under certain circumstances, to reappraise tide lands which were appraised by local boards, but that nothing is found in the law conferring upon it the authority to change established streets.

Arbor Day.—The Governor designated the 24th of April as Arbor Day, saying in his proclamation: "It is urgently recommended that the day be observed by the people of this State by planting of trees, shrubs, and vines in public and private grounds; and that in all institutions of learning such appropriate exercises, teachings, and practical illustrations may be indulged in as will best emphasize the advantages to be derived from tree culture and the care and preservation of our forests."

Horticulture.—At the meeting of the State Board of Horticulture in April the secretary reported that the fruit crop for the last year was the largest ever grown in the State. Prices ruled steady in all kinds of fruit, and there was a steady demand. The prune-plum crop for the year amounted to 16,000,000 pounds, of which more than 3,000,000 pounds were dried. Berry-growers on the Sound found a new market for their product. More than 20,000 crates were shipped to Idaho, Montana, and other eastern points by express, the price averaging 70 cents a crate, or 3 cents a pound. Walla Walla County shipped 450 car loads of fruits and vegetables; Whitman an equal amount; Yakima 36 car loads of fruit and 76 of vegetables; Wenatchee, 25 car loads of fruit alone. All this was sent to points outside the State. Prices for winter apples ranged from $1 to $1.50 a box. Shipments of cherries were satisfactory, orchardists receiving 4 cents a pound for them. All the orchards in the State were reported to be in excellent condition. Since the planting season began, 10,000 acres have been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NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
GULF OF GUINEA
TURKEY IN EUROPE
TURKEY IN ASIA
SPAIN
ITALY
GREECE
PERSIA
ARABIA
GREAT ARABIAN DESERT
BARBARY STATES
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
TRIPOLI
FEZZAN
BARCA
EGYPT
LIBYAN DESERT
SAHARA
NUBIA
EGYPTIAN SUDAN
SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
GALLA
ITALIAN SOMALI LAND
BRITISH SOMALI-LAND
BRITISH EAST AFRICA (B.E.A)
SENEGAMBIA
LIBERIA
TROPIC OF CANCER
Tripoli
Cairo
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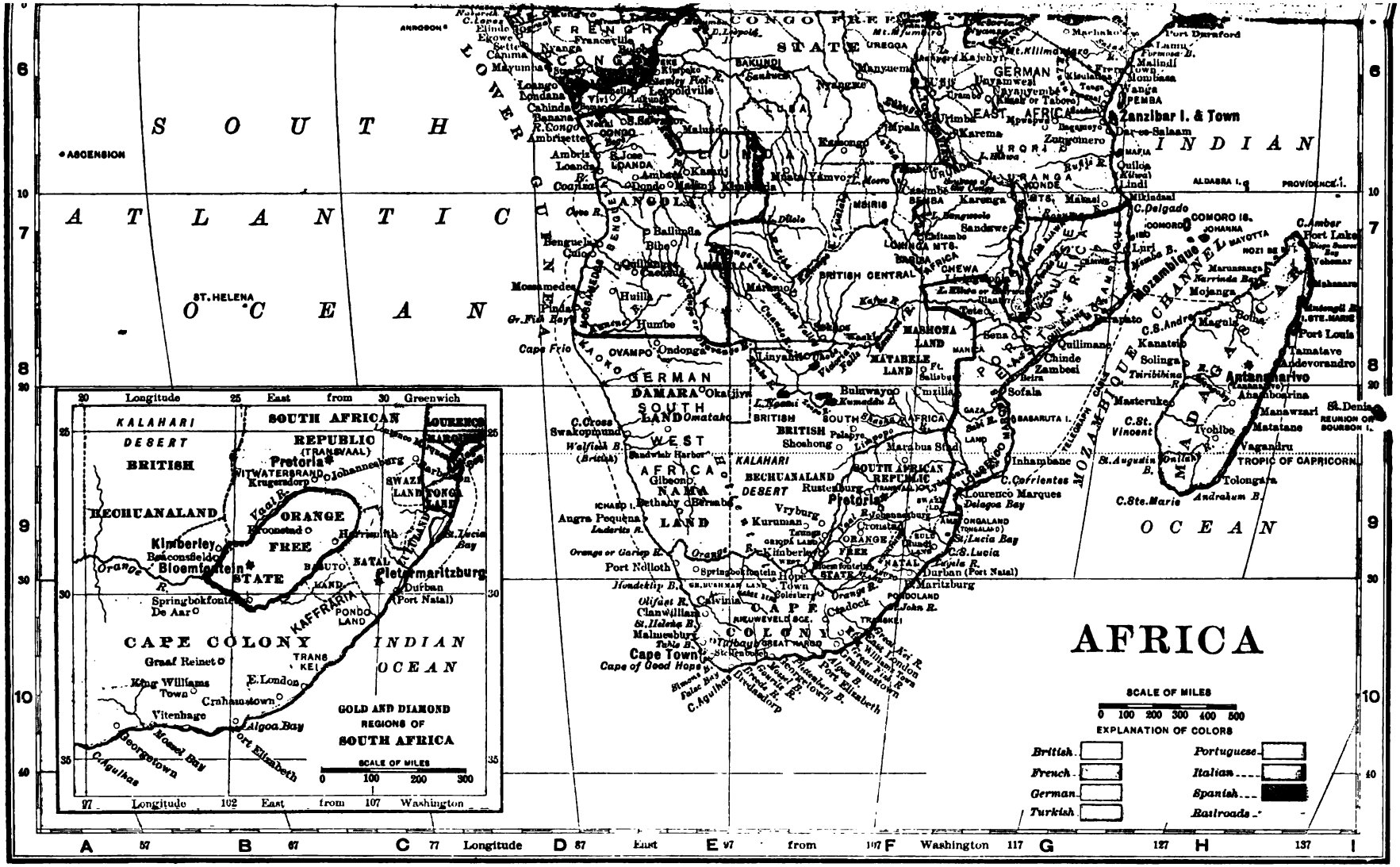
AFRICA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
EXPLANATION OF COLORS
British
French
German
Turkish
Portuguese
Italian
Spanish
Railroads
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ASCENSION
ST. HELENA
FRENCH CONGO
CONGO FREE STATE
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
Zanzibar I. & Town
Dar-es-Salaam
ANGOLA
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA
NYASSA LAND
MASHONA LAND
MATABELE LAND
GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA
DAMARA LAND
NAMA LAND
BRITISH BECHUANALAND
KALAHARI DESERT
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ORANGE FREE STATE
NATAL
CAPE COLONY
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
Antananarivo
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Pietermaritzburg
Durban (Port Natal)
Lourenco Marques
Beira
Tananarive
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
GOLD AND DIAMOND REGIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300
KALAHARI DESERT
BRITISH BECHUANALAND
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (TRANSVAAL)
ORANGE FREE STATE
NATAL
CAPE COLONY
KAFFRARIA
INDIAN OCEAN
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
Pietermaritzburg
Durban (Port Natal)
Cape Town
Graaf Reinet
King Williams Town
E. London
Grahamstown
Vitenhage
Algoa Bay
Port Elizabeth
Mossel Bay
Georgetown
C. Agulhas

planted in fruit trees. The annual fruit production reached the value of $2,000,000. Shipments of apples were made from Tacoma to Japan direct, and, as a new venture, to Russia.

Farm Animals.—According to information furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, the number and value of farm animals in the State in 1896 were: Horses, number, 192,055, value, $5,574,956; mules, 1,420, $56,064; milch cows, 117,381, $2,591,772; other cattle, 381,550, $5,803,002; sheep, 756,346, $1,318,462; swine, 239,413, $1,041,160; total value, $16,385,416.

Political.—The State Democratic Convention met in Tacoma on April 14 and chose delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The delegation were uninstructed, but in the State convention a resolution was passed demanding free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The platform contained a plank differing with President Cleveland in his financial policy, but otherwise approving his administration.

The Republican convention of the State, to send delegates to the national convention, met in Everett on May 14. The money question was the principal topic of discussion. By a vote of 290 to 112 the convention refused to adopt a free-silver plank, and later, by a vote of 213 to 178, it declined to accept a platform compromise in preference to a straight declaration for gold. The platform adopted demanded a restoration of the Republican policy of protection to American industries and labor, and of the doctrine of reciprocity. It favored the maintenance of the gold standard, and opposed the free, unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It advocated, however, an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money at a fixed ratio, and commended the efforts in that behalf of the last Republican administration. It declared emphatically in favor of the nomination of McKinley; expressed the opinion that Congress should enact strict laws to prevent immigration of paupers, criminals, and other undesirable classes; favored protection to American shipbuilders, believing "the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if again restored, would revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans": demanded a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and, finally, opposed any union of church and State, favoring the recognition of loyalty, intelligence, and honesty as the main requirements of good citizenship, and denouncing any attempt to create a religious qualification for office as un-American, unjust, and unconstitutional.

The Free-Coinage Republican party was formally organized on June 30 at Tacoma. It declared that they were still true Republicans, but that on the great question affecting the interests of the nation and the State the old party had misrepresented the people and betrayed their trusts. This revolt was at first regarded with indifference by Republicans; but finally it became a matter of serious cencern.

The returns of the election gave Bryan 51,646; McKinley, 39,153; Palmer, 1,668; Levering, 968. Bryan's plurality over McKinley, 12,493. The Populists will have on joint ballot in the next Legislature, 56; Republicans, 26; Democrats, 15; Silver Republicans, 14.

The following State fusion ticket was elected: Congressmen, James H. Lewis, Democrat, and W. C. Jones, Silverite; Governor, John R. Rogers, Populist; Lieutenant Governor, Thurston Daniels, Populist; Secretary of State, W. D. Jenkins, Populist; Attorney-General, P. H. Winston, Silverite; Auditor, Neal Cheatham, Populist; Treasurer, C. W. Young, Populist; Commissioner of Public Lands, Robert Bridges, Populist; Supreme Judge, John B. Reavis, Democrat; State Printer, Gwin Hicks, Democrat; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. J. Browne, Silverite.

WEST AFRICA. France claims the coast line and *Hinterland* of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Togoland, with the exception of the *enclaves* forming the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, Portuguese Guinea, and the republic of Liberia. Beyond the German protectorate of Togoland, on the Slave Coast, the British protectorates of the Niger and the Oil Rivers, broken by the German stations of Little Popo and Porto Seguro, extend to the German protectorate of Cameroons, south of which the Gabun and French Congo have a continuous coast line reaching to the mouth of the Congo. An arrangement was made between France and Germany in 1894 whereby the *Hinterland* of Cameroons was conceded to France, whose sphere extends northward behind the boundary fixed for the Cameroons and along the eastern bank of the Shari to Lake Chad. The treaties with the Congo Free State made on Feb. 5, 1885, and Aug. 4, 1894, give to France the right bank of the Congo as far as the Mobangi, and the north bank of the Mobangi, and all territories north of the Welle. In the Niger region the English and French spheres have not been delimited except by the line fixed in the Anglo-French agreement of Aug. 5, 1890. This line is to be drawn from Say, on the Niger, to Barrua, on Lake Chad, in such a manner as to comprise in the sphere of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the kingdom of Sokoto. The agreement provided for the appointment of commissioners to determine the line. The Anglo-German agreement of August, 1886, defined the limit between the German sphere in Cameroons and the territory of the Niger Company as a line drawn from the rapids on the Cross river, about 9° 8′ east of Greenwich, to such a point on the River Benue to the east of Yola as may be found on examination to be practically suited for the demarcation of a boundary. This point was fixed by the supplementary agreement of Nov. 15, 1893, about 30 miles east of Yola and 3 miles below the confluence of the Faro and the Benue, from which point a line of demarcation has been drawn to a point on the southern shore of Lake Chad about 40 miles east of Kuka, the capital of Bornu. Thus Germany has reserved a strip of territory between this line and the Shari for a trade route to Lake Chad.

The British Niger Company's Territory.—The Niger Company, prior to the Anglo-French agreement, claimed to have acquired Sokoto by a treaty concluded with the Emperor of that country, called the Great Fulah, who was stated to be suzerain over the King of Gando and all the other Fulah chiefs in the middle Niger valley. His dominions were said to cover an area of 219,500 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000, extending from Bornu, on the east, to the Borgu and Mossi countries on the west, and from the Sahara beyond Adamawa on the south. The character of the treaty, which was said to confer sovereign powers on the Niger Company through a large part of this region and jurisdiction over foreigners in the other part, was afterward questioned by the French and Germans, and the power of the King of Sokoto over a large portion of the territory claimed was denied. Germany has made a treaty with the King of Gando, whose power they believe to be greater than that of the King of Sokoto, and one with the King of Gurma. The ruler of Boussa, on the middle Niger, has made treaties successively with the French and

with the English. After the French abandoned their post at Arenberg, below the Boussa rapids, this place, otherwise called Bajibo, was occupied by the Niger Company. The Niger region is exceedingly fertile, producing rice and cereal grains for export, besides dates, honey, the fruit of the butter tree, and doria seeds. Cotton is grown and made into native cloth, which is dyed with indigo and other colors produced in the country. Leather is tanned and manufactured into pouches, sandals, and saddlery, which are exchanged for salt from the Sahara. The Niger Company claims sovereignty over the pagan kingdom of Borgu by virtue of a treaty similar to that made with the King of Sokoto. This territory lies south of Gando and north of Ilorin, which is claimed by the British as a province of Ilorin. In this region the British touches on the south the French conquests in Dahomey. On the strength of the Anglo-German agreement the British sphere is made to include the western half of the kingdom of Bornu. The Fulahs are Mohammedans, but the subject peoples in the Niger valley are in great part pagans.

The President of the Council of the Royal Niger Company, which has its seat in London, is Sir George Taubman Goldie. The company grew out of the National African Company, Limited, founded in 1882 with the object of acquiring for Great Britain the regions of the middle Niger, to which France was reaching by building a railroad connecting the Senegal with the head of navigation on the Niger and developing its military power on the upper Niger. Between 1884 and 1886 the agents of the British company made about 300 treaties with tribes and native states, including Sokoto and Borgu, and on July 10, 1886, it received a royal charter as the Royal Niger Company, conferring dominion and jurisdiction in the name of Great Britain over the territories acquired. The company has a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, which it has authority to increase indefinitely.

The total area of the territories of the Royal Niger Company is estimated at 500,000 square miles, and the population is variously estimated between 20,000,000 and 35,000,000. The capital is Asaba, but the military headquarters are at Lokoja. The exports, consisting of gums, hides, India rubber, ivory, palm kernels, palm oil, and vegetable butter, were valued in 1893 at £406,000, having increased from £230,000 in 1888. The imports are cottons, silks, woolens, earthenware, hardware, beads, tobacco, and salt. Very heavy duties are imposed on spirits, the importation of which in regions north of 7° of north latitude is totally prohibited. Tobacco and salt are also taxed, and heavy duties are imposed on exports, producing most of the revenue of the company. The tax on imported gunpowder is almost prohibitory, and the importation of firearms is likewise discouraged, those of improved modern mechanism being prohibited entirely. Nevertheless large quantities of gunpowder, breech-loading rifles, percussion caps, and spirits are smuggled into the country from the neighboring territories of the British Niger Coast Protectorate, where the merchants accumulated large stocks in anticipation of the going into force of the prohibitive and restrictive clauses of the Brussels Convention which were not brought into operation in the protectorate till August, 1894. The smuggling trade that is carried on from the Brass district and other parts of the Niger Coast Protectorate is enough in the estimation of Sir John Kirk to deprive the Niger Company of £30,000 of revenue, which is more than the amount of its annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital. The coast guard of the Niger Company endeavor to keep this contraband traffic in check by firing on the smugglers, confiscating their canoes and cargoes, and the killing or wounding of Brass natives has given rise to retaliatory acts and to complaints to the British Government, which appointed Sir John Kirk a commissioner to inquire into the matter. The report that he made justified the authorities of the chartered company in every case.

The British possessions on the Gulf of Guinea have a frontage of nearly 500 miles, and the British sphere extends inland to the Say-Barrua line arranged with France and to Lake Chad, spreading out like a fan. The Niger and its Benue branch form a natural water-way that gives access to the entire region. In the coast district small rivers, intersected by bayous that afford intercommunication, run parallel to the Niger into the sea. These streams are known collectively as the Oil Rivers, and the territory through which they run forms the Niger Coast Protectorate. The Royal Niger Company obtained a charter in 1886 that gave it the command of a strip of territory on either side of the main outlet of the Niger. The native traders of the Oil Rivers districts have been accustomed for many generations to make use of the creeks connecting the lesser rivers with each other and with the Niger for the purpose of ascending the Niger and trading with the interior. The Niger Company has made an end to this traffic, establishing an elaborate chain of customhouses along the frontier on either side of the Niger and levying heavy duties on merchandise passing the border to the great prejudice of traders, both European and native, established in the Oil Rivers territory. The most important of the native traders are those of the Brass district, who formed a guild that used to possess exclusive privileges in the Niger trade. These they renounced in 1884, signing under compulsion a treaty accepting the British system of free trade. Shortly after they had done this the treaty was granted to the Royal Niger Company that cut them off from their old markets because such duties and licenses were exacted along the frontiers that open trade was rendered impossible. Under these circumstances they resorted to smuggling. The conflict between them and the Niger authorities led in 1895 to their attacking the open town of Akassa. King Koko, of Brass, refused the terms offered on April 1, 1896, by the Niger Company for the admission of Brass traders to the markets on the Niger, and consequently he was deposed and proclaimed an outlaw.

In the Anglo-French agreement of Jan. 15, 1896, dealing principally with Siam, a clause was inserted providing for the appointment of a joint commission charged with fixing by mutual agreement the most equitable delimitation between the British and French possessions in the region west of the lower Niger after examination of the titles produced on each side. Mr. Howard and Sir Augustus Hemming, the commissioners appointed in behalf of England, met their French colleagues, M. Larrouy and M. Roume, at Paris on Feb. 9. At the proposal of the British Government France agreed to widen the ground of discussion so that the Niger Commission may settle the boundary questions in regard to territories on both sides of the Niger and all the claims in those regions, and also continue the negotiations from the points reached by the convention of 1894. Toward the close of 1896 the Niger Company made preparations for military operations on a larger scale than they had yet undertaken, sending out 19 English officers and 2 light-draught river gunboats. The Niger Company has not attempted to suppress slave-raiding, which is carried on by all the chiefs, who pay in slaves the tribute to their paramount rulers. At times the company has intervened to defend a tribe from raiders and has thus gained as allies the

protected peoples. In May, 1896, 200 of the company's force of Haussas with mountain and machine guns put to flight 7,000 Igarras who attacked Gende, the chief town of the Basabonu tribe, and afterward overran the Igarra country, destroying the towns of the chiefs who would not submit. In August the stronghold of the brigand slaver Katchella, on the middle Benue, was captured and destroyed by the Niger Company's forces.

The Niger Coast Protectorate.—The Niger Coast Protectorate occupies the entire coast from the British colony of Lagos to the Cameroons with the exception of the stretch between the Forcados and Brass rivers, which falls within the territories of the Niger Company. In 1891 an imperial commissioner and consul general was placed over the protectorate. The majority of the merchants combined in 1889 into the African Association, Limited, of Liverpool, with a nominal capital of £2,000,000, of which £425,000 were subscribed. The imports in 1894 were £739,864 and exports £825,098 in value. The duties collected amounted to £117,423. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, India rubber, ivory, ebony, camwood, barwood, hides, and some cacao. The imports are cotton goods, woolens, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, pickled meat, salt, soap, pottery, hardware, and fancy articles.

The King of Benin, notwithstanding the fact that he has entered into treaty obligations with the British, has for some time shown a hostile spirit. At the end of 1896 a pacific expedition set out from Bonny for the city of Benin with the object of inducing the King of Benin to remove the obstacles he places in the way of trade. It was thought that this could more readily be attained without a display of force, and therefore neither the officers of the expedition nor the 250 Kromen porters carried firearms. When within a few miles of its destination the expedition was attacked by natives. Acting-Consul-General Phillips, Major Copland-Crawford, and 5 other officers were killed, only 2 escaping, and of the Kromen all but 7 were massacred. An expedition was at once formed for the purpose of punishing the King of Benin. Several expeditions against other recalcitrant chiefs had resulted in their submitting without fighting. The King of Okrika, the head of the party addicted to human sacrifices, was driven out of his country, and when his *juju* house was destroyed by the consul general his people forsook the fetich worship and would not receive back their former chief.

British Colonies.—The colonies of Great Britain on the west coast of Africa are the Gold Coast, Lagos, Gambia, and Sierra Leone. The Gold Coast has a coast line of 350 miles on the Gulf of Guinea. The area of the colony is estimated at 15,000 square miles and that of the Gold Coast Protectorate at 31,600 square miles. The estimated population is 1,473,882. The number of European residents is about 150. There are Government schools at Accra and Cape Coast Castle, but the education of the people is chiefly furnished by the Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and German missionaries, who have 7,689 pupils under their tuition. Gold was formerly obtained by washing, and recently mines have been opened. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, India rubber, and cabinet woods. There are 391 miles of telegraph. The revenue in 1894 was £218,261; expenditure, £226,932. The imports were £688,467 and the exports £850,343. A joint commission to delimit the boundary between the Gold Coast colony and Togoland began its labors in March, 1896. Sir William E. Maxwell is Governor of the Gold Coast. The export of gold has fallen off greatly since the abolition of slavery, for the free negroes will not work to amass wealth.

Lagos is an island on the Slave Coast, and attached to it is a protectorate extending 275 miles along the coast and a short distance inland. The area of the whole is 1,071 square miles, with a population estimated at 100,000. Yoruba, which is included in the British sphere in this region, is nearly 20,000 square miles in extent, with 3,000,000 inhabitants. Trade is carried on with Germany and Brazil, as well as Great Britain. The principal exports are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, cotton, India rubber, cacao, and coffee. The Governor is Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter. The local revenue was £137,017 in 1894; expenditure, £124,829. The value of the imports was £744,561, and of the exports £821,682. The Ilorins, though tributary to the Niger Company, come into conflict with the Lagos Government. The trouble is the old one between the European merchants and the tribes of the forest belt who have always acted as middlemen between the coast traders and the tribes of the interior, and will not allow the traders free passage through their territory. The Governor established a blockade to prevent the Ilorins from trading with Lagos, and built a fort at Odo Otin to prevent their invasion of the Yoruba country. The Ilorins are said to be addicted to slave-raiding. On March 31, 1896, the fort was attacked by 2,000 Ilorins, who were put to flight by artillery.

Gambia, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, was constituted into an independent colony in 1888. The area is estimated at 2,700 square miles, and the population at 50,000. The settlement proper has an area of only 69 square miles, with 14,978 inhabitants in 1894, of whom 62 were Europeans. There are 861 pupils in the missionary schools, and the number of native Christians, both Protestants and Roman Catholics, is 2,385. Bathurst, the capital, has 6,000 inhabitants. The Administrator is R. B. Llewellyn. The chief exports are groundnuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, corn, and India rubber. The revenue of the colony in 1894 was £23,798; expenditure, £31,640. The imports amounted to £130,349; exports, £149,143.

Sierra Leone, including the island of Sherbro and the adjacent coast extending to the Scarcies river, on the border of Liberia, has an area estimated at 15,000 square miles and about 180,000 inhabitants. The colony proper, 4,000 square miles in extent, had in 1891 a population of 74,835, of whom 224 were whites. There were 40,790 Protestants and 571 Catholics. In 85 elementary and 6 high schools there were 10,500 pupils taught in 1893. Freetown, the finest port in West Africa, has a population of 30,033. Here is the headquarters of the British military forces in West Africa, consisting in 1895 of the West India regiment, composed of 800 black troops from Jamaica, and European engineers and artillery. There is besides an armed constabulary of 570 men for frontier defense. The port is an imperial coaling station, and is fortified and has several batteries of heavy guns. The trade, formerly large, has been diverted to the neighboring French colonies. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, benne seed, kola nuts, groundnuts, India rubber, gum copal, and hides. The native artisans are skilled in working gold and silver. The revenue of the colony in 1894 amounted to £98,838; expenditure, £93,100. There is a public debt of £50,000, which was contracted in 1894. The imports were valued at £478,025; exports, £426,499. The tonnage entered and cleared in all four colonies in 1894 was 2,983,374 tons, of which 2,207,534 tons were British ships. For the individual colonies the total tonnage was: Lagos, 685,573; Gold Coast, 1,006,053; Sierra Leone, 962,046; Gambia, 229,702.

Boundary commissioners have been engaged for years in delimiting the frontier between Sierra

Leone and the French possessions. Their task, which was frequently intermitted when difficulties arose, was finally completed early in May, 1896. Tembi Kunda, the extreme point of the line, at the beginning of Liberian territory, was found to be farther south than its location on the maps. The line runs northwestward to 10° of north latitude, then due westward to the Little Scarcies river, and thence by the route agreed upon in January, 1895, down to the Atlantic coast. Several populous towns that have paid allegiance to France were found to be on the British side of the line. The Governor of Sierra Leone, Col. Cardew, has been actively engaged in the *Hinterland* in consolidating a British protectorate over the district within the British sphere. A railroad is being built into the *Hinterland*. The Congo State has been accustomed to recruit laborers in Sierra Leone, but now the colonial Government has put a stop to this by imposing a fine of £5 for each person so engaged.

The Ashanti War.—The Governor of the Gold Coast sent a mission to King Prempeh of Ashanti in February, 1894, to complain of the interruption of trade caused by the wars that he waged against his vassals and neighbors, of his allowing the road that he had promised to keep open to become filled with forest growths, of the continuance of human sacrifices in violation of the treaty that was made in 1874, and other derelictions. The young King made no direct reply, and in consequence Sir W. B. Griffith recommended that steps be taken to acquire complete control over Ashanti. King Prempeh, warned of the consequences of contumacy, declared his intention of sending envoys direct to England. Sir W. B. Griffith gave notice that they would not be received by the Queen. Nevertheless they left for London on April 3, 1895. Sir W. B. Griffith reported for Lord Ripon, then Minister for the Colonies, that Ashanti was no longer a compact state, and that Prempeh was not King of Ashanti, but only King of Kumassi. Mr. Maxwell, who succeeded Sir W. B. Griffith as Governor of the Gold Coast, requested on June 13, 1895, to be allowed to go to Kumassi with a force of Haussas and secure acceptance by Kumassi and by all Ashanti tribes of British protection, free trade between Ashanti and the coast, free passage through Ashanti of goods to and from the interior, protection for missionaries, abolition of human sacrifices, a guarantee by Kumassi that no more wars would be waged against neighboring tribes, the acceptance of a British resident with a guard, and a promise to refer all disputes to the Governor. Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister for the Colonies, instructed Mr. Maxwell to send an ultimatum to King Prempeh demanding that he should keep his treaty engagements and receive an English resident. The King made no reply to this message before Oct. 31, the date fixed as a limit, and consequently a military expedition was planned. Thus it was resolved to establish British rule over Ashanti. Punitive expeditions led by Gen. Wolseley, who found that the Ashanti force had vanished when he reached Kumassi, the capital, and by Sir Henry Brackenbury, were not followed by annexation because of the difficulty of maintaining a British administration in that deadly climate amid a hostile population. The extension of French influence in this region now prompted the British to extend their borders and consolidate their power. A conflict between the Ashanti traders and the European merchants of the coast and reports of human sacrifices in Ashanti furnished the pretext. John and Albert Ansah, who had been sent as envoys to England, were allowed by the English authorities to proceed to England, but were put off by the officials when they arrived in London, and finally they returned to their own country without having an audience. Meanwhile Prempeh sent other envoys to Cape Coast Castle to inform Gov. Maxwell that he accepted the ultimatum. But Mr. Chamberlain decided that the expedition must go to Kumassi at all events. Preparations were made for a rapid advance upon Kumassi, with the intention of surprising and capturing Prempeh with his court and treasure before he could either mobilize his forces or retreat farther into the interior. Half of the West India regiment of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast Haussas, a Haussa force specially recruited by Major R. S. S. Baden-Powell, British engineers and artillerists, and detachments of the line from England made up the expeditionary force, which was placed under the command of Col. Sir Francis Scott. The troops comprised 786 white soldiers, 400 West Indians, 600 Gold Coast Haussas, 100 Lagos Haussas, and 300 Kromen under Major Baden-Powell, accompanied by about 12,000 carriers and laborers. While it was being prepared the colonial authorities cleared a broad road through the forest to Prahsu, and built huts for the soldiers to sleep in at the different stages of the march and a commodious hospital for the sick. The Ashantis made no preparations for war, expecting that their envoys would arrange a settlement in England. When these envoys were allowed to return to their King the expedition was already on the march, crossing the Prah river at the same time that they did. The Ashantis had sent an armed force to reduce the rebellious Bekwais to submission, and the day before they were to attack it the British advance column occupied the Bekwai capital and prepared it for defense. The King of Bekwai, who had been won over by the English to rebel against Prempeh and throw in his lot with them after long secret negotiations, was required to furnish 1,000 men, ostensibly engaged as soldiers, but they were compelled to make roads and carry baggage. When the Ansahs returned to Kumassi they reported that British columns were at the borders, advancing against the capital from the west, the southwest, and the north. The Ashanti leaders were thrown into a state of panic, giving contradictory orders and deciding one day for war and the next for peace. Envoys were sent out to meet the troops and make efforts to delay their advance. Capt. Donald Stewart, the political officer, telling Kokofuku and the other envoys that Sir Francis Scott would treat nowhere but at Kumassi. The invading forces would not stop. Nothing remained for the Ashantis to do but to distribute all the treasure and valuables for concealment in different parts of the country till the British should depart again. The march of the British force from Cape Coast Castle to Prahsu, 75 miles, was made in seven days. The Haussa detachment, which had advanced to Koranza, raising native levies on the way, was ordered to advance upon Kumassi on Jan. 1, 1896, at the same time that the main body left Prashu. The plan was for both to reach King Prempeh's capital on Jan. 18. Another native levy was raised in the Denkera country, with a view of creating a diversion on the left, and preventing hostile enterprises being undertaken against the British from the west. The King of Denkera promised to furnish 4,000 men at Yamfuri. The progress of the British column that entered Kumassi on Jan. 17 was absolutely unopposed. King Prempeh and his people were celebrating a native festival at the time. Gov. Maxwell of Cape Coast Castle made his official entry into Kumassi on Jan. 18. The King and his officers were kept under guard till Jan. 20, when a palaver was held in the public square. Prempeh was first required to make his submission in the Ashanti manner, by prostrating himself and embracing the knees of the Governor. The second condition was the payment of a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold. On his protest-

ing his inability to raise any such sum the palaver was broken off, and he was placed under arrest, together with his relatives and chief officials. The contents of the palace were confiscated by the military authorities, who had the fetich groves destroyed by dynamite. The troops had a brief opportunity to loot the town, but this was stopped. On Jan. 22 the British column set out on their return march to the sea. Notwithstanding the most careful sanitary precautions 50 per cent. of the men and more than 80 per cent. of the officers were attacked by fever. Major Pigott was appointed resident at Kumassi. Prempeh and his mother and 11 other relatives and chiefs were deported as prisoners to Elmina, and there confined in the fortress. A large Haussa force was stationed at Kumassi. The Kings of Manpon, Bekwai, and Koranza had accepted British protection before the fall of Prempeh. Mr. Maxwell traveled through Ashanti and received the submission of other chiefs.

French Possessions.—The French possessions of Senegal and Rivières du Sud, the French Soudan and Niger, and Gabun and the Guinea coast have an area estimated at 386,000 square miles, with 5,048,000 inhabitants, and the French Congo has an area estimated at 300,000 square miles, with 6,900,000 inhabitants. There were 27 stations in 1895 on the Gabun coast and in the Congo, Ogowe, and other rivers. The French territories are to a great extent covered with forests. The exports are India rubber, cacao, coffee, ivory, sandalwood, palm oil, and gum copal. The value of the imports of the Gabun and French Congo in 1893 was 2,677,000 francs, and of the exports 2,559,000 francs. There are 25 schools, with 800 pupils. The expenditure in 1895 was 3,090,546 francs, of which 1,690,400 francs were contributed from the French treasury. In 1896 the expenditure of France was 1,888,061 francs. The possessions of France were extended from Senegal to the upper and middle Niger before the English were active in these regions except as traders. The French annexations embrace considerable areas to the east of the Niger, including the kingdom of Kong and neighboring territories. By the Anglo-French convention of 1890 England recognized as a French sphere of influence all the region between the Say-Barrua line and the French possessions on the Mediterranean coast of Africa. In the bend of the Niger the French and British spheres have not yet been delimited. The total area ascribed to France in this part of West Africa is 550,000 square miles. The French Sahara, on the north, has an area of about 1,000,000 square miles. Various projects for railroad routes from Algeria or Tunis to Lake Chad or the Niger have been discussed. The French possessions are divided administratively into Senegal, the French Soudan, and French Guinea and dependencies, including Rivières du Sud. Senegal and Rivières du Sud are made to include occupied, annexed, and protected countries. The occupied or settled districts are St. Louis, Dakar, and Rufisque, and the island of Gorée. Various ports on the coast and districts on the Senegal river are classed as annexed territories. Among the protectorates are Walo, Cayor, Toro, Dimar, and Danga. Senegal proper includes several stations on the river as far as Matam and the coast district between Cape Verde and Gambia, which, with the settled parts of Rivières du Sud, embrace an area of 14,700 square miles and a population estimated at 1,100,000. The population of St. Louis, the capital, is 20,000. The colony is represented by one Deputy in the French Chamber, and is administered by a Governor General assisted by a Colonial Council. The Governor General is M. Chaudié. The commander-in-chief of the forces in West Africa is Gen. Boilève. There were 82 officers and 2,168 French and native troops in 1895. There were 246 miles of railroad and 574 miles of telegraphs, with 1,022 miles of wire, completed in 1892. The imports of Senegal in 1893 were valued at 18,138,000 francs, and exports at 12,280,000 francs. The chief articles of export are groundnuts, fruits, oils, gums, India rubber, woods, and skins. The local revenue in 1895 was 3,951,400 francs. The expenditure of France for 1896 was 6,256,276 francs. There is a debt of 517,657 francs. The people of Senegal are Yollofs, a race of pure negro type. Fetichism is declining, being rapidly supplanted by Mohammedanism. The French Soudan embraces the countries on the upper Senegal and on the upper and middle Niger, and those that lie in the interior from the Rivières du Sud. On the upper Senegal are annexed districts covering 54,000 square miles, with a population of 360,000. The others are classed as protectorates, and have an area of 230,000 square miles and perhaps 2,500,000 inhabitants. The states ruled by Samory have an estimated area of 50,000 square miles and about 280,000 inhabitants. The extent and populousness of the states of Tieba are not known. The Lieutenant Governor of the French Soudan, Col. de Trentinian, has his residence at Kayes, on the upper Senegal. A railroad runs from Kayes as far in the direction of the Niger as Bafoulabe, 94 miles. The local revenue of 1895 was 1,442,827 francs. The expenditure of France for 1896 was 8,900,000 francs. The trade of the Soudan is mostly with the countries on the other side of the Sahara. Caravans bring across the desert English and German manufactures from Mogador, the leathers of Tuat, sugar, tea, pepper, and, above all, blocks of salt from Tadeni. The commerce in salt is in the hands of the Berabish tribe of Morocco. Timbuctoo, on the Niger, is the emporium where these imports are exchaged for cereals, rice, *shia*, butter, cotton, honey, wax, gold, and ivory, brought in canoes from the south. Since the occupation of this great mart by the French, silver money has replaced to a considerable extent the cowrie shells that were the only medium of exchange. Large quantities of French silver, mostly five-franc pieces, have been imported from Tripoli. The commerce of Timbuctoo amounts to 4,000,000 francs a year. The Timbuctoo region is of great agricultural value. Wild rice covers the country, and in the neighborhood of the villages the natives cultivate large fields of millet, cotton, and beans, and have recently taken up the culture of wheat. They possess great numbers of horses, camels, and asses and a small breed of cattle.

Rivières du Sud is the official name of the territory comprising 135 miles of the coast of Guinea north of Fouta Djalon, which was formed into a separate colony in 1890. The capital is Conakry, on the island of Tombo. The population of the coast settlements in 1895 was 47,541. The stations of Grand Bassam, Assinie, Jackeville, and Grand Lahou on the Gold Coast and the Benin settlements of Porto Novo, Kotonu, Grand Popo, and Agoué are under the same administration. In 1891 the Ivory Coast for 100 miles as far as the border of Liberia was annexed. The area of the Gold Coast and Benin settlements and protected territories connected with them is estimated at 25,000 square miles. Dahomey was brought under French domination as the result of hostilities that ended in the surrender of King Behanzin on Jan. 25, 1894. The chiefs chose Guthili to be their king, and he was recognized and installed by the French authorities. Dahomey has an area of 4,000 square miles and a population of 150,000, not including the parts that before and after the war were included in the French colony, of which Grand Popo has 100,000

inhabitants; Mahis and Ajouda, 150,000; Porto Novo, 150,000; Abeokuta, 120,000; and Ogomocho, 60,000. The exports of palm oil, the best produced in Guinea, have risen to 10,000 tons a year, besides 20,000 tons of palm kernels. The Dahomeyans, who belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family, are industrious agriculturists. Corn, cattle, ivory, and India rubber are exported from Whydah and Kotonu. The river Volta separates Dahomey from Ashanti. The expenditure of France for French Guinea in 1895 was 547,500 francs; for the Ivory Coast, 1,100,000 francs. The local revenue of Dahomey in 1895 was 1,600,000 francs; the expenditure of France in 1896 was 892,500 francs.

The Central Soudan.—Beyond the spheres of influence claimed as yet by the European powers are the independent Mohammedan states of the Soudan. Bornu is already counted by Great Britain as falling within its sphere, and Wadai as in the sphere of France. East of the French Sahara, intervening between it and Egypt, lies the country called Fezzan. South of this is the mountainous region of Tibesti, bordering on the Central Soudan, which includes Wadai and the tributary states of Bagirmi and Kanem, reaching from Lake Chad to Darfur, the westernmost province of the Egyptian Soudan. West and south of Lake Chad is the sultanate of Bornu, lying between Bagirmi on the east and Sokoto on the west. The area is estimated at 50,000 square miles and the population at over 5,000,000. The people are of mixed negro and Tibu blood, mingled with Tuaregs in the north and Arabs in the southeast, Makari and Marghi negroes in the south, and in the east the Wangas, Beddes, and other pagan tribes. The Magomi, who constitute the dominant race, are skillful artificers in textiles, pottery, and metals. The army of the Sultan, or Sheikh, numbers 30,000 men, armed partly with rifles. The cavalry, clad in armor made in the Soudan, are numerous, and there is a small force of artillery, in part uniformed like European soldiers. The capital is Kuka, on the west shore of Lake Chad. It is a busy center of trade and has over 50,000 inhabitants. Goods of European manufacture and the wares of Turkey and Egypt are brought by caravans from Tripoli, and on the return journey through Fezzan the merchants take huge convoys of slaves, sometimes as many as 4,000, carrying ivory, ostrich feathers, and other products of the country.

Wadai, with the tributary states, covers an area of 172,000 square miles, and has a population estimated at 2,600,000. The Maba negroes are the dominant military caste, and the Arabs, who have been settled in this region for hundreds of years, form the commercial element. Their caravans take the salt and the manufactured produce of the country to Bornu on the west and to Bagirmi and Dar Banda in the south, and exchange them for slaves, ivory, ostrich feathers, and copper. Many of the Mabas have become adherents of the Mohammedan prophet Senoussi. The capital of the country is Abasheh. The Sultan rules directly the northeastern district, and through viceroys, called *kamekels*, the four other provinces. His army is about 7,000 strong. The soldiers are sent into the vassal states and through the provinces of Wadai to gather the tribute of slaves, horses and cattle, honey, and corn. Kanem, which lies between Wadai and Lake Chad, has an extent of about 30,000 square miles. The Tibu population, numbering about 100,000, is oppressed by the predatory Aulad-Sliman Arabs, though these number not more than 1,000 fighting men.

Bagirmi occupies the marshy region south of Lake Chad and east of the Shari river. The people, who are of pure negro race, formerly numbered 1,500,000, but wars with Wadai and epidemics have reduced the population. The area of Bagirmi proper is about 20,000 square miles. The pagan tribes on the south over an area of 50,000 square miles are held in subjection, and in the countries of the Kimre, Sokoro, and other tribes beyond periodical slave raids are made. The Sultan, who resides at Massenia, on the Shari, receives his investiture from the ruler of Wadai and pays tribute to him.

Over a great part of the Central Soudan a conqueror from the Egyptian Soudan and champion of the dervishes, Rabah, formerly a slave of Zobehr Pasha, has in recent times imposed his military rule. Rabah separated from Zobehr Pasha in Darfur, went in 1891 to the south of Wadai to Cuti, where the Sultan Senussi submitted and became his vassal. Rabah married this Sultan's daughter, organized and disciplined in European fashion a military force, which was armed in part with Martini rifles that Senussi had taken from the ill-fated Crampel expedition, and after two years went to Bagirmi, which he subjugated in five months, compelling Gawranga, the Sultan, to flee the country. A party in Bornu, discontented with the rule of the Sultan Ahsem, invited Rabah to invade their country. He crossed the frontier with nearly 9,000 men, of whom 370 were armed with Martini and Winchester rifles, 2,500 with double-barreled shotguns, and the rest with lances and swords or bows and arrows. When he arrived at Logun Rabah asked the Sultan Salah to a conference, and then treacherously seized him him and put him in irons, after which he entered the walled town without resistance. Making Logun his headquarters, he advanced upon Kuka with 2,000 men. Ahsem, on hearing of his approach, sent out his general, Mohammed Taher, with 12,000 men against him. They fought a battle at Jillay, where Taher's army was defeated with heavy loss of life. Ahsem then collected an army of 50,000 men, and met Rabah at a place nearer Kuka, where he was attacked by the invaders, who routed his horde and drove them back upon Kuka. Rabah halted at Ngurnu and challenged Ahsem to meet him in battle on the following day, at which Ahsem fled into the west with his followers. Rabah entered Kuka and established himself as the ruler of the country, transferring his capital to Dekwa. Meanwhile Ahsem had been deposed at Gaidem, and his nephew, Kiari, proclaimed Sultan in his stead. Ahsem appealed secretly to Rabah to reinstate him, on hearing of which Kiari had his uncle killed. In the following season Kiari advanced with another army of 50,000 men against Rabah. They met at Duchi, and at the end of the first day's fighting Rabah's force was badly beaten, but Kiari was wounded, and while he delayed pressing the advantage gained Rabah rallied his men and won a victory after a stubborn conflict. Kiari was captured and beheaded. Rabah and his dervishes thus became the undisputed masters of Bornu. His cavalry, numbering 2,000, plunder the country. All ivory, ostrich feathers, and gold dust belong to Rabah, who has made preparations to conquer Kanu and Kinder. Since he left Bagirmi Gawranga has returned to his kingdom, Rabah having relinquished his dominion there. Rabah has no relations with the Sultan of Wadai nor any connection with the Sheikh el Senussi at Kuira.

German Possessions.—The German possessions are Togoland and Cameroons. Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, have an area of 23,160 square miles and about 800,000 population. The administration is conducted by an imperial commissioner. A military force of natives has been organized. The inhabitants are negroes of the Ewe family. They cultivate yams, corn, bananas, tapioca, and ginger, and

gather in the forests palm oil, rubber, and dyewoods. Palm oil, kernels, gum, and ivory are the chief exports. The revenue in 1894 amounted to 225,109 marks, and the expenditure was 185,224 marks. The imports were valued at 2,240,642 marks, and exports at 2,894,393 marks.

Trouble broke out in the Cameroons in the autumn of 1896 owing to 6 chiefs being sentenced to imprisonment for maltreating a native who had broken an agreement to trade only on certain terms with the whites. This combination of the natives was made after the white traders had combined and agreed among themselves to pay only certain prices for produce. Behind Togoland Germany has created a sphere of influence embracing Gurma and extending to the Niger.

Cameroons has a coast line of 120 miles on the Bight of Biafra, extending from Campo river to Rio del Rey. The territory extends inland to about 15° of east longitude. The area is something under 200,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 4,570,000. There were 231 white residents in 1894. The protectorate is administered by an imperial governor. The country is very fertile, and besides the natural products, which are valuable and abundant, the German Plantation Company has begun the cultivation of cacao and tobacco. There is a considerable trade in ivory, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, and ebony. The imports in 1893 were valued at 4,161,627 and exports at 4,633,363 marks. The imports are cotton cloth, spirits, powder, firearms, salt, tobacco, and hardware. The revenue in 1895 was 1,230,000 marks.

Liberia.—Liberia is a republic founded by emancipated slaves from the United States, with a constitution modeled after that of the American Union. The President, who is elected for two years, is Joseph James Cheeseman. The members of the House of Representatives have a term of two years and the Senators four years. The country has a coast line of 500 miles. The total area is 14,360 square miles, and the population numbers about 1,068,000, of whom 18,000 are American negroes and their descendants. Monrovia, the capital, has about 5,000 inhabitants. A loan of £100,000 was contracted in 1871, on which the interest is unpaid since 1874, amounting in 1895 to £147,000. The chief articles of export are coffee, which is of high grade, palm oil, palm nuts, cacao, sugar, arrowroot, hides, and ivory. There were 1,000,000 pounds of coffee exported in 1889, one half of it to Germany. The foreign trade amounts to about $2,500,000 a year. An English gunboat was sent to Monrovia in November, 1896, to demand an indemnity for some injury committed upon British subjects from Sierra Leone by Liberians at Grand Bassa. The Governor of Sierra Leone summoned President Cheeseman to a conference and, when the latter demurred about paying an indemnity, threatened to land blue-jackets and seize the customhouse. The money demanded was then paid under protest.

Portuguese Possessions.—The Portuguese possessions in West Africa are the Cape Verde Islands, having an area of 1,650 square miles and 110,930 inhabitants, and Portuguese Guinea, the area of which is estimated at 14,000 square miles and the population at 800,000. The revenue of Cape Verde in 1895 was 259,170 milreis and the expenditure 265,757 milreis. The imports were 252,000 and the exports 240,000 milreis. The revenue of Portuguese Guinea was 67,990 milreis; the expenditure, 174,708 milreis; imports, 95,000 milreis; exports, 43,000 milreis.

Spanish Possessions.—Between the French protectorate on the Atlantic coast of the Sahara and the southern confines of Morocco Spain has the protectorates of Rio de Oro and Adrar, 243,000 square miles of desert supporting a population not supposed to exceed 100,000. They are administered as a dependency of the Canary Islands by a lieutenant governor residing at Rio de Oro. Spain also claims 69,000 square miles on the Muni and Campo rivers, with a population of 500,000; but France also claims, and has effectively asserted a protectorate over the same region.

WEST INDIES. The West Indian islands form colonies of European powers with the exception of the island of Hayti, which is divided between two independent republics (see HAYTI and SANTO DOMINGO). Cuba and Puerto Rico are the only remaining Spanish colonies in America (see CUBA). The majority of the inhabitants on the other islands are descendants of enfranchised negro slaves, who constitute on some islands almost the entire population.

British Colonies.—Each of the six groups of British possessions is administered by a Governor. The exports of Great Britain to the West Indies in 1894 amounted £2,194,528, of which £531,107 was the value of the cotton goods, £247,276 of wearing apparel, £141,136 of leather manufactures, £137,388 of iron, £91,629 of machinery, and £88,505 of fertilizers. The total imports into Great Britain from the British West Indies were valued at £1,938,022 in 1894, of which £643,102 was for sugar, an increase from £506,107 in 1893, £471,449 was for cacao, £223,243 was for logwood and other dye materials, and £183,238 for rum. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1893 British shipping furnished 6,375,268 tons.

The Bahamas have an area of 5,450 square miles and had a population in 1894 of 50,695, nearly a third of whom are white. The number of births in 1894 was 1,978; of deaths, 1,114; excess of births, 864. Nassau, the capital, is on the island of New Providence, which has a population of 11,000. There were 41 Government schools in 1894, having an average attendance of 3,259 pupils. Besides sponge fishing, the cultivation of fiber and that of fruit are the principal industries, these having been introduced in recent times and rapidly extended. Shells, pearls, and ambergris are also found and exported. The product of the sponge fisheries in 1894 was valued at £59,155. The export of fresh pineapples was valued at £42,568. Preserved pineapples are also exported. Oranges are raised in smaller quantities. Cotton is raised in small but increasing quantities. Sisal plants covered 20,000 acres in 1893. The Governor is Sir W. F. Haynes Smith. He is assisted by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of the same number, and a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, elected by the people under a property qualification for voters. The revenue of the Government in 1894 was £57,956, and the expenditure £57,645. Of the revenue, £39,268 came from customs duties. The chief expenditures were £15,267 for salaries, £6,233 for police, and £4,110 for public works. The public debt amounts to £119,626.

Barbadoes, with an area of 166 square miles, had in 1894 a population of about 186,000. Bridgetown, the capital, has 21,000 inhabitants. The number of births in 1894 was 7,489; of deaths, 6,367; excess of births, 1,122. There were 194 elementary schools in 1894, with an average attendance of 15,962 pupils. Barbadoes is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies, the garrison consisting in 1895 of 30 officers and 747 men. There is a railroad 24 miles long, to which the Government pays a subsidy of £6,000 a year. The earnings in 1894 were £9,432, and expenses £11,028. The telegraph line is 58 miles long, and telephone lines have a length of 35 miles. The staple product is sugar, which covers 30,000 acres. The yield in 1894 was 66,262 hogs-

heads. The yield of the fisheries, which give employment to 370 boats and 900 persons, is about £17,000 a year. The shipping of the island consists of 47 sailing vessels and 2 steamers, having a total capacity of 8,876 tons. The total value of the imports in 1894 was £1,279,335, and of the exports £984,512. The chief imports were cottons for £121,-161, rice for £89,305, and flour for £81,887. The principal exports were raw sugar for £625,872, molasses for £141,563, and flour for £23,212. The Government revenue in 1894 was £160,624, and the expenditure £161,279. Of the revenue, £94,243 came from customs. Of the expenditure, £73,562 went for salaries. The Governor is Sir James Shaw Hay. There is a House of Assembly of 24 members elected annually by popular suffrage, the number of electors registered in 1894 being 2,167. The Legislative Council of 9 members is appointed by the Government.

Jamaica has an area of 4,193 square miles, with a population of 681,085 in 1894. The dependent Turks and Caicos islands are 223 square miles in extent, with 5,089 inhabitants. The Cayman Islands have an area of 225 square miles and 4,322 inhabitants. The population of Jamaica at the census of 1891 consisted of 14,692 whites, 121,955 colored and half-breeds, 488,624 blacks, 10,166 East Indians, 481 Chinese, and 3,623 unclassed. Kingston, the capital, had 46,542 inhabitants. The number of marriages in 1894 was 3,734; of births, 27,365; of deaths, 14,885; excess of births, 12,480. Coolie immigration was suspended in 1886, but resumed in 1891. The number of East Indian immigrants in 1894 was 13,828, of whom 2,615 were indentured laborers. There were 962 Government schools in 1895, with an average attendance of 62,587. The strength of the West India regiments in Jamaica was 1,570 officers and men in 1896. Fortifications and batteries have been erected at Port Royal, Rocky Point, and five other places. There are 12 ships of the British navy on the North American and West India stations. There are 119 miles of railroad and 1,420 miles of telegraph. The number of dispatches in 1894 was 111,812; receipts, £6,253; expenses, £6,904. The post office forwarded 3,292,029 letters and post cards. The railroads carried 290,415 passengers; their receipts were £73,823, and expenses £53,776. The revenue of the Government for the year ending March 31, 1894, was £803,075, and expenditure £810,867. The largest expenditures were £83,710 for public works, £77,650 for the debt, and £51,474 for police. Of the revenue, £315,892 came from customs. The public debt, including guarantees, amounted to £2,151,882. The imports for 1894 amounted to £2,191,745, and exports to £1,921,422. The leading imports were cotton goods for £303,-159, fish for £184,867, flour for £147,492, and rice for £38,697. The principal exports were fruit for £428,886, coffee for £356,734, raw sugar for £239,210, and rum for £147,478. The merchant shipping of the colony consisted in 1894 of 116 sailing vessels, of 5,810 tons, and 2 steamers, of 879 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared during that year was 1,564,340. The Governor of Jamaica is Sir Henry Arthur Blake. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council and by a Legislative Assembly, part of which is elected by the people and part nominated by the Government.

The Leeward Islands have an area of 706 square miles, and in 1893 had a population of 131,333. The population in 1891 was composed of 5,070 whites, 23,320 colored, and 99,333 blacks. The Governor is Sir Francis Fleming. The group is divided into five presidencies: Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; St. Kitts, with Nevis and Anguilla; Dominica; Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. The Federal Executive Council is nominated by the British Crown, and the Federal Legislative Council consists of 10 members nominated by the Crown and 10 elected by the Legislative Councils of the several colonies. The chief imports in 1894 were textile manufactures for £69,690, flour for £62,407, and dried fish for £25,403. The chief exports were sugar for £426,345, molasses for £33,708, limes and lime juice for £24,005, and rum for £5,238. Antigua, with an area of 108 square miles, and its dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, have 36,819 inhabitants. St. John, the chief town, has 9,738. The products are sugar and pineapples. The imports in 1894 were £178,931 in value, and exports £199,870. The revenue was £50,881 in 1893, of which £28,214 came from customs. The expenditure was £50,870. The colony has a debt of £27,871. Montserrat, with an area of 32 square miles and a population of 11,672, besides sugar exports large quantities of lime juice. There are 1,000 acres planted to lime trees. The imports in 1893 were £29,325 and exports £32,-715 in value. The revenue was £8,371, of which customs produced £3,579; the expenditure amounted to £7,882. There is a debt of £8,200. St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, has an area of 65 square miles and a population of 30,876; Nevis, an area of 50 square miles and 13,087 inhabitants; Anguilla, an area of 35 square miles and 3,699 inhabitants. St. Kitts and Nevis have one Executive Council and a Legislative Council composed of 10 elective and 10 nominated members. The chief products are sugar and rum. Anguilla produces cattle, pineapples, vegetables, and salt. The imports of St. Kitts and Nevis in 1893 amounted to £184,192; exports, £273,799. The revenue in 1893 was £58,859 and expenditure £51,975. Of the revenue, £24,178 came from customs. The Virgin Islands, with an area of 58 square miles, are settled by a colored population of 4,639 persons, cultivating sugar and cotton on small parcels of land owned by themselves. From the small, barren island of Sombrero, which is not administratively connected with the colony, phosphate of lime is obtained. The imports of the Virgin Islands were £3,885 in 1893, and the exports £4,153. The revenue was £1,552, and expenditure £1,715. Dominica has an area of 291 square miles and 26,841 inhabitants. It produces sugar, fruit, cacao, and woods. The imports amounted to £64,552 in 1893; exports, £53,752. The revenue was £22,347, of which £7,334 came from customs; expenditure, £25,815.

The finances of the Leeward Islands have been mismanaged for many years, and especially those of Dominica, which has incurred £62,000 of debt and has only £10,000 worth of work to show for it. In 1896 the British Parliament voted a grant of £15,000 to relieve the island of its financial embarrassments. A strike of the negro laborers on the island of St. Kitts, who thought that with a large sugar crop to dispose of at higher prices they ought to have better wages, culminated in a riot on Feb. 17. They submitted their grievance to the administrator, and when at the date when he promised an answer he still put them off, a mob of men and women collected at night, set buildings on fire, and looted the stores of the Portuguese merchants. A force was landed from the British ship "Cordelia," and after a fight in which three rioters were killed and many wounded, order was partially restored.

Trinidad has an area of 1,754 square miles. The population in 1894 was 222,689. Tobago, administratively connected with it, has an area of 114 square miles and about 20,000 inhabitants. Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, has 38,000 population. The number of births in 1894 was 7,608; of deaths, 5,593; excess of births, 2,015. About 58,500 acres are planted to sugar cane, 95,000 to cacao and coffee, and 14,000 to cocoanuts. From

the pitch lake in the center of the island the American company that leases it exported 99,191 tons of asphalt in 1894. There is a railroad 54 miles long. In Tobago tobacco and cotton are cultivated. The Governor is Sir F. Napier Broome. The Legislative Council has 20 members, nominated by the Government. The revenue in 1894 was £540,374, of which £270,812 came from customs. The expenditures were £486,110, of which public works absorbed £62,948, and police £41,022. Tobago's separate revenue was £8,843, and expenditure £8,135. The imports of Trinidad in 1894 amounted to £2,152,883, the chief ones being cotton and other cloths, worth £347,466, flour, worth £135,783, rice for £38,697, and pickled and salted meat for £72,025. The export of sugar was £598,-010 in value; of molasses, £42,088; of cacao, £587,-564. Vessels of 1,233,947 tons were entered and cleared during 1894. Tobago's imports amounted to £15,403, and the exports to £15,872.

The Windward Islands are Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, half of which are administered from Grenada and half from St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. The Governor is Sir Charles Bruce. Grenada has an area of 133 square miles, with a population in 1894 of 57,692. The number of marriages was 414 in 1894; of births, 2,471; of deaths, 1,192. There are 34 elementary schools, with 6,723 pupils. Cacao and cotton are taking the place of sugar cane. The imports in 1894 amounted to £196,998; the exports to £316,063, of which £168,498 represent cacao and £9,584 spices. The revenue was £63,022 in 1894, and the expenditure £59,594. Of the revenue £30,122 came from customs. Of the expenditure £10,407 were for public works. There is a debt of £96,100. St. Vincent has an area of 132 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1891, of 41,054, of whom 2,445 are whites. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. Only a sixth of the surface, or 13,000 acres, is under cultivation. The forests produce logwood and excellent timber. The chief cultivated products are sugar, rum, cacao, cotton, arrowroot, and spices. The imports in 1894 were valued at £91,009, and exports at £87,374. Of the exports the chief were sugar for £27,270, and arrowroot for £38,278. The public revenue in 1894 was £28,574, and the expenditure £30,545. Of the revenue the customs yielded £14,486. The chief heads of expenditure were £10,197 for salaries, and £3,086 for public works. The public debt is £19,380. St. Lucia has an area of 233 square miles, and a population in 1894 of 45,095. Castries, the chief town, has 6,688 inhabitants. The number of births in 1894 was 1,817; of deaths, 922. The commercial products are sugar, cacao, rum, and logwood. The imports in 1894 amounted to £187,542. The exports were £191,622 in value, of which £66,161 represent sugar, £37,359 logwood, and £28,513 cacao. The revenue was £56,590, of which £24,416 came from customs. The expenditure was £54,400, of which £17,909 were for salaries and £9,823 for public works. The public debt amounts to £179,279.

An imperial commission was appointed to go to the West Indies and study the conditions of the sugar industry on the spot, with a view of discovering whether any effective means can be devised for its development and relief. In Barbadoes sugar and its accompanying products contribute 94 per cent. of the total exports; in St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, a like proportion; in British Guiana, 92 per cent.; in Trinidad, the main part; and in Jamaica, notwithstanding the development of other industries, sugar still forms over 60 per cent. of the total exports. The depression in the West Indian sugar trade has reached a point at which estates are going out of cultivation. The planters have repeatedly petitioned the British Government to grant preferential treatment to their product over the bounty-fed beet sugar of the Continent of Europe, either by imposing a countervailing duty on the latter or by paying bounties to the West India producers. Their representatives appeared before the imperial commission to urge anew the necessity of countervailing duties. While the population of the British West Indies increases at the rate of 14,000 per annum, the sugar exports have fallen off 25 per cent. in fourteen years. The French planters of Martinique and Guadeloupe, who are in as bad a plight, have petitioned for a bounty of 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes to offset the home bounty.

Danish Colony.—The islands of Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, constitute the Danish Antilles. Their area is 118 square miles, and the population, consisting almost entirely of negroes engaged in raising sugar, is 32,786 in Santa Cruz, 12,019 in St. Thomas, and 984 in St. John. The trade with Denmark has largely fallen off, and the islands have suffered much from the depression in the sugar trade. The exports to Denmark in 1894 were 388,000 kroner in value, and the imports from Denmark 336,000 kroner. The Governor is Col. C. E. von Hedemann.

The proposition that the United States should acquire the Danish islands by purchase has been revived. In 1867 a treaty was made with the Government at Copenhagen by which the islands of St. Thomas and St. John were to be transferred to the United States, subject to the sanction of the inhabitants, for the sum of $7,500,000. The inhabitants voted almost unanimously in favor of annexation to the United States, but the United States Senate neglected to ratify the treaty, the original term of which was twice extended, until finally, in April, 1870, no further action having been taken by the Senate, the treaty was abandoned.

Dutch Colony.—The island of Curaçao and the dependent islands of Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, Saba, and the Dutch part of St. Martin have an area of 403 square miles, with a population in 1894 of 47,889, of whom 21,212 were males and 26,677 females. The area of Curaçao alone is 210 square miles. The Governor is assisted by a council of administration, composed of 4 nominated members. The European garrison in 1894 numbered 9 officers and 252 men, besides which there was a militia consisting of 30 officers and 362 men. The chief products are corn, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and lime. The free port of Curaçao carries on a considerable commerce with the other West India islands. There were entered during 1893 2,992 vessels, of 475,776 tons. The imports of Curaçao amounted in 1893 to 4,115,595 guilders, the main part being re-exported. The exports of domestic produce were 309,584 guilders in value. In 1894 the imports of Curaçao were valued at 3,165,000 guilders. The receipts of the Government for 1896 were estimated at 729,000 guilders, balanced by the expenditures. The Governor is C. A. H. Barge.

French Colonies.—The two islands forming *Guadeloupe* have an area of 583 square miles, with a population in 1894 of 167,099. Attached to the colony are the islands of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, the French part of St. Martin, La Désirade, and St. Barthélemy, having an area of 103 square miles and 23,605 population. Of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe about 15,000 are coolie immigrants. The births in 1894 numbered 4,158; deaths, 3,248; marriages, 463. The elementary schools have 11,-000 pupils. The revenue raised in the colony was 6,496,862 francs in 1895. The expenditure of France for 1896 was 1,695,752 francs.

The principal products are sugar, cacao, and

coffee for export, and sweet potatoes, corn, manioc, bananas, and tobacco for native consumption. The value of the imports in 1893 was 19,546,000 francs, of which 7,829,000 francs came from France; and of the exports 14,481,000 francs, of which 14,133,000 francs went to France. The Governor is D. Moracchini.

Martinique has an area of 381 square miles, and had a population in 1895 of 189,599, including a floating population of 1,907. Of the resident population 90,373 were males and 97,319 females. The chief town is St. Pierre, with 25,382 inhabitants. Of the population of the island only 1,307 were born in France. There are 12 miles of railroad. Martinique is represented by 1 Senator and 2 Deputies in the French Assembly. The imports in 1893 amounted to 32,747,000 francs, and exports to 22,631,000 francs. Of the imports 10,741,000 francs came from France, and of the exports France received 21,253,000 francs. There were 34,681,024 kilogrammes of sugar shipped to France. The chief products are sugar, manioc, sweet potatoes, bananas, coffee, cacao, indigo, and tobacco. The budget for 1895 amounted to 5,328,182 francs, not including the expenditure of France, amounting in 1896 to 2,772,192 francs. There is a debt of 435,000 francs. The Governor is N. Pardon.

WEST VIRGINIA, a Southern State, admitted to the Union June 19, 1863; area, 24,780 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 442,014 in 1870; 618,457 in 1880; and 762,749 in 1890. Capital, Charleston.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William A. MacCorkle, Democrat; Secretary of State, William E. Chilton; Treasurer, John M. Rowan; Auditor, Isaac V. Johnson; Attorney-General, Thomas S. Riley; Adjutant General, J. A. Holley; Commissioner of Labor, J. M. Sydenstricker; Superintendent of Public Schools, Virgil A. Lewis; Bank Examiner, C. A. Wever; State Librarian, E. L. Wood; Secretary of the Agricultural Board, C. C. Brown; Meteorologist, W. W. Dent; Secretary of the Board of Health, N. D. Baker, M. D.; State Veterinarian, E. E. Terry; Secretary of the Fish Commission, C. I. White; Commissioner of Immigration, Thomas Popp.

Finances.—The State owes no debt of any kind. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1895–'96 there was $883,683.74 in the treasury, and the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1896, were $1,524,879.45. The amount disbursed during the year was $1,581,233.76, leaving a balance in the treasury Oct. 1, 1896, of $827,329.43. This balance was made up of the State fund, $238,980.63; the general school fund, $327,076.98; the school fund, $261,271.82. Giving the amounts in round numbers, the State fund was increased from $36,000 in 1892 to $238,000 in 1896. The general school fund was swelled from $291,000 in 1892 to $327,000 in 1896; the school fund from $154,000 in in 1892 to $261,000 in 1896. From a total of $482,000 in 1892 there was in 1896 the sum of $827,000 to the credit of the State.

State Institutions.—All the State institutions are reported as in good order. Nonpartisan boards have been tried, and the system has been found to work well. In no case has there been a division on party lines within any board. The Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, reported an increased percentage of cures. In the second Hospital for the Insane, at Spencer, 292 patients were treated during 1896. In the Penitentiary reforms have been instituted: the price of feeding the convicts has been reduced, and they have been given larger privileges; the institution has been placed in the line of a reformatory. The average daily cost of maintaining the convicts for the two years ending in September, 1892, was 34 cents; for 1894 it was 32¼ cents; and for the year ending in September, 1896, a little over 26 cents. The number of convicts on Sept. 30, 1896, was 580.

Education.—The irreducible school fund was increased from $732,000 in 1892 to $834,000, round numbers, in 1896, an increase of $102,000 in four years. Within this time there were constructed the Normal School building, at Shepherdstown at a cost of $14,963.85; the building at Marshall College at a cost of $24,961.90; at West Liberty at a cost of $5,983.20; the addition to the Fairmont school at a cost of $11,983.85; and to the colored school at Farm at a cost of $30,000. During the four years 1892–'96 there were expended $5,000 for the preparatory branch of the university at Montgomery and $8,000 for the Colored Institute, at Bluefield; for the Reform School, at Pruntytown, $53,700; for the Schools for the Deaf and Blind, at Romney, $116,200; for the university at Morgantown, $117,581; and for the State Normal School and its branches, more than $250,000. In all $558,472 were expended for higher education. For the year ending June 30, 1896, the enrollment in the State normal schools had increased to 1,202; 27 teachers were employed, and salaries amounted to $19,900. In that period the total general State fund aggregated $1,527,427.71; add to this the teachers' fund from all other sources, $3,555,202.57, the building fund, $2,847,215.70, and to this the total appropriation for the four years, and the result is $8,488,317.98 expended within that time for education. The total value of schoolhouses in 1896 was $2,462,176—a gain in four years of $150,000. The number of schoolhouses was 5,475.

The State has a school population of 296,517, but of that number only 215,665 were enrolled in 1896, leaving more than 80,000 children not enrolled. Of the number of children enrolled there was an average daily attendance of only 141,000, showing a daily average absence of more than 74,000. Of the 296,517 children of school age, 219,000, in round numbers, were between the ages of six and sixteen years, and 77,000 between sixteen and twenty-one. Of those between six and sixteen years, 185,000 were enrolled and 33,000 not enrolled; therefore of the children between six and sixteen years of age, 85 per cent. were enrolled. Of the whole number between sixteen and twenty-one there were 30,000 enrolled and 47,000 not enrolled, or 39 per cent. enrolled.

Oil.—From all indications, it seems that there is a greater field of oil under the State than under any equal amount of territory in the United States. In 1892 the State produced 3,810,086 barrels of petroleum, which was a gain of 102,000 barrels in 1886; but in 1896 the production of 1892 was increased to 8,216,500 barrels, an increase of over 4,000,000 barrels.

Coal.—New methods were reported in the mining of coal, and many new fields were opened. Throughout the State the price of coal lands had increased. The production for the year was about 1,500,000 tons.

Railways.—The railway mileage of the State is considerably over 2,000 miles, the last reported valuation being $22,447,495.

A charter was granted in February for a railroad from St. Albans to the forks of the Coal, thence to Peytona on Big Coal river, thence to the junction of Marsh and Clear Forks, thence by way of Marsh Fork to the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Mercer County, with a branch road 50 miles in length extending from the Forks of Coal to Boone, thence to the junction of Pond and Spruce Forks, thence to the head waters of Pond Fork and to the Wyo-

ming County line. The length of this road will be about 120 miles. Boone County and parts of Kanawha, Raleigh, Lincoln, and Logan Counties are drained by the waters of Coal river and its tributaries. This area embraces about 1,000 square miles of land, well timbered, and containing above water level workable veins of superior black band, cannel, coking, splint, and bituminous coal. These veins range in different localities from 3 feet to 14 feet in thickness. On Marsh Fork of Big Coal river a vein of coking coal 9 feet thick has been found 270 feet below water level by boring.

An important enterprise in the New river section of the State is the building of the Glenjean, Lower Loup Creek and Deepwater Railroad. This road is to begin on Upper Loup creek, about 6 miles from Thurmond station, where the present Loup Creek division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway intersects with that road, and then to run up White Oak branch 6 miles, thence down Lower Loup creek 16 miles to Deepwater, a small town at the head of navigation on the Kanawha river. At Deepwater the company proposes to build a bridge across the Kanawha to intersect with the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad, so that they will have facilities for shipping coal by rail over that road as well as by the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Road System.—The Governor, in his message, notes that "there are but few decent roads in the State." There are good roads in only about 5 counties. The system of having the labor of the county do the work of repairing roads is condemned as inconvenient and expensive. The Legislature is advised to provide that the road-making in the counties be under the control of one central body.

Building and Loan Associations.—The Governor renews former recommendations concerning building and loan associations and fraternal societies. "They are," he says, "virtually operating in this State without inspection. Thousands of dollars of our money is placed in these societies every year, and there is absolutely no supervision of them."

Political.—The Republicans met in State convention in Clarksburg on May 14. A platform was adopted demanding a return to the policy of protection and reciprocity; denouncing "as unbusinesslike and unpatriotic that mad revel of party perfidy and dishonor which has taken bread out of American mouths and money out of the American Treasury, and has created in the public revenue a deficiency of $136,000,000"; rejoicing that "the aroused self-interest of the country is about to hurl from power the party which has written in our nation's history this most shameful chapter of imbecility"; denouncing the issue of Government bonds in times of peace; demanding a sound-money policy "which will maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money"; declaring that "every American dollar must be worth 100 cents, and the monetary system must be the soundest and safest in the world"; approving liberal appropriations for internal improvements; indorsing "the principle of protection to American industries as taught and maintained for thirty years by the Republican party"; favoring "such legislation as will protect and restore American shipping and compel the foreign commerce of the United States to be carried in American ships"; advocating "a return to the policy of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, of discriminating duties in favor of American ships, which secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American bottoms"; demanding the rigid enforcement of existing immigration laws, and favoring "such further legislation as shall reduce the volume and improve the quality of the human tide that pours into our ports"; favoring a liberal pension policy; and extending to Cuba "the warm hand of fellowship."

The returns of the election gave the result; McKinley, 104,414; Bryan, 92,927; Palmer, 677; Levering, 1,203. McKinley's plurality over Bryan, 11,487. The Republicans will have a majority of 21 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

WISCONSIN, a Western State, admitted to the Union May 29, 1848; area, 56,040 square miles. The population, according to each decennial census since admission, was 305,391 in 1850; 775,881 in 1860; 1,054,670 in 1870; 1,315,497 in 1880; and 1,686,880 in 1890. By the State census of 1895 it was 1,937,-915. Capital, Madison.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, William H. Upham, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Emil Baensch; Secretary of State (who also acts as Auditor), Henry Casson; Treasurer, Sewell A. Peterson; Attorney-General, William H. Mylrea; Adjutant General, Charles King; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John O. Emery; Commissioner of Insurance, William A. Fricke; Railroad Commissioner, D. J. McKenzie; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John B. Cassoday; Associate Justices, Silas U. Pinney, John B. Winslow, and A. W. Newman; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Roujet D. Marshall.

Finances.—The general fund embraces all the revenues of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, the sources from which it is derived being a tax on civil actions, license of railroad companies, log-driving and booming companies, telegraph and telephone companies, insurance companies, hawkers and peddlers, fees received from notaries public, from various State offices, and from the sale of books and reports. The expenditures from this fund are authorized by permanent and temporary appropriations, and by the several laws requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts. The general fund receipts for 1896 exceeded those for 1895 by $335,-758.05, being for 1896 $2,124,567.57, and for 1895 $1,788,809.52, a total for the two years of $4,890,-692.80. The disbursements were $818,136.22 less in 1896 than in 1895, the figures being, for 1896, $2,111,370.51; for 1895, $2,729,506.73, a total of $4,840,877.24, or $49,815.56 less than the receipts. The balance in the trust funds has grown from $79,-511.19 in 1894 to $305,025.18 in 1896. The receipts for 1895–'96 were $3,837,320.49; disbursements, $3,532,295.31. The actual receipts of the general fund for the same term were $3,913,377.09, of which the largest item was from the railroads, $2,348,-546.14. The disbursements, aggregating $4,840,-877.24, were: Salaries and expenses, $367,985.53; permanent appropriations, $92,925.94; State census, $90,825.45; legislative expenses, $167,828.74; charitable and penal institutions, $1,108,971.64; clerk hire, $133,483.33; labor about Capitol, $100,163.69; for sundry purposes, $2,778,692.92. The legislative expenditures include $6,404.76 for the special session of 1896. Under sundry expenditures are included the maintenance of the National Guard, $225,793.51: the transfer in lieu of taxes, $732,570; the payment of trust-fund loans, amounting with interest to $260,877.19; maintaining insane in county asylums, $617,516.44; free high schools, $95,490.-38; printing, $67,040.06; payments to county agricultural societies, $71,157.01; special appropriations, $256,545.85; bounty on wild animals, $20,978; and several smaller expenditures. The receipts and disbursements for the two years included: School fund—receipts, $428,781.87; disbursements, $407,-342.07. School fund income—receipts, $1,637,991.-23; disbursements, $1,629,259.99. University fund—receipts, $40,368.82; disbursements, $413,997. Uni-

versity fund income—receipts, $652,061.44; disbursements, the same. Agricultural College fund—receipts, $110,099.96; disbursements, $45,100. Agricultural College fund income—receipts, $52,784.15; disbursements, the same. Normal School fund—receipts, $347,326.25; disbursements, $263,481.88. Normal school fund income—receipts, $387,703.59; disbursements, the same.

The bonded debt of the State, created in 1861–'63 for carrying on the war for the maintenance of the Union, has all been paid or converted into certificates of indebtedness to the trust funds.

Education.—The total disbursements for common schools during the year ending June 30, 1896, were $5,318,106.16; the total number of persons of school age reported, 684,890; the total number of scholars, 412,687; the number of teachers employed, 12,334. There were 192 free high schools in the State, employing 672 principals and teachers, at an annual compensation of $314,209.97. The Governor says that "no educational factor has been more potent in making school life attractive to the children and enlarging the scope of their intellectual training than the excellent books to which access is furnished through the medium of the township library." He also congratulates the State on the fact that its university has reached the front rank of the higher educational institutions of the country, and that it has been enabled, through the liberal provision made by the Legislature, to keep pace in its progress with the rapid development and improvement in educational methods; that each succeeding year has shown a larger attendance in the various departments, and that the percentage of attendants from the State shows a marked increase; that the agricultural college of the university has progressed with the other departments, the effect of its work being seen in improved farming methods, greater diversification of crops, and relatively larger profits in the agricultural pursuits of the State. The completion of the building and the opening of the new normal school at Superior gives the State 7 normal schools.

Historical Library.—The Legislature of 1895 made an appropriation of $180,000 for the erection of an historical library building, and work has been begun. The building will have an extreme length of 200 feet, with a width of 152 feet.

Railroads.—The greater part of the State's income for general expenditures is derived from the railways. For the fiscal year ending Dec. 30, 1896, the receipts from the 4-per-cent. tax on the gross earnings of the railways, which is laid in lieu of other taxation, amounted to $1,172,742.12.

A new railroad company, the Wisconsin Northern, filed articles of organization with the Secretary of State in February, 1896, and surveys have been made. The line, which runs through a section that contains a large body of State lands, is to be 100 miles long, starting from a point of connection with the Chicago and Northwestern at or near Big Suamico, in Brown County, northwest through or into the counties of Brown, Shawano, Oconto, Langlade, Florence, and Forest, to a point on the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan.

Penal Institutions.—The Governor reports urgent need for more prison room, and calls the attention of the Legislature to the necessity for the establishment of an intermediate prison to which first offenders may be sent.

Insurance Companies.—Assessment life insurance companies that issue limited-payment policies are not to be allowed to do business in the State hereafter unless they show that they have sufficient accumulated reserve to meet the policies under all conditions. During 1896 the receipts of the Insurance Commissioner's office exceeded those of the previous year by $8,000. The commissioner refused license to 20 companies, and placed one in the hands of a receiver. More fire-insurance companies entered the State during the year than for five years previous. The Guaranty Fund Life Association and the United States Masonic Benevolent Association, both of Council Bluffs, Iowa, withdrew from the State pending a hearing appointed to show cause why a renewal of their licenses should not be refused. The application of the National Accident Society of New York City for license to do business in the State was refused, the Insurance Commissioner finding that the directors of the National Accident Company have organized another association, called the Guarantee Agency Company, for the purpose of managing the affairs of the National Accident Company, and have entered into a contract with themselves, for twenty years, to pay the expenses of the National Accident Company, except the payment of accident claims, cost of collection, and expenses of adjusting claims; the consideration to be paid by the National Accident Society to the Guaranty Agency Company to be the full amount of the membership fees and five twelfths of all assessments paid by the members. The president and secretary of both companies are the same.

Semicentennial Celebration.—Early in January, 1896, a conference, attended by about 400 delegates from all parts of the State, met at Milwaukee and initiated proceedings for celebrating in 1898 the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. A committee of 100 citizens, 10 from each congressional district, was selected to arrange a plan, and this general committee delegated to an executive committee of 19 the duty of working out the details for the organization of a corporation to be known as the Wisconsin Semicentennial Exposition Company. The proposed celebration will be an exposition illustrating the progress of the past fifty years in all things that have contributed to the development of the State.

Reapportionment.—An extra session of the Legislature was called to meet, Feb. 18, for the single purpose of redistricting the State. At its regular session of the preceding year the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee made up of members of both houses and from both political parties to prepare, within sixty days from the date of promulgation of the new census, a bill "apportioning and districting anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, and deposit the same with the Governor." This resolution made it the duty of the Governor to submit to the next session of the Legislature, "whether the same be a regular or extraordinary session," the work of that committee, and in compliance with those directions the Governor submitted the bill prepared, together with the majority and minority reports. After various amendments, the bill was passed. In approval of the act the Governor said, in part: "There has been presented a spectacle such as is rarely seen during the sessions of legislative bodies—that of a majority of the members totally disregarding questions of personal advantage, and ignoring entirely the spirit of partisanship, working earnestly to produce a constitutional apportionment. That you have done what you have thus conscientiously attempted to do I have not the slightest doubt."

Political.—The Republican convention for nominating a State ticket met in Milwaukee on Aug. 6. Edward Scofield was nominated for Governor in place of William H. Upham, and after renominating the entire old ticket below Governor, the convention adjourned.

The Republican State Convention for choosing delegates to the national convention convened in

Milwaukee on March 18. The platform adopted pledged renewed devotion to the doctrine of protection, expressing belief in "the adjustment of tariff duties for the twofold purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the Government and to furnish reasonable and adequate protection to American industries—a tariff both for revenue and protection." It also pledged renewed allegiance "to the doctrine of reciprocity and favored, as a logical and beneficial result of the protective tariff laws, mutual arrangements with foreign countries that will provide our manufacturers and producers a market for their surplus product, and at the same time enable us to buy from them." The closing sentences of the platform read: "The Republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but only under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained."

The Democratic State Convention for sending delegates to the national convention was held in Milwaukee June 23. The Committee on Resolutions first submitted a minority report, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the platform of the late National Democratic Convention, and particularly upon the subject of coinage, believing that a fair interpretation of the same favors free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as legal-tender money of this country."

This was rejected by a vote of 128 to 217, and by a vote of 217 to 128 the majority report was adopted. The platform, after commending "the wise and patriotic administration of President Cleveland," contained the following:

"We believe a tariff for revenue only would extend American commerce to the utmost parts of the earth, and that untrammeled industry would advance our country to the foremost place among other nations. We are therefore firm in our adherence to the doctrine enunciated by the last National Democratic Convention, that this Government should impose no tariff taxes except for revenue. We believe the demands of commerce built upon the broad and enlightened doctrine of free trade require a currency that can not be discredited in any civilized country. Realizing this logical demand for the best money for international trade, and realizing also the dangers of a currency for domestic use, and aware that the present condition of commercial distress calls for patriotic and sturdy maintenance of national honor and financial integrity, we declare ourselves opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, and in favor of gold as the highest monetary standard of the world."

Among the Wisconsin Democrats who went as delegates to the Chicago convention and then refrained from taking part in the proceedings were some who soon afterward issued a public protest against the action of that convention, in behalf of themselves and other Gold-standard Democrats. The protest declared, among other things, that the State Democratic platform unequivocally spoke for "honest money"; that upon the assembling of the Chicago convention it immediately became manifest that a new force and undemocratic element had seized upon and was in control of that convention; that the platform adopted by the national convention was "directly at variance with those doctrines which, since its creation, have been a part of the creed of the Democratic party; that while Democracy has for nearly a century been the advocate of honest money and at all times opposed to its debasement, the Chicago convention declared in favor of compelling the citizens of the United States to receive as a dollar one half its value in the product of a single industry"; that "the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform other than those in favor of the free coinage of silver are socialistic in character and commend themselves to the communists of the country"; that "the Democratic principles are the foundation upon which a free government rests; they are firmly established in the hearts of the American people; they can not be destroyed so long as the love of liberty and a belief in a republican form of government exists; and no set of men seizing forcibly upon the machinery of the party can control the votes of Democrats believing in those principles."

The returns of the election gave the result: McKinley, 268,135; Bryan, 165,523; Palmer, 4,584; Levering, 7,509. McKinley's plurality over Bryan, 102,612. The Republicans will have a majority of 97 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES. The first woman's college in the United States, incorporated as such under the laws of the State, was Elmira College, chartered as Auburn Female University in 1852, transferred to Elmira in 1853, and rechartered as Elmira Female College in 1855. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., comes next. It was founded in 1861 and opened in 1865, and ranks as the first amply endowed and adequately organized college for women. Both these colleges were founded by men. Others have followed in rapid succession—some founded by men and some by women, but all established to give young women opportunities for a collegiate education equal to those provided for young men.

The total number of institutions for the education of women that are nominally colleges in the United States is 165; but the admission requirements, standards of instruction, and general organization of only 14 accord with those that have long been characteristic of colleges of liberal arts for men. They are: Radcliffe, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Wellesley, in Massachusetts; Wells, Elmira, Barnard, and Vassar, in New York; Bryn Mawr, in Pennsylvania; Woman's College of Baltimore, in Maryland; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in Virginia; Cleveland College for Women, in Ohio; Rockford College, in Illinois; and Mills College, in California.

The work of these institutions is essentially collegiate, in which respect they differ from the older seminaries for women, which, while making some provision for the distinctive studies of the college curriculum, are schools for general instruction. Little preparatory work is done, and most of the students are candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. The two general methods of admission to the freshman class of colleges are by examination and by certificate. Nearly all these colleges accept the certificates of accredited schools, but Bryn Mawr, to which belongs the distinction of having organized its work with special reference to the needs of graduate students, recognizes no school certificate, only that of the Harvard examinations for women being taken. The standard of requirements in English has been raised, and a uniform examination, in place of which no certificate is received, has been adopted by nearly all the colleges. This examination consists in part of paragraphs written by the candidate on topics chosen from certain prescribed books, in the preparing of which the ability to write English is considered more important than knowledge of the books. In the second part of the examination a certain number of books are prescribed for careful study, upon the subject-matter, literary form, and logical structure of which the candidate's knowledge is tested. A remarkable increase in sociological instruction has

been noted within the past few years, and some of the best work in the country has been done in the colleges for women. Ten of the institutions described below have courses in sociology—Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Cleveland College for Women, Elmira, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells College, and the Woman's College of Baltimore; and five of them have courses in charities and corrections—Cleveland College for Women, Elmira, Smith, Vassar, and the Woman's College of Baltimore. Fifteen hours of recitation a week is the rule in these institutions, but some allow more, even twenty hours a week being taken.

In nearly all the colleges the young women in attendance live for the most part or wholly in buildings provided by the college corporations, and are constantly under the supervision of the college authorities. Opportunities for gymnastic training are as generously provided as in colleges for men, and the health of the students is said to be generally higher at the time of graduation than at the time of entering college. The entire number of professors and instructors reported by the 14 institutions is 561, and of this number 315 are women. The total number of students enrolled in 1896 was 4,342.

Barnard College, in New York city, was founded in 1889 by 22 residents of New York, including both men and women, who appealed to the regents of the university for a temporary charter. Funds were solicited for five years, until the first class should be graduated and the experiment be proved. The college is undenominational, and as yet has no endowment. It occupies quarters in a private house at 343 Madison Avenue, and a floor at 518 Fifth Avenue, but a piece of land is owned on the Boulevard, between 119th and 120th Streets, where two buildings are in process of erection, and they will be the future home of the college. The plans call for a reading room and a gymnasium. The college library numbers 724 volumes, and the students have full privilege in the use of the Columbia University library. To meet the requirements of Columbia University, which in offering its degrees to women specifies that the preparation of candidates for such degrees shall be identical with its own and under its supervision, Barnard College duplicates for women the curriculum of the university, and also registers for graduate work under the university faculties women who hold baccalaureate degrees from institutions of good standing. The examinations for entrance to the college are conducted by Columbia University, and the instructors are also instructors in Columbia University or such as are approved by its president. Seniors and graduate students attend lectures at the university under the faculty of philosophy, and graduate instruction, under the faculties of political science and pure science, is given at Barnard College. Students are received either as candidates for the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, or doctor of philosophy, or to pursue special or partial courses. Examinations for entrance to the college may be taken in June or in September. The present admission requirements include examinations in English, Latin, Greek, ancient history and geography, mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra, and geometry), and French or German; but under the new requirements for admission, which go into effect July 1, 1897, the privilege of substituting for Greek either advanced mathematics or an elementary science with French and German is given. Under this change in requirements, the curriculum will contemplate, in effect, two classes of students—those who enter with Greek and those who enter upon a substitute for Greek. All students who wish to pursue the former curriculum of the college, of which Greek is an essential part, can do so under the new curriculum as well as under the old; but if they wish to make a thorough study of English, or of modern languages, or of mathematics, or of history, or of philosophy, they can do so under the new curriculum, as could not have been done under the old. To obtain the degree of bachelor of arts it is required that something be known of at least one ancient language, something of history, philosophy, and political economy, a good deal of English, something of mathematics, something of at least one natural science, and a reading knowledge of both French and German. This is the requirement for every student. Within the same general range of subjects emphasis may be placed upon one group of subjects or another. The faculty of the college numbers 35 members, of whom 1 is a woman. The total number of graduates is 42, and in 1896 the number of students enrolled was 205. Miss Emily James Smith is dean of the college. The total necessary expenses of a student for the academic year are estimated at $13 a week. The annual tuition fee is $150.

Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Pa., opened to students in 1885, was founded by Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of New Jersey. The site was purchased and the buildings were begun during the lifetime of the founder, who died in 1880, leaving the greater part of his fortune to 13 trustees appointed under his will. In the same year the college was incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, and invested with power to confer degrees. The first president, Dr. James E. Rhoads, and a dean of the faculty, Miss M. Carey Thomas, who succeeded Dr. Rhoads as president in 1894, were elected in the spring of 1884. The college was opened for instruction with 44 students in the autumn of 1885. The buildings are in the suburbs of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a quarter of a mile from Bryn Mawr station. The grounds cover 50 acres. Taylor Hall contains the library, lecture rooms, seminary rooms and reading rooms for graduate students, the chapel, and the offices of administration. The library contains 25,000 volumes and 7,000 doctors' dissertations and pamphlets, while 190 scientific, literary, and philological periodicals and reviews in English, German, French, Italian, Norse, and Swedish are provided for the reading rooms. The scientific departments, including the special scientific libraries and the private rooms of the professors of science, are in Dalton Hall. Around Taylor Hall are grouped five halls of residence for students—Merion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East, and Pembroke West. Each hall, with the exception of Pembroke East and West, which have a common dining hall, has its separate kitchen and dining hall, and has accommodation for about 60 students. Music rooms with sound-proof walls and ceilings are provided in Pembroke East. The gymnasium, which is open to the students at all times, contains a large hall for gymnastic exercises, a room for the director (with an adjoining room for examination and record of the physical development of the students), and bath rooms. In the basement is a swimming tank, 74 feet long, 20 feet wide, and from 4 to 7½ feet deep, supplied with springboards, life preservers, and other apparatus for the teaching of swimming. The gymnasium, built in accordance with the system of Dr. Sargent, is furnished with his complete apparatus, and is under the charge of a director who has completed his course of instruction. In connection with the work of the gymnasium a large athletic ground, planned by Frederick W. Olmsted, is used for basket ball and tennis in spring and autumn, and is flooded in winter for skating. On the grounds, separated from the other buildings, is a cottage hospital, with accommoda-

tion for patients and nurses and its own kitchen and bath rooms.

Three classes of persons are admitted to the lectures and class work of the college: graduate students, undergraduate students, and hearers. Graduate students presenting a diploma from some college of acknowledged standing may pursue any courses offered by the college for which their previous training has fitted them. The most distinguished place among graduate students is held by the fellows, who must reside in the college during the academic year. The college awards annually to competing graduate students from Byrn Mawr and other colleges and universities 11 resident fellowships, of the value of $525 each: 1 in Greek, 1 in Latin, 1 in English, 1 in German and Teutonic philology, 1 in Romance languages, 1 in history or political science, 1 in philosophy, 1 in mathematics, 1 in physics, 1 in chemistry, and 1 in biology.

In addition to these resident fellowships, 3 competitive traveling European fellowships, of the value of $500 each, are awarded annually: 1 to students in their first year of graduate study, 1 to students in their second year of graduate study, and 1 among the members of each graduating class. From the first the college has emphasized its graduate department; all the members of the faculty have been chosen with reference to their ability to direct graduate students, and more than one sixth of the total number of students studying in the college have received the bachelor's degree. The entrance examination must be taken by all who wish to enter the undergraduate department of the college, either as candidates for a degree or as special students, with the exception of such applicants as present a certificate of honorable dismissal from some college or university of acknowledged standing. No other certificates of any kind are accepted; but women of at least twenty-five years of age are admitted as hearers, provided they can furnish satisfactory proof that they have at some time pursued the studies included in the matriculation examination, and are able to profit by the courses they desire to follow. All candidates for admission must be examined in algebra, the weight of the examination being laid on the candidate's power to solve original problems; plain geometry, original problems constituting the important part of the examination; history, outlines of the history of Greece and Rome or outlines of the history of England and the United States; science, the elements of physics, or chemistry, or botany, or physiology, or physical geography; and, in addition to English and Latin, 2 languages chosen from Greek, German, and French. The examinations for admission are held at the beginning and end of each academic year, and candidates that intend to enter at the half year may take their examinations during the last week of the first semester of the year. All courses of undergraduate study at Bryn Mawr lead to the one degree of bachelor of arts. In all departments thus far organized there is a course of five hours weekly for two years, called a major course. Whenever one year of this course is of such a nature that it can be taken separately it is marked as a minor course. It is required of every candidate for the bachelor's degree to elect two such major courses as shall be homogeneous or shall complete each other, and major courses that fulfill this condition are designated as groups. The permitted groups are: Any language with any language; history with political science; philosophy with political science; philosophy with Greek or English, or with mathematics or physics; mathematics with Greek, or physics, or chemistry; any science with any science. In addition to the major studies, candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts must pursue courses in English five hours weekly for two years; in science, or science and history, five hours weekly for two years; in philosophy, five hours weekly for a year; free electives, eight hours weekly for one year; and Greek, or French, or German, five hours weekly for one year, and trigonometry and solid geometry two hours weekly for one year, when these subjects have not been included in the examination for matriculation. Students who omit Greek in their matriculation examination may substitute for the required course in Greek the college minor course in Latin; no student will be graduated without a reading knowl-

PEMBROKE HALL, BRYN MAWR.

edge of French and German and some acquaintance with Latin. The courses leading to the degree of bachelor of arts may, as a rule, be taken in any order preferred by the student, provided they can be completed in accordance with the schedule of lecture hours. The students are not divided into the traditional college classes, and there is no fixed date for graduation, but the requirements constitute strictly a four years' course. The degree of doctor of philosophy is conferred upon those graduates of the college, or of other colleges in which a course of study has been pursued equivalent to that for which the degree of bachelor of arts is given at Bryn Mawr, who have pursued for at least three years, after receiving the first degree, a course of liberal study at some college or university approved by the Academic Council, and have spent at least two of these years at Byrn Mawr. The degree of doctor of philosophy is in no case conferred by the college as an honorary degree. The separate degree of master of arts is open only to graduates of the college, by whom at least one year of study must be spent at the college.

In 1896 the college enrolled 278 students, with a faculty of 40 professors and instructors, 15 of whom are women. The total number of graduates of the college is 184, and of these 18 are masters of arts and 6 are doctors of philosophy.

The fee for tuition is $100 a year; the lowest charge for tuition, board, and residence in one of the college halls is $375 a year. The additional charges are $20 for every laboratory course of five hours weekly, not more than one course being required of candidates for a degree.

CLARK HALL, CLEVELAND COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

College for Women, in Cleveland, Ohio, was founded in 1888 by the trustees of Western Reserve University as a part of that institution. Its proximity to Adelbert College, of the same university, necessitates a common standard, and each college, having a full faculty, receives the benefit of the instruction and of association with the professors of the other. The method is not the annex system, since the degrees are conferred by the university of which the college is an integral part. While the college is not denominational, it is in every purpose and aim Christian. In September, 1892, the college, which had been opened in temporary quarters, was installed in its new buildings in the east end of the city, near Wade Park. The grounds comprise about three acres. The recitation hall—known from its donor, Mrs. Eliza Clark, as Clark Hall—was designed by Richard M. Hunt. It contains the chapel, library, gymnasium, and offices, in addition to recitation and study rooms. The gymnasium is fitted up with apparatus for general use, and is in charge of a graduate of the Anderson Normal School of Gymnastics. Exercise under the personal supervision of the instructor is required, and prizes are awarded to the students who, through their gymnastic work, make the greatest progress toward symmetrical development. The university library, which is especially full in German, French, and historical literature, contains 50,000 volumes, and the reading room is supplied with the best magazines and literary papers of this country and several from France, Germany, and England. Guilford House, the gift of Mrs. Samuel Mather, offers an excellent home for students. Its plan provides suites of 3 rooms for 2 students, suites of 2 rooms for 1 student, or single rooms for a single occupant. Certain teachers reside in the house, and, without subjecting the students to unnecessary restraint, give them such supervision as young women absent from home should receive. The facilities for the study of physics have been increased by the completion of a new physical laboratory, a 3-story brick building containing large lecture and laboratory rooms for the elementary courses and smaller apartments for advanced work. The department is equipped with a large variety of apparatus bearing on the courses offered, and additional apparatus is being added continually. The collections of geology and mineralogy at the service of of the department are growing rapidly.

The requirements for admission comprise examination in English, mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra, and geometry), Latin, and Greek, with the substitution of either French or German in place of Greek, for admission to the modern-language course; and for the Latin-English course chemistry, physics, or history may be offered in place of a second language. The entrance examinations may be taken in June, and a second opportunity is given immediately before the opening of the fall term. Certificates of preparation are received from accredited schools in place of examination. The degree of bachelor of arts is conferred on those who have completed the regular course, which includes the study of the Greek language and literature; the degree of bachelor of letters on those who have completed the course in which modern languages are substituted for Greek; and the degree of bachelor of philosophy on those who have completed that course in which an entrance requirement of science is substituted for French or German. Students must take at least one course in either the department of economics or the department of philosophy. Instruction in music and art is provided. In the admission of students to partial courses it is required that the same conditions be fulfilled that govern regular students; but in the case of students who desire to pursue special lines of work for which they are unusually well fitted,

some part of the requirement is waived. In the graduate department of the university opportunity is given to graduates of this and other colleges to pursue courses of study leading to the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

The faculty numbers 16 members, 6 of whom are women. Additional instruction is given by 11 members of the Adelbert College faculty, 3 of whom have full charge of the science work. In 1896 the college enrolled 128 students, and the total number graduated is 56. The charge for tuition and incidentals is $75 a year, and the price of board and room in Guilford House for the college year varies from $200 to $400. The laboratory courses call for small fees in addition. Certain annual scholarships are awarded to students of high rank, by which they are relieved of a portion of the tuition fee.

Elmira College, in Elmira, N. Y., was chartered in 1852 as Auburn Female University; it was transferred to Elmira in 1853, and was opened for students in 1855. In 1851 a meeting was called in Albany to consider the founding of a college for women which should hold rank with colleges for men. It was resolved unanimously that the effort should be made, and at a subsequent meeting a charter was secured for Auburn Female University. In 1853 it was considered expedient to transfer the institution to Elmira, where, under the financial management of Simeon Benjamin—who, as the most generous donor to the college, is entitled to be called its founder—the main building was erected and opened to students in 1855. For ten years it was the only college established exclusively for women that demanded the same advanced course of study for the degree of bachelor of arts prevailing in colleges in New York and in New England. By the terms of the charter five of the principal denominations must be represented in the board of trustees, with the Presbyterian denomination in the majority. The institution was opened with no endowment, but moderate gifts have been received, and by careful financial management a small, well-invested endowment of about $100,000 is maintained, and about $200,000 more in fixed or unproductive property.

The grounds are well laid out, and furnish ample accommodations for outdoor sports, while the lake affords safe opportunity for boating and skating. The main building, a large edifice of brick, occupies a commanding site facing a campus of about ten acres. The main front of the building measures 275 feet, and it is 5 stories high; it is commodious and well arranged, offering more than 75 rooms for students, besides ample space for chapel, parlors, infirmary, recitation rooms, laboratory, art studios, and gallery. The astronomical observatory, formerly belonging to the Elmira Academy of Science, is equipped with a refracting telescope of 8½ inches aperture, a transit telescope, a sidereal clock, an electric chronograph, and star charts. In an enlargement of the observatory on the north side is a museum containing mineralogical, geological, and zoölogical collections and a lecture hall for microscopic and spectroscopic work, for lantern exhibitions, and popular scientific addresses. Directly east of the main building in the campus is the Gillett Memorial, given by Solomon L. Gillett, of Elmira, for the use of the music school. This is a 2-story-and-attic brick structure, containing 22 rooms, isolated from one another by padded walls and floors, and equipped with pianos. The gymnasium is in the main college building, as is also the library, which contains about 6,000 volumes.

The college curriculum presents two courses, the classical and the scientific. The admission requirements, beginning with June, 1897, are alike for both courses, and include examinations in English, geography, history, mathematics, physical sciences, Latin, and Greek. Preparation in French or German, representing two years of successful study, is accepted in place of Greek, and candidates presenting satisfactory certificates are admitted without examination. Admission to higher classes is granted to students bringing certificates from other colleges covering the ground already traversed by the class elected, or upon passing a satisfactory examination in the studies by the class it is desired to enter. The college has graduated 37 classes, and 410 students have taken their first degree. The first president, Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., LL. D. (1856–1889), is still in the faculty as president emeritus. The present president is Rev. A. C. Mackenzie, D. D. The faculty numbers 14 members, 9 of whom are women. In 1896 the college enrolled 98 students in its classes, including specials, with 60 students in the music and art schools. The regular college charges, including tuition and board, are $300 a year.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., is the outgrowth of Mount Holyoke Seminary, which was founded in 1836 by Mary Lyon, a pioneer in woman's education, through whose efforts men and women of New England were interested in establishing a school that should give to girls greater advantages than those offered at any existing institution. To give permanence to her enterprise, she placed the institution in the care of a board of trustees, who should manage the finances and to whom she could go for counsel and aid. This board was formed in 1834, the charter was granted in 1836, and in November, 1837, one large building was finished and the school was opened with 80 students. In 1841 a large addition was made to the building, and in 1853 it was again enlarged, making accommodations for more than 200 students. The south wing was extended in 1865, and an addition containing a gymnasium and a laundry connected the two wings and completed the quadrangle. In 1870 a library building was erected, connected with the main building by an inclosed corridor, which, with an addition ten years later, furnished accommodations for 40,000 volumes. While larger buildings and better appliances were being introduced, the curriculum had been enlarged from time to time, until in 1888 the charter was amended and the name changed to Mount Holyoke Seminary and College. In 1893 a full college course was adopted, a college charter was granted, and the institution was given power to confer any degrees conferred by any college in the State.

The grounds comprise about 100 acres, on the east and west sides of the main street in the village. A broad lawn in front of the buildings is partly given up to tennis. In the rear of the buildings open fields descend to a brook that widens into Lake Nonotuck on the south, where opportunity is offered for boating and skating. The main dormitory, including the gymnasium and reading room, was destroyed by fire in September, 1896, but the loss is to be replaced by 5 new cottage dormitories and a main administration building, containing chapel, offices, and music rooms. On the east side of the street stands Lyman Williston Hall, erected in 1876. It contains recitation rooms for various departments, laboratories for botany and zoölogy, cabinets of geology, mineralogy, and zoölogy, and the art gallery, which contains paintings by many well-known American artists, copies from the old masters, and collections of casts, ancient coins, bronzes, photographs, and engravings. The botanic garden, covering about an acre, occupies the slope toward the lake, east of Williston Hall, and is easily accessible to the laboratories. North of Williston Hall a fine building for chemistry and physics has been erected recently. The physical laboratory,

on the ground floor, has a spacious lecture room and well-equipped laboratories; the second and third stories are devoted to chemistry, and, besides a laboratory for advanced work, 3 large laboratories, with their equipment, afford opportunity for work in general chemistry, qualitative and quantitive analysis, and organic chemistry. In 1881 the John Payson Williston Observatory, furnished with appliances for the study of astronomy, was presented to the college.

The curriculum offers 3 courses of study: the classical leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, the scientific to the degree of bachelor of science, and the literary leading to the degree of bachelor of literature. The subjects for examination for the classical course include mathematics, Latin, Greek, history of the United States and ancient history, and English. The requirements for entrance to the scientific course include, in addition, elementary botany, elementary physics, and French or German, and for the literary course English history is required, and French or German. While Greek is not required for the scientific and literary courses, it may be offered in place of one of the modern languages. The entrance examinations are held at the college in June and September, and the June examinations, upon application to the president, may be taken within reach of students residing at a distance from the college. Certificates of scholarship from certified schools are accepted in place of examination, but students thus admitted are on probation during the first year.

The work in the 3 courses leading to a degree, under the group system, which has been adopted by the college recently, falls into 3 divisions: required work, a group of related subjects, and free electives. The required work in each course embraces English, mathematics, science, philosophy, and Bible, with Greek and Latin in the classical course, French and German in the scientific course, and French and German, with additional literature and rhetoric, in the literary course. Forty hours of related work may be taken, twenty being given to a major subject and twenty more to two minors, or, in place of the major, a student may choose one of three groups—language, science, or English—arranged to meet the need of those who expect to teach in high schools and academies. Candidates for the master's degrees are required to have completed the bachelor's course, to have spent at least one year of resident study at the college under the direction of a special committee of the faculty appointed for supervising and directing that work, and to present a satisfactory thesis upon a subject approved by the head of the department in which the principal part of the candidate's work has been done.

The college is under the control of no religious denomination. The president is Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead, and associated with her are 44 specialists, all women, with 6 lecturers and nonresident instructors. The students enrolled in 1896 numbered 331, and 2,434 students have been graduated. The price of tuition for all students, regular and special, is $75 for the year, and board $175. A limited number of annual scholarships have been established, to assist needy and deserving students in regular courses, on certain conditions.

Mills College, Seminary Park, Alameda County, Cal., was established first in 1852 as a young ladies' seminary at Benicia, Cal., by the Rev. Cyrus T. Mills and his wife, Mrs. Susan Mills, now president of the college. In 1871 the institution was removed to Seminary Park, and in 1877 it was deeded by its founders to a board of trustees who should forever maintain a permanent institution of the highest order for the specific purpose of educating young women. Dr. Mills died in 1884, and in the following year the college charter was granted. At present the seminary course is continued in addition to the college curriculum, but as far as possible it has been made preparatory to the college classes.

The grounds comprise 120 acres, 5 miles east of Oakland, and accessible by railroad lines. A large portion of the campus is laid out with gravel walks, tennis courts, and amusement grounds. Six commodious buildings afford facilities for study and furnish accommodations for 200 pupils with the teachers. The main building of the college presents a front of 218 feet, with a wing of 136 feet, is 3 stories high, including the French roof, and is built in a tasteful and substantial style. Connected with the main building by a covered walk is a well-equipped gymnasium under the charge of an instructor. A fine science building, the gift of Nathaniel Gray, of San Francisco, whose name it bears, has been completed recently, the upper floor of which is devoted to the museum. The astronomical observatory, on Prospect Hill, consists of a class room, a transit room, and a tower containing an equatorially mounted telescope with a 5-inch object glass. The library building, presented to the college by Miss Susan Gage, of Massachusetts, was erected in 1884; it contains over 5,000 volumes, and is furnished with reference books and a selection of standard current periodicals. The art room of the college contains numerous photographs, engravings, and paintings selected with care, and is well equipped with casts. In August, 1888, a new building was completed, known as College Hall; it is designed especially for advanced students, and contains reception, reading, and recitation rooms, and has accommodations for 50 students and their teachers.

The curriculum presents two courses—the classical, leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, and the literary, leading to the degree of bachelor of letters, each extending through four years. The admission requirements embrace examinations in mathematics, including algebra and geometry, English, ancient history, physics, United States government, and Latin, with Greek for candidates for the classical course and French or German and mediæval and modern history for candidates for the literary course. Students are received at any time during the year, and certificates of scholarship are received from schools of accredited standing. All candidates for a degree must take, in addition to the required studies, a proper number of electives. In the classical course both Latin and Greek are required through the freshmen and sophomore years, and in the junior and senior years elective courses are offered; in the literary course Latin is required, and French or German takes the place of Greek. The maximum number of recitations a week is 20; the minimum, 15.

The faculty, including instructors in music and art, numbers 25, of whom 21 are women. The number of students enrolled in 1896 was 122, and the total number of graduates from the college is 478. The tuition in all branches of the regular course, including board, is $175 a term, with extra expenses for laboratory work. Fifteen scholarships have been established, the interest of which is used for worthy pupils whose means are limited.

Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., was founded in 1878 by the Society for Collegiate Instruction of Women, and offers systematic collegiate instruction to women under the instructors of Harvard University. The principal building of the college, Fay House, on the corner of Garden and Mason Streets, contains the recitation rooms and offices and a select working library. The college has 4 laboratories—of physics, chemistry, botany, and

biology—and a small gymnasium, in which the Swedish system of gymnastics is taught. The collections of the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Peabody Museum of American Archæology, the university museums of geology, botany, and mineralogy, and the Semitic museum are open to the students; and, by a vote of the president and fellows of Harvard College, the students have the use of the university library, containing 400,000 volumes. Opportunities for study in the astronomical observatory, the botanic garden, and the herbarium are also afforded.

The requirements for admission to the college for candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts are identical with those for admission to Harvard University, and embrace examination in English, Greek, Latin, German, French, history (that of Greece and Rome, or of the United States and of England), mathematics, and physical science. The subjects for examination are divided into elementary and advanced studies by certain combinations, in which one of the languages may be omitted. The candidate for admission may pass the entire examination at one time, or it may be divided between two years or between June and September of the same year. Applicants who pass a satisfactory examination on a smaller number of subjects than are called for in the full requirements are admitted, at the discretion of the Academic Board, to such special courses as they appear to be qualified to pursue, and students of mature age who wish to pursue chiefly higher courses of study may be admitted, at the discretion of the Academic Board, without passing the examination for admission, provided they satisfy the instructors in the courses which they elect of their fitness to pursue them. Bachelors of arts of Radcliffe College and graduates of other colleges of good standing are admitted without examination as graduate students. The instruction open to students of the college is arranged in one list, consisting of full courses and half courses. These are distributed into 3 groups in the several branches of study: courses designed primarily for undergraduates, courses for graduates and undergraduates, and courses primarily for graduates. Elective studies are classed as courses or half courses, according to the estimated amount of work in each and its value in fulfilling the requirements for the degree of bachelor of arts or master of arts. During the present year, 1896–'97, the instruction actually given amounts to 76 courses and 52 half courses. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts must in the freshman year take English and either German or French, besides 3 other full courses, unless both French and German have been presented for admission, in which case English and 4 other full courses must be taken; and in addition to the prescribed work 4 full elective courses must be taken in the sophomore, junior, and senior years. Any course in the list is open to graduate students who present sufficient evidence of qualification for that course. A complete year's work for a graduate student regularly consists of 4 full courses of instruction of advanced grade, or of their equivalent in courses and half courses, pursued with high credit throughout an academic year. Among the higher courses of instruction in nearly every department of study are courses of research and seminaries for students who wish to do special advanced work. These courses are carried on under various plans of administration in the several departments, but always with the object of affording opportunity for regular independent study.

The annual tuition fee for a student doing full work is $200, and, in addition to books and minor expenses, the price of board averages $8.50 a week. All arrangements for boarding and lodging are subject to approval by the dean of the college. The president of the college is Mrs. Louis Agassiz. The whole number of teachers is 94, of whom 23 are professors, 16 assistant professors, and 53 instructors, tutors, or assistants in Harvard University; 2 are instructors especially appointed for Radcliffe College. The total number of students enrolled in 1895–'96 was 358, and 141 students have been graduated.

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., was founded in 1891 by the trustees of the Randolph-Macon College for men, at Ashland, Va., and was opened to students in 1893. This institution is a part of the Randolph-Macon system of colleges and schools, whose Board of Trustees, chartered by the State of Virginia, has been intrusted with nearly $750,000 for the purpose of providing the best facilities for the education of young men and women. It is not sought or desired to influence

the denominational preferences of students, but the officers in charge consider themselves under obligations to conform to the moral standards and religious usages of the Methodist Church, under whose auspices the institutions were established. Although the college was founded only four years ago, it has had to enlarge its accommodations year by year to meet the growing demand. The endowment is $102,500. The college grounds embrace 20 acres adjacent to the city of Lynchburg, reached by a line of electric cars. Facilities are provided on the campus for tennis, croquet, and basket ball. The site chosen for the main college building is a commanding elevation on Rivermont Avenue, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. The main building has a frontage of 364 feet, with large extensions in the rear. It was designed after careful consideration of the needs of a completely equipped college, and examination of the best college plants for women in the North. Lecture rooms are provided for the languages, the natural sciences, mathematics, philosophy, music, and art; laboratories for chemistry, biology, physics, and psychology; a gymnasium and appliances for physical culture; an astronomical observatory, a chapel, a dining hall, and dormitories, all heated, lighted, and ventilated after approved modern plans. The library hall is named from its donors The Jones' Memorial Library.

The requirements for admission for students one year below the freshman grade include preparation in English through grammar and elementary rhetoric; in Latin through an elementary grammar, and the first four books of Cæsar's "Gallic War," or its equivalent; in mathematics through equations of the second degree, with as much geometry as is contained in the first three books of Euclid.

The subjects in which instruction is given in the college are English, Latin, Greek, German, French, mathematics, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, physics, biology, philosophy, pedagogy, music, art, elocution, and physical culture. The courses of study lead to the degrees of bachelor of letters, bachelor of arts, and master of arts. An elective system has been deemed preferable to the curriculum, as it affords an advanced student having special aims the privilege of pursuing a desired course, and it enables the faculty to assign suitable work to those who are without uniform preparation, or who can not remain long enough to complete the full course required for a degree. Each student is enrolled in her appropriate classes after conference with the president and the professors, and, as the work of each class is satisfactorily completed, she receives a certificate therefor. When the entire course of instruction in any subject is completed, a graduate diploma in that subject is issued, and when all the courses leading to any one degree are satisfactorily completed the student receives the degree, whether she has attended one year or six. The usual time is four years.

The faculty—including professors of music, art, and elocution, and the director of physical culture—numbers 18, and of this number 8 are women. The president is William W. Smith. The expenses of the college for one year are $250, exclusive of books and laboratory material. The number of students enrolled in 1896 was 159, and the first 2 students were graduated in that year.

Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., was incorporated in February, 1847, as Rockford Seminary, under a charter that granted full collegiate power. In 1882 students completing the college course received the degree A. B. In 1891 the seminary course was discontinued, and in 1892 the trustees decided to have the name of the institution legally changed to Rockford College, that it might properly describe the work of the school. This change was accordingly made. It was founded by Congregationalists and Presbyterians, but is now nonsectarian. Miss Phebe T. Sutliff is president of the college, and the various departments are under the supervision of women trained in English and American colleges. The grounds are extensive. The main building, consisting of 3 large halls and their connections, contains single and double rooms for teachers and students, the dining room, recitation rooms, the general library, the reading room, and the chapel. Memorial Hall, a smaller dwelling house, is similarly equipped, and is for the use of students who wish to reduce their expenses. Adams Hall, for science, contains the laboratories (biological, physical, chemical, and mineralogical), a cabinet with geological, mineralogical, botanical, and zoölogical specimens, and a studio with a fine collection of casts from the antique and modern. The college has also a collection of several thousand photographs, engravings, and illustrations in the study of sculpture, painting, and architecture, and a fine-art library. The laboratories are well supplied with all apparatus necessary for both individual and class work. The library contains about 8,000 volumes, and the students have access also to the public library, which contains more than 30,000 volumes, and the college reading room is supplied with newspapers and periodicals. The gymnasium, in Sill Hall, is 40 by 80 feet, and is complete in all its appointments. The Sargent system of work is followed, based on the principle of individual development, under the constant supervision of a teacher trained by Dr. Sargent.

ADAMS HALL OF SCIENCE, ROCKFORD COLLEGE.

The requirements for entrance embrace examination in the common branches, Latin, history, mathematics (including algebra and geometry), physical geography, or zoölogy with laboratory work, or

SMITH COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

physics with laboratory work, a second language (Greek, German, or French), and English. The regular college examinations are held in September. Certificates from properly qualified schools are received from candidates for the freshman or third preparatory class, and from special students and teachers; but candidates for advanced standing must pass the required examinations. The college offers a classical course and a course in science, each extending over four years and leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, and a preparatory course of three years. The course of study is prescribed for the freshman year, and after that is so arranged as to allow for some elective work. It is expected that sophomores, and juniors will elect an amount sufficient to give them, with the required work, fifteen or sixteen hours of recitations each week. Instruction is offered by the college in music and art.

The faculty for 1895–'96, including instructors in art and music, numbered 24, of whom 21 were women. In the college and preparatory departments 149 students were enrolled; in the department of music, 86; and in the art department, 44. The regular cost of board and tuition is $300, but students may reduce expenses to $225 a year by doing light domestic work for an hour and a half a day. Music and art are extras. All graduates of the college may pursue any study of the course free of tuition.

Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., was founded by Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., who bequeathed funds for that purpose, defined the object and general plan of the institution, appointed the trustees, and selected the site. The object of the institution, as stated by the founder, is the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the higher education of young women, which shall afford them facilities for education equal to those afforded in colleges for young men. Through a charter from the State, granted in 1871, the college has full power to confer such honors, degrees, and diplomas as are granted or conferred by any university, college, or seminary in the United States. While the college was not founded in the interest of any one religious denomination, and is unsectarian in its management and instruction, its aims and sympathies are Christian, and study of the Bible is a part of the course. The college was opened for students in 1875. During this time the Rev. L. Clark Seelye has been the only president.

The grounds of the college cover about 30 acres. The college buildings, 18 in number, are grouped toward the front of the grounds, with ample space in the rear for outdoor exercise and recreation. College Hall, the main building, contains lecture and recitation rooms, the assembly hall, offices for instructors, and the reading room and library, which contains 7,000 volumes. The Forbes Library, with an endowment of $300,000 for books alone, is directly opposite the college grounds, and affords excellent opportunities for scientific and literary research. The Lilly Hall of Science, named from its donor, Alfred Theodore Lilly, provides accommodation for the scientific work and collections. The first floor and basement contain the lecture room and laboratories for chemistry and physics and the scientific library; on the second floor are the laboratories and class rooms for geology, zoölogy, and botany; on the third floor are the scientific collections. The observatory is furnished with an equatorial telescope, aperture 11 inches; a spectroscope with diffraction grating; a sidereal clock;

a chronograph; a portable telescope: and a meridian circle, aperture 4 inches. Music Hall, a separate building, furnishes the best modern appliances and facilities for work in vocal and instrumental music, and the Hillyer Art Gallery, the gift of Winthrop Hillyer, is provided with studios and exhibition rooms, in which are extensive collections of casts, engravings, and paintings. The Alumnæ Gymnasium contains a swimming bath and a large hall for gymnastic exercise and indoor sports. Accommodations are provided for students in 10 dormitories, near the academic buildings, each having its own dining room, parlors, and kitchen, and presided over by a lady who directs its social and domestic life. The rooms, which are well heated and ventilated, are arranged some for 2 persons and some to be occupied singly. A plant house and botanical garden furnish material for laboratory work in botany.

Three courses of study are offered by the college: the classical course, leading to the degree of bachelor of arts; the scientific, to that of bachelor of science; and the literary, to that of bachelor of letters. There is no preparatory department. The examination requirements for candidates for the classical course include Latin, Greek, mathematics, ancient history, and English; for entrance to the literary course, Latin and Roman history or Greek and Greek history, mathematics, rhetoric, French or German; for entrance to the scientific course examination is required in Latin and Roman history, English, French or German, mathematics, botany, physiology, physics. Certificates from accredited schools and instructors are accepted in place of the examinations, which may be taken in the latter part of June or the first part of September. The prescribed studies of each course are such as are necessary to give it a distinctive character. The design is to require of the student a sufficient amount of prescribed work to insure a high grade of scholarly culture, and also to leave room for the exercise of individual tastes by the introduction of elective studies, increasing in number as the course advances. The maximum of work allowed to any student in a regular course is sixteen hours of recitations a week. Two hours and a half of laboratory work in any science are considered the equivalent of one hour of recitation a week. Graduates of the college, or of other colleges of equal rank, are admitted to advanced courses, with or without reference to the attainment of a degree. The degree of master of arts is conferred on graduates of Smith College, or of other colleges of like standing, who have given evidence of satisfactory progress in liberal studies since graduation. The degree of doctor of philosophy is conferred only in recognition of high scholarly attainment and of ability to carry on original research. The course in the school of music requires three years for completion, and that in the school of art four years.

The faculty numbers 55 members, 34 of whom are women. In 1896 the students enrolled numbered 932, and the total number of graduates is 1,160. The price of tuition for all students is $100 a year, and the charge for board and a furnished room in the college is $300 a year. Those who prefer may obtain board in private families, at an expense varying from $4 to $9 a week, and students can also adapt their expenses to their means by co-operative housekeeping.

Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861, and opened to students in 1865. In the strict sense of the word, it is the oldest college for women in the United States, and was established as an institution that should accomplish for young women what the colleges were accomplishing for young men. The institution was incorporated as Vassar Female College, but this name was changed in 1867 to the present corporate name. The main buildings were erected and the doors opened at a time when the resources of the country were taxed to their utmost, but the enrollment of nearly 350 students the first year established the conviction of the founder that a need for such an institution existed. The total endowment fund of the college is $1,020,000, of which sum $428,000 was given by the founder during his lifetime, and expended for buildings and other equipments. Matthew Vassar, Jr., bequeathed to the college $130,000, and from the estate of John Guy Vassar $444,000 was received. The college is nonsectarian in its management, but is distinctly Christian, as its founder willed it to be.

The grounds of the college comprise 400 acres, with several miles of gravel walks, tennis courts, a lake available for boating and skating, a rink for ice skating, and an athletic field. The buildings are 2 miles from Poughkeepsie, and are reached by an electric railway. The main building, which is 500 feet long, and is modeled after the Tuileries, contains students' rooms, apartments for officers of the college, recitation rooms, the chapel, the library, the dining room, parlors, and offices. The students' apartments are ordinarily in groups, with 3 sleeping rooms opening into one study, but there are also many single rooms. Strong Hall, erected in 1893 for the accommodation of 100 students, is a model building for residence. It is arranged in single rooms, and in suites of three rooms for two students, with a large dining room and elevator service. The library of the college, which is connected with the main edifice, was completed in 1893. It contains about 25,000 volumes, selected with special reference to the needs of the departments. The reading room receives, in addition to the daily and weekly papers, many scientific, literary, and philological periodicals, American, English, German, and French. The Vassar Brothers' Laboratory of Physics and Chemistry is a commodious building in which the department of physics occupies seven rooms, and the second and third floors of the building, comprising an area of about 5,000 feet, are devoted to chemistry. The biological laboratory consists of a large laboratory for work in general biology and a small one for more advanced work in zoölogy, anatomy, and embryology. The mineralogical and geological laboratories contain cases of representative specimens, constantly accessible to the students of these courses, and the museum of natural history contains an extensive cabinet of minerals, rocks, and fossils, and a cabinet of zoölogy illustrating all the subkingdoms. A collection of oil and water-color paintings by American and foreign artists is owned by the college, and the hall of casts is furnished with specimens of all the great periods of sculpture. The astronomical observatory, which was established and equipped at the opening of the college, contains a meridian circle with collimating telescope, a clock and chronograph, an equatorial telescope, and 2 portable telescopes. The object glass of the meridian instrument is of 3¼ inches diameter; that of the equatorial of 12½ inches. A spectroscope and a universal instrument have been added recently. In 1889 the Alumnæ Gymnasium was erected, the main part of which is 100 feet long by 45 feet wide; the upper story is used as a tennis court and as a hall for entertainments; the lower story contains, besides loggia and entrance hall, a room in which are 24 bath rooms, with each of which two dressing rooms are connected, and at the rear of the room is a large swimming tank. The gymnasium proper is 67 feet long,

STRONG HALL, VASSAR COLLEGE.

41 feet wide, and 35 feet high. The Sargent system of training is used, and all needed apparatus is supplied. The college buildings include also the professors' residences and a conservatory. Two new buildings are being erected on the campus, one of which is a lecture hall to be devoted entirely to the educational work of the college, and furnished with rooms suitable for classes of various sizes, and also with two large lecture rooms. The other building is a residence hall, similar in its construction to Strong Hall, which will accommodate 100 students.

The requirements of admission to the college comprise examination in the following subjects: Latin, mathematics, including algebra and plane geometry; history, Greek and Roman, with either English or American; English, the New England requirements; Greek, German, or French offered as a second language; and French or German as a third. But after March 24, 1897, in place of the third language a year's work in physics or chemistry may be offered, or an additional year of work, above the regular entrance requirement, in the second language. Examinations for entrance are held in June and September at the college, or, upon application to the president, during the last week in May or the first week in June in any one of certain designated cities. The requirements for admission to special courses are the same as those for entrance to the freshman class. Teachers who desire to pursue special courses, on the presentation of satisfactory testimonials, are received without examination. The college offers one course of study, which leads to the baccalaureate degree, and extends over four years. The aim is to give the student the opportunity to follow lines of study continuously through both the required and the elective portions of the course. Through the first year and a half of the course each student must have fifteen hours of class-room work a week; during the last two years and a half fourteen or fifteen hours. All elections are subject to the approval of the faculty. The study of psychology is required of all candidates for a degree, and also a course in ethics. Instruction in Latin extends through the four years of the undergraduate course, and is required for the first and elective for the last three years. English is required in both the freshman and sophomore years. In mathematics the prescribed courses comprise a year of solid geometry, algebra, and trigonometry, and all sophomores are required to take a course in physics or a corresponding course in chemistry. The required work in history in the sophomore year is designed to give a thorough study of the historical forces and institutions that were developed previous to the modern era, and such a brief survey of modern European history as will prepare the student for the special courses offered in the following years. In the freshman year the second language offered at entrance is required, and also a course in hygiene running through the first semester. The degree of master of arts is conferred upon bachelors of arts of Vassar or any other approved college who have pursued a course of advanced nonprofessional study. The required period of residence is one year, while nonresidents must employ at least two years to complete the same amount of work, and all candidates must pass examinations in the course of study arranged, and present an acceptable thesis. Instruction in the history, theory, and practice of the arts is offered among the courses of the college, and the degree of bachelor of music is conferred on examination after the candidate has completed approved courses of graduate study.

The president of the college is James M. Taylor, and the faculty, including instructors in music and art, numbers 55 members, 43 of whom are women. In 1896 the college enrolled 538 students, and the number of graduates is 1,301. The charge to all students who reside in the college is $400, and this includes tuition in all college studies and board. A

reasonable charge is made for breakages and for chemicals used in the laboratories. The college has at its disposal various aid funds, which are used for candidates who present evidence of their need and of their ability to maintain good rank as students.

Wellesley College, at Wellesley, Norfolk County, Mass., founded by Henry F. Durant, was incorporated in 1870, and opened to students in 1875. It is authorized to grant such honorary testimonials and confer such honors, degrees, and diplomas as are granted or conferred by any university, college, or seminary of learning in the State. The college is undenominational, but distinctively and positively Christian in its influence, discipline, and instruction. Systematic study of the Bible and attendance upon morning prayers are required; the Sunday service is conducted by clergymen of different denominations, and students are expected to attend this or some other public religious service. The grounds of the college comprise about 350 acres, on Lake Waban, 15 miles from Boston. The buildings are on natural elevations, surrounded by lawns and fragments of the original forest, and the drive from the college gate to the main building is over a smooth shaded avenue three fourths of a mile long. The lake affords a most attractive place for boating and skating, and the Playstead, or out-of-door gymnasium, furnishes opportunity for organized sports and pastimes, and in suitable weather is used also by the gymnastic classes. College Hall, the main building, is 475 feet in length, and 150 feet wide at the wings; it is in the form of a double Latin cross, designed in the Renaissance style, with mansard roof, and is constructed of brick laid in black mortar, with plain trimmings of brown stone. Since the opening of the college, 3 buildings for instruction have been added: the school of music in 1881, the Farnsworth School of Art in 1889, and the chemistry building in 1894; also Stone Hall and 7 cottages for dormitories. The Art Building contains a lecture room, working studios, and galleries in which are 2,000 photographs, engravings, and drawings, a collection of paintings in oil and water colors, and a small collection of casts from the antique. The new chemistry building contains a laboratory for general work, separate rooms for analytical work in qualitative and quantitative branches, a room specially arranged for making organic preparations, a reading room, and a large lecture room for experimental illustrations. The other laboratories are all well equipped, and are adapted to a wide range of work. The general library of the college, endowed by Eben Norton Horsford, contains 47,200 volumes. Students have free access to it, and a special effort is made by the librarians to train them in thorough methods of research. About 37 daily, weekly, and monthly journals are taken for the reading room, and 175 American, English, French, and German periodicals for the general library. The gymnasium, in College Hall, is equipped with apparatus for Swedish educational gymnastics, and is in charge of a trained instructor. Two systems of lodging are in use at the college—the cottage system and the hall system. College Hall furnishes accommodations for 277 persons, and Stone Hall for more than 100. The 7 cottages accommodate from 11 to 50 persons. Each building contains single rooms as well as suites for 2 students.

The college offers 209 courses of study. On recommendation of the Academic Council, the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts are conferred by the trustees. Unless a certificate of scholarship can be presented from a school whose equipment and curriculum enable it to prepare students for the freshman class, any candidate for a degree must pass examination in the following subjects: English, geography, history, mathematics, Latin, and the maximum requirement in either Greek, French, or German; and, in addition, either the minimum requirement in a third language or one of the following sciences: physics, chemistry, zoölogy. Entrance examinations are offered at the college in June and September of each year. Every candidate for the degree of bachelor of arts must complete before graduation the equivalent of 59 one-hour courses, of which a certain number are required, the rest elective. The following subjects are required: Mathematics, 1 full course; philosophy, 1 full course; physiology and hygiene, 1 one-hour course; Bible study, 4 one-hour courses; English, 3 one-hour courses; language, 1 full course; natural sciences, 2 full courses. A full course is one given three or four times a week for one year. The candidate for the degree is also required to show before graduation that the equivalent of 18 one-hour courses has been taken as follows: (*a*) Nine in each of 2 subjects, related or unrelated; (*b*) 9 in 1 subject, with 9 divided between 2 tributary subjects; (*c*) 12 in 1 subject, with 6 in a tributary subject; (*d*) 12 in 1 subject, with 6 divided between 2 tributary subjects. Except by special permission, a student may not take fewer than ten nor more than fifteen hours of work in any one year. The college recognizes 2 classes of graduate students—those who are candidates for the degree of master of arts and those who are not. Graduate students who are not candidates for the master's degree must have taken the bachelor's degree, and must submit for approval the plan of study they wish to pursue. The amount of work required of candidates for the degree of master of arts consists of the equivalent of 15 one-hour courses chosen from prescribed courses. One year is the shortest time in which a candidate can complete the work required. On completion of the work for a degree, either an examination or a thesis or both will be required.

The president of the college is Julia J. Irvine. From the opening of the college it has had for its president a woman; and of the 90 officers of government and instruction 83 are women. In 1896 the students enrolled numbered 721, and the total number of graduates is 1,304. The cost to the student for tuition and board is $400 a year. The charge for tuition alone is $175 a year, with an additional charge for materials in certain laboratory courses.

Wells College, at Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., was incorporated in 1868 as Wells Seminary for the Higher Education of Young Women, but in 1870, on application of the Board of Trustees to the regents of the University of the State of New York, its name was changed to Wells College. The institution takes its name from its founder, Henry Wells, through whose generosity the first building, thoroughly equipped, together with about 20 acres of land, was given to the Board of Trustees. In 1873 a permanent endowment fund of $100,000 was established by Edwin B. Morgan, Esq., for the benefit of the college, and this was increased subsequently, by the provisions of his will, to $200,000. Other valuable gifts were made also by Mr. Morgan to the college during his lifetime, and in 1875 Mr. Wells increased his benefactions by the gift of a building, together with 12 acres of land, for the residence of the president of the college. From 1875 until 1894, the college, which had begun with a large proportion of preparatory and special instruction, showed a steady increase in the average annual enrollment of strictly college classes, together with a constant elevation of the standard of admission, and in 1894 all preparatory work was abolished. While the college, in accordance with

the terms of its foundation, is a Christian institution, it is in no sense sectarian.

The buildings are well located on the eastern bank of Cayuga lake. In 1879 Morgan Hall was erected and presented to the college by Mrs. Edwin B. Morgan. The department of music occupies the entire ground floor, and the upper floors of the buildings are occupied by the departments of physics, chemistry, biology, and allied sciences. In 1888 the building erected by Mr. Wells was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. In its place a new structure presents to the lake a west front of 140 feet, with north and south wings, each extending 160 feet. From the center of the building rises a square tower, terminating in a graceful spire 160 feet high. The building contains rooms for the women instructors and for the students, class rooms, a library containing about 6,000 volumes, a chapel, music hall, offices, and reception and reading rooms, all on the ground floor. In the basement is a gymnasium fitted with Sargent apparatus. The dining hall is on the second floor, and on the upper floor are a well-lighted studio, society halls, and a suite of rooms reserved for cases of illness. The material of the building is pressed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, and its exterior is characterized by such simplicity as is consistent with good architectural effect, good ventilation, and good light.

The regular examinations for admission of students are held in June and September; for examinations on other than the appointed days a fee is charged. Applicants for admission to the freshman class are examined in the following subjects: Mathematics (including algebra and plane geometry), English, history (American and ancient), Latin and Greek or German or French. In Greek the requirement is uniform; in French and German the applicant must satisfy either a maximum or a minimum requirement. In case one language only is offered, the maximum requirement must be satisfied, but if both languages are offered, it will be sufficient to satisfy the minimum. Certificates of the regents of the University of the State of New York are accepted instead of examination. In English, however, certificates are accepted only in so far as they cover the amount of reading prescribed. The right is given also to the principals of such preparatory schools as are known by the faculty to certify to the adequate preparation of candidates. Candidates for admission to advanced standing are examined in the studies previously pursued by the class they desire to enter, and applicants for special work must pass the entrance examinations in English and history and two of the following subjects: Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and the maximum in a modern language. Equivalent work in science may be accepted. Teachers who can give satisfactory evidence of success in their profession are received without examination. One course with a large and liberal system of electives is offered to all candidates for the freshman class leading to the degree of bachelor of arts. The number of studies prescribed for regular undergraduates amounts to about nine full courses between entrance and graduation, a full course being one that extends through the year and requires in preparation and in recitation about nine hours a week of the student's time. The prescribed studies are mathematics, Latin, English, French or German or Greek, hygiene, biblical literature, chemistry, history, physics, psychology, and ethics. The degree of master of arts is conferred upon such bachelors of arts of Wells College and of other colleges as give evidence of progress in liberal studies after receiving their first degree. This evidence may be furnished by one year of graduate study at the college, followed by the presentation of a thesis and an examination. In addition to the academic work of the college, instruction is offered in music, drawing, and painting.

Dr. William Everett Waters is president of the college, and the faculty, including the instructors in music and art, numbers 21, of whom 16 are women. Besides the instruction given by the faculty, lectures are delivered by nonresident specialists. The total number of graduates of the college is 140, and in 1896 the number of students enrolled was 88. The charge for tuition in any or all the studies of the academic course and for board is $400.

Woman's College of Baltimore, Maryland, was incorporated Jan. 26, 1885, and its doors were opened to students in September, 1888. The charter was amended and the powers of the corporation were enlarged by a special act of the Legislature, April 3, 1890. The aggregate sum invested in its property and endowment is $1,200,000. It was founded by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its discipline is in harmony with the views of that branch of the Protestant Church, but it is sectarian in no other sense. The buildings of the college are not grouped together, and its six acres of grounds are somewhat scattered over a space extending three blocks north and south and three east and west. Its central group of buildings, in Romanesque style, flanked on the south by a tower 160 feet high, constitutes an imposing architectural center. The main instruction and administration building, known, after its donor, as Goucher Hall, occupies the center of this group, which stretches along St. Paul Street from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth Street. Goucher Hall is 4 stories high, 165 feet long, and 90 feet deep, and contains 40 rooms. Next to it, named also for the donor, is Bennett Hall, the college gymnasium, to which an annex is connected at the second stories by an arched stone bridge. The upper floors of both buildings are devoted to physical training, the whole floor space appropriated to the purpose amounting to 5,000 square feet, exclusive of offices, dressing rooms, bath rooms, and galleries. On the opposite side of St. Paul Street, a block north, stands Katharine Hooper Hall, another massive stone building for instruction only. In addition to these five buildings are four "homes," designed for residence only, and fitted with every device that can promote comfort, cheerfulness, safety, and health. The homes, which are of brick, contain accommodations for 60 to 80 residents, and are east and west of the main line of buildings. Three other buildings have been purchased and temporarily adapted to college uses.

The requirements for admission to the freshman class are essentially those of the Eastern colleges. In English the requirement of the Association of the Middle States and Maryland, identical with that of the New England Association, has been adopted; in mathematics, preparation must cover arithmetic, algebra, and plane geometry; in history, that of Greece and Rome or that of England and the United States may be offered; and the elements of some one science are demanded. Two foreign languages must be offered for entrance, one of which must be Latin, and the other may be either Greek, French, or German; but no student will be graduated without a reading knowledge of both French and German. Examinations may be taken in June or in September, and arrangements may be made, upon adequate notice, to have them given within reach of students who may live at great distances. There is but one course of study, as the term is commonly used, and only the one first degree is conferred—bachelor of arts. This course is made up of required and elective work in nearly equal proportions. By various combinations of the electives, it may be made to preponder-

ate in the direction of the ancient languages or of the modern, or of mathematics, or science, or history, or economics and sociology. These combinations are known as "groups." Every student is required to pursue at least one elected subject through two successive years, in courses of four hours a week, and in most subjects opportunity is afforded to add still another year's work. Graduation with the degree of bachelor of arts requires that the equivalent of about sixty hours a week of class work for one year, or fifteen hours a week for four years, shall have been accomplished. Laboratory work in the sciences is added to this.

The college is in its ninth year, and during this time 91 students have been graduated. In 1896 235 students were enrolled in the college classes, over 90 being freshmen. The faculty, including the instructors in art and physical training, numbers 30, of whom 14 are women. The heads of departments are all specialists, most of them having received the degree of Ph. D. from European or American universities of rank. The total of necessary expenses is, for the day student, $125 a year; for the resident student, $375.

WYOMING, a Northwestern State, admitted to the Union July 10, 1890; area, 97,890 square miles. Population in 1896, 60,705. Capital, Cheyenne.

Government.—The following were the State officers during the year: Governor, W. A. Richards, Republican; Secretary of State, Charles W. Burdick; Treasurer, Henry G. Hay; Auditor, William O. Owen; Attorney-General, B. F. Fowler; Adjutant General, Frank A. Stitzer; Superintendent of Instruction, Estelle Reel; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, H. V. S. Groesbeck; Associate Justices, A. B. Conway, C. N. Potter; Clerk of the Supreme Court, R. H. Redpath.

The report of the State Treasurer for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1896, shows: Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1894, $148,333.16; receipts for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1896, $461,371.54; making a total of $609,704.70. Disbursements for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1896, $544,628.48, leaving a balance Sept. 30, 1896, of $65,076.22. The decrease in the cash balance was principally made in 1895, the Treasurer's report for that year showing balance on hand Sept. 30, 1894, $148,333.16; balance on hand Sept. 30, 1895, $58,532.89; decrease, $89,800.27. This large decrease in the cash balance was caused by charging against it the amount of State funds that were on deposit in the bank of T. A. Kent when it suspended in 1893 and were not turned over to his successor by the ex-Treasurer, together with the fact that there was received from the State tax for 1895 the sum of $38,518.93 less than was received from that source in 1894, with no corresponding decrease in appropriations. There was on deposit in the Kent bank at the time of its suspension $56,454.70 of State money, of which sum there has been paid into the treasury $12,307.39, leaving a deficiency upon that account of $44,147.31, for which amount suit has been brought against ex-Treasurer Gramm. This amount was deducted from the cash balance and was apportioned to the several funds. The general fund arises mainly from the State tax levied for general purposes, and is augmented by certain fees of State officers and sales of revised statutes, session laws, condemned property, etc. Most of the general appropriations are made from this fund. The Treasurer's report shows that the general fund on Sept. 30, 1896, was not only entirely exhausted, but warrants payable from that fund were at that time outstanding for $6,600.30 in excess of the amount in the treasury with which to pay the same. It is estimated that the general fund will have a deficiency of about $70,000 in 1898.

Valuations.—The report of the State Board of Equalization shows the total valuation of all classes of property in the State in 1896 to be $30,029,704.65—a gain of $190,765.86 over the valuation for 1895, and a gain over 1894 of $831,663.45. The valuation for 1894 is the lowest between the years 1886 and 1896. The highest valuation was in 1888, when the total State valuation was $33,338,541. The State has therefore to increase its property $3,308,836.35 before it is again as rich as it was eight years ago.

In 1886 there were in the State 898,121 cattle, valued at $14,651,125. In 1896 the report shows 297,250 cattle, valued at $3,682,558. This shows a falling off from 1886, the year of greatest prosperity in the cattle business, of 600,871 head of cattle, and in valuation a decrease of $10,968,567. Falling prices, losses from severe winters, overcrowded ranges, and the removal from the State of herds on account of depredations of cattle thieves, are said to have contributed to the depression and decrease in what was once the State's most promising industry.

In 1886 the value of all property in the State exclusive of cattle was $16,369,586. In 1896 the valuation of all property exclusive of cattle is reported to be $26,347,146.65, showing a gain in general values, excepting cattle, in 1896 over 1886 of $9,977,557.65, and a gain in 1896 over 1888, when the valuation exclusive of cattle was $25,184,829, of $1,152,317.65.

A noticeable increase is in the sheep-raising business. In 1886 the State had 308,997 sheep valued at $1.52 per head, making a total value of $469,825.75. In 1896 they had increased to 1,308,063, valued at $1.77 per head, making a total value of $2,317,048.50.

Railroad and telegraph valuations have increased steadily since 1886. In that year the total assessed valuation of the railroads of the State was $5,395,990.74. In 1896 the valuation increased to $7,102,200.25.

The tax levy made by the Board of Equalization for State purposes is 6·15 mills. This will yield about $185,000. The amount required to meet the ordinary expenditures of the State Government is about $160,000 per annum, and the interest charges on bonded indebtedness will approximate $19,200. The bonded indebtedness of the State is $320,000, and reaches the limit fixed by the Constitution, which is 1 per cent. of the valuation except where it is necessary to suppress insurrection.

Education.—The State University, at Laramie, is in a flourishing condition. In addition to the main building constructed at an outlay of $81,142, which includes the premiums on the bonds, the State has contributed to the support of the university, from 1887 to 1896, $161,896.

The total amount expended for the support of the common schools in 1896 was $253,419.25, an increase of $13,396.07 above 1895. The number of pupils enrolled was 11,582, requiring the services of 465 teachers. The average monthly salary paid to teachers is slightly over $50. The number of new school buildings erected in 1896 was 306. A uniform course of study has been adopted in many of the counties, with a view to preparing pupils for the high schools, and later for the courses in the university.

The amount of land granted to the common schools aggregates 3,600,000 acres. Of this acreage, one twentieth has been leased, yielding an annual rental of $8,500. There has been distributed among the various counties of the State $24,888.24, the amount of rental derived from school lands, on the basis of the enrollment of school children in each county. The permanent fund derived from school

lands can now be invested in interest-bearing bonds of the school districts of the State.

State Institutions.—Marked improvement is claimed for the management and efficiency of the State institutions; that the provision of the Constitution which requires that all charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions shall be under the general supervision of a State Board of Charities, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law, has been instrumental in bringing the institutions of the State to a high degree of development.

Irrigation.—Irrigation in the State is through small ditches. In 1895 33 ditches were surveyed having a total length of 40 miles; 482 ditches with a total length of 480 miles were surveyed in 1896. A greater number of streams have been gauged than ever before in the same length of time, and their character and discharge ascertained. During the past two years 891 applications for permits to divert water have been recorded; 61 reservoir permits have been received and recorded and the plans for their construction approved. During the past two years 1,002 rights to water have been adjudicated. The total volume of water thus turned to beneficial uses is 3,304,025 cubic feet per second, and water rights have become attached to 92,393 acres of land. Touching this matter, the Governor says: "Our rivers are untouched. More water runs to waste in the Big Horn river in one month than is used in irrigation in the entire State during the year. The best land is along our large streams; and the best conditions for profitable farming here prevail."

Mines.—During the past two years there has been greater activity in prospecting for the precious metals than ever, and many valuable discoveries have been made which are likely to develop into paying mines. These discoveries are scattered through the State. The total production of coal for 1896 is reported as 2,168,187 tons, the output being divided among the following counties in the quantities named: Sweetwater, 1,048,413; Weston, 348,768; Carbon, 322,613; Uinta, 330,403; Sheridan, 65,000; Converse, 48,000.

Fish and Game.—During the past six years there have been distributed in the waters of the State 3,823,000 young trout, of which 1,316,000 have been supplied by the hatchery at Laramie. Branch hatcheries have been established at Sheridan and Sundance. Many private hatcheries have also been located by ranchmen. No instance is known where fish have died after being placed in the waters of the State. It has been found that Eastern brook trout of all varieties introduced are the best for populating the streams and lakes. Several years ago the North Platte river above Fort Steele was stocked with rainbow trout intended for smaller streams, but for which proper transportation had not been provided from the above-named point. Their growth has been remarkable. Individual trout weighing more than 10 pounds have been taken during the past season in the vicinity of Saratoga. Very large specimens of this fish are also found in Laramie river.

The State is celebrated for its large game, such as moose, elk, deer, and antelope. It is said that nearly half of the area of the State, or 40,000 square miles, is the natural home of the large game found within her borders. A serious controversy recently arose between the settlers of Uinta County and the Bannock tribe of Indians, growing out of the refusal on the part of the Indians to recognize the application of the game laws of the State. The matter was finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, May 25, 1896, compelling the Indians to observe the game laws.

Indians.—The Indians of the State are reported as rapidly becoming civilized. They are taking land in severalty, and are raising good crops. They have erected flouring mills, sawmills, shingle mills, and other manufactories. Under the policy pursued by the agents of giving the Indians preference in the purchase of farm products, they are beginning to accumulate money. They gladly send their children to the agency schools.

Natural Soap.—The "Newcastle Democrat," in describing "one of the greatest natural-soap beds in the world," which is said to extend for 20 miles northwest from the town of Newcastle, says: "This soap makes a good suds in hard water, and when used in washing the hands and face leaves the skin smooth and soft. It is used with good success in washing clothing. A very peculiar feature of it is that it can be entirely dissolved in clear water and its presence can not be detected. Assays show that it is 13 per cent. in weight pure aluminium, which would make it more than half of that metal in bulk. It shows a greater percentage of aluminium than any clay that is being worked for that popular metal in the United States."

Political.—The State Republican convention for sending delegates to the national convention met in Sheridan, May 14. The platform adopted embraced the following:

"We denounce the present administration, whose vicious and vacillating course has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad; we denounce the free-trade policy inaugurated by the Democratic party, which has deranged our business, crippled our industries, and compelled an increase in the national indebtedness. We believe that the paramount issue before the American people is protection to American industries and American labor.

"We denounce the free-wool provision of the Wilson tariff act as an unjust discrimination against an important industry, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of bimetallism as enunciated in the Republican State platform adopted at Casper in 1894, and we commend the record of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in maintaining these principles, and we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis convention to take like action, especially when the financial plank of the platform of that convention is being made. . . .

"We recognize in the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, an able and honest embodiment of the principles of the great Republican party, and the choice of the people of Wyoming for President; and our delegates to the St. Louis convention are instructed to work and vote for his nomination so long as there is any reasonable possibility of his securing such nomination."

The Democratic State Convention met in Laramie on May 28. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which comprises the entire platform and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"*Whereas*, The paramount issue before the American people is the currency question, therefore be it *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, in convention assembled, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other government."

The returns of the election gave the result: Bryan, 10,655; McKinley, 10,072; Levering, 136. Bryan's plurality over McKinley, 583. Bryan's Populist vote was 286. The Republicans will have a majority of 15 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

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YACHTING IN 1896. Early in the year the attention not only of yachtsmen but of the world at large was centered upon the investigation of Lord Dunraven's charges of fraud against the American managers of the international races. These contests, or attempted contests, with the outcome of the investigation and the expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New York Yacht Club, were described in the last volume of the "Annual Cyclopædia."

During the winter a plan was matured by members of the Larchmont Yacht Club to develop a "one-design" class of boats, so as to encourage individual seamanship among amateurs. This brought out the "thirty-foot class," but the promoters were somewhat disappointed in the practical outcome. A remarkable fleet of small yachts was created, the Herreshoff Brothers constructing about a dozen so nearly alike in rig and model that the owners drew lots for choice; but, instead of a fleet of seaworthy craft, behold there was an undeniable squadron of racing machines. The Herreshoff boats were supplemented by designs from William Gardner and H. C. Wintringham; but the Herreshoff boats easily carried off most of the prizes. They are an undoubted success so far as concerns speed, having a water line of 29 to 30 feet and sail area of 950 to 1,000 square feet. No time allowance is granted between the boats of this class. The crew is limited to four, three of whom may be paid men; "a lady, however, may also be carried." This last provision has been generally accepted as a jest, because the boats are so notoriously wet in a sea way that few ladies find pleasure in sailing on them except in very smooth weather.

The "Asahi," owned by Bayard Thayer, the "Mai," by O. G. Jennings, and the "Musme," by J. M. McDonough, carried off most of the prizes in this class.

Apart from the construction of such racing machines as the large cutter or sloop-rigged racers, there has been a pronounced movement in the direction of smaller craft that are swift and handy but do not sacrifice seaworthiness to speed. All attempts, however, to formulate rules that shall operate for the exclusion of what are called "freaks" have thus far proved in vain.

Much attention has been directed to the alleged superiority of the English as builders of steam yachts by the passage in Congress of a measure proposed by Representative Payne, of New York, taxing foreign-built yachts. The measure as finally passed was in the form of an amendment to the existing statute, and amounts simply to protection for American builders through a tonnage tax, a comparatively trifling matter to the owners of large yachts. As a matter of courtesy to the owners of pleasure craft, the laws of all maritime nations exempt such vessels from tonnage dues ordinarily charged against merchantmen, for the good and sufficient reason that they are not voyaging for profit and are at the same time desirable visitors so far as concerns local markets. The Payne law, therefore, discriminates against the American citizen in his own home waters when he is owner or lessee of a foreign-built craft. The law no doubt commended itself to such legislators as have a leaning toward protection partly because Americans had recently placed about $1,000,000 worth of orders for large steam yachts in British shipyards. At present it appears to be generally admitted that British yards do actually produce better vessels at a less cost than we can do on this side the ocean. It is to be noted, however, that the steam fleet of American-built boats is steadily growing, and many fine seagoing craft are in service. Among the newest and largest of these may be mentioned the "Eleanora," of 776 gross tons, designed by Charles Bigley Hanscom, and built at the Bath Iron Works. She measures 231 feet over all, with 32 feet beam, and $13\frac{4}{10}$ feet draught. She has just returned from a voyage round the world, including the passage of Cape Horn. Her owner, William A. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., accompanied her most of the way.

One interesting feature in the regattas of the year was the resumption of activity among seagoing schooner yachts, a class of vessels that is distinctively American and eminently deserving of favor. The first of these was sailed on June 11, and was interesting because it was the first meeting between the "Emerald," owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, and "Colonia," by Clarence A. Postley. The first-named vessel has been for two or three seasons the acknowledged champion of her class, and she might have retained her place but for the "Colonia," which was changed from a sloop to a schooner after playing her part as an unsuccessful candidate for international honors. The alterations were made under the directions of A. Carey Smith, and, although fitted with new sails and manned by officers and a crew not wholly familiar with her sailing qualities, she gave an excellent account of herself and won several races. This renewal of interest in seagoing sailing schooners is for the advantage of yachting in its seamanlike and most attractive form. The large single-stickers that are constructed for special races are rarely good for anything as such after they have served their turn, and are usually, as in the case of the "Colonia," changed into schooners, which can be handled by much smaller crews and used for cruising in any part of the world at a far less expense than if rigged as sloops or cutters.

In international sailing contests American craft made but a poor record during the year, the only notable victory being in canoes, the smallest class of all, which are not ordinarily counted as yachts. This one victory was gained by William Willard Howard, of the New York Canoe Club, with his sailing canoe "Yankee," in English waters. He won the challenge cup of the Royal British Canoe Club—the first time that it has ever been taken by a foreigner. The affair, however, was shorn of its international character by the fact that Mr. Howard did not represent any club, but entered his boat simply as an American visiting England, an honorary member of the Royal Canoe Club.

As a direct result of the race between the half-raters "Ethelwyn" and "Spruce IV" (England) of 1895, a race was arranged by the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Club, of New York, for a fifteen-foot class to be sailed in July, 1896, between boats representing the Canadian clubs and some of those in our own vicinity. The Canadians have of late been devoting much study to the improvement of this class of boats, and G. H. Duggan has designed and built a large number of them. It is understood, indeed, that the "Glencairn" was selected for this contest after protracted trials with 15 of her own class, half of them designed by Mr. Duggan himself. Her rival, the "El Heirie," was selected from a fleet of 27. Three trial races were sailed during the last week of June, and an additional race

ordered by the committee was sailed a month later. The "El Heirie" showed herself distinctly better than any of her competitors, but she was no match for the "Glencairn," which easily won as follows: The first race by forty-seven minutes eleven seconds, the second by six minutes twenty-two seconds, and the third by five minutes fifty seconds. Each race was on a 12-mile course. Before the concluding race was finished a challenge was sent to the representatives of the Canadian Club, and another race between boats of this class is arranged for 1897.

The dimensions of the "Glencairn" are 23¼ feet over all; 12¼ feet on the water line; 6¼ feet beam; draught with board down, about 5 feet; and sail area, 300 square feet. Her opponent, "El Heirie," was 23¼ feet over all; 14 feet 4 inches on the water line; 5¼ feet beam; draught with board down, about 5 feet. Her sail area was 240 square feet. Both were scarcely better than scows as concerns model; that is to say, their floors were extremely flat, and their designers and owners can hardly take offense if they are characterized as "freaks" and "racing machines." Of the actual races there is nothing to be said except that the Canadian boat completely outclassed the American.

The other international race took place on Lake Erie, off Toledo, Aug. 24–27. The contestants were the "Canada," representing the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, and the "Vencedor," from the Lincoln Park Yacht Club, of Chicago. In the preliminary arrangements extraordinary agreements were admitted by the owners of the "Vencedor, who agreed to certain time allowances under conditions that would not have been accepted by any practical yachtsman. It was foreseen by every one who knew the characteristics of the two boats that, given a light wind, which was to be expected at that season, the Canadian boat must certainly win; while in the remote contingency of a high wind lay the chances of the American. These anticipations were realized in every particular, and the Canadian easily carried away the cup. Another feature, which may be regarded as a most undesirable innovation on this side of the ocean, was a purse of $1,500 put up between the contestants. Racing for purses is common among English yachtsmen, and for that reason, no doubt, it seemed unobjectionable to the Canadians; but at best it savors of professionalism, and ought to be discouraged among amateurs.

From the yachtsman's point of view, the great value of this international race must be its stimulating effect upon yachting on the Great Lakes. Yacht clubs have existed there since the early part of the century, but so general a comparison never has been possible between the Canadian and American fleets as at Toledo during August. The Canadians are wise in limiting their classes to boats not exceeding 40 feet in length and devoting themselves to the improvement of model and rig in these classes rather than to introducing a different size of craft every year after the extravagant American fashion.

The owners of "Vencedor" immediately challenged again, and another international race, or perhaps more than one, is promised for 1897.

Among the new and popular classes that have come into existence of late is the so-called "Knockabout" class, very popular in Boston, and gaining in favor all along the coast. These boats are intended to be very nearly alike in model and sail power, and are planned to be good seaboats, capable of being handled effectively by one or two men and good for any kind of service that they can reasonably be called upon to perform. The most successful have been built by Lawley & Sons, of East Boston; but in spite of their general similarity, and for some inexplicable reason, the "Cock Robin" has carried off nearly all the prizes for which she was entered. Much study has been given during the year by the mathematicians of yacht clubs to the discovery of a formula of measurement for sailing yachts which shall, upon the whole, be fair for all concerned and at the same time render it impossible for "enterprising designers" to devise craft that will technically comply with the rule but practically gain some unforeseen individual advantage for themselves. Complicated mathematical formulas appear to have a certain fascination for some minds, but to the average yachtsman they are an undoubted bugbear. The Yacht-Racing Union of Long Island Sound adopted the following, which worked so well during the season of 1896 that it is to enter unchanged upon its second season:

$$\frac{\text{L W L} + \sqrt{\text{of sail area}}}{2} = \text{racing length.}$$

In foreign waters the usual series of sailing races began early in the Mediterranean, and followed the English coast as the season advanced, after the system that has been so completely and advantageously organized in those waters. Upon the whole, the "Britannia" has maintained her supremacy, though her rivals won some races from her and were able, under favorable conditions, to press her so closely that their owners did not altogether lose courage. Her record goes distinctly to the credit of seamanship as against models and rig. The only American representative that distinguished herself was Mr. Gould's "Niagara," which won many races on different parts of the coast, although she was badly beaten by F. B. Jameson's "Saint." Her record is brilliant for all the races in which she was entered, and it is greatly to be regretted that the English Yacht-Racing Association, in inspecting her without permission of her owner, should have so blundered as to give just grounds for offense. The "Niagara" was fitted with 2 water tanks, 1 on each side of her little cabin, and these were connected by a pipe so that water could be drawn from both tanks by a single faucet. In this innocent device the regatta committeemen, with Dixon Kemp at their head, thought they had discovered a "Yankee trick," and, visiting the "Niagara" during her owner's absence, wrote to him after their investigation to the effect that he must have the tanks disconnected. The absurdity of the suspicion, implied or otherwise, must be apparent to every yachtsman; for the water could not, save by the aid of machinery, be carried up to windward, where alone it could be of advantage in a race.

The only serious yachting disaster occurred during the Royal Albert Regatta at Southsea, England, on Aug. 18. All the large cutters were in the race, as were also some of the smaller class, which were started separately; but, owing to the greater speed of the larger craft, the small ones were overtaken, and in manœuvering to keep clear the "Meteor," the large racing yacht belonging to the Emperor of Germany, ran at full speed directly against the "Isolde," sweeping part of her crew into the water, killing her owner, Baron von Zedtwitz, and utterly wrecking the yacht. The "Isolde" was built by the Herrschoff Manufacturing Company for Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, by whom she was sold to the baron. She was a sister boat to Mr. Gould's "Niagara."

INDEX TO THIS VOLUME.

Abbey, Henry E., obit., 542.
Abyssinia, 1.
Abyssinian priests dancing, illustration, 6.
Acheen, war in, 509.
Acoustics, 639.
Aërolite, great Spanish, 51.
Afghanistan, 7.
Agricultural Congress, 71.
Agriculture, 778.
Aitchison, Sir Charles, obit., 596.
Alabama, 9.
Alaska, census statistics, 790.
Alcohol used in the arts, 200.
Algeria, 296.
Algometer, the Temple, 677.
Alley, John B., obit., 543.
Alliance of Reformed Churches, 681.
Allison, Joseph, 543.
Alloys, 463.
Altar in Copan, illustration, 17.
Aluminum, 461.
American Board, 142.
Anglican Churches, 11.
Anglican orders, validity of, 15.
Angeline, Princess, obit., 543.
An Ifugao Indian, Philippine Islands, illustration, 639.
Antarctic regions, 306.
Anthony, G. T., obit., 543.
Anticigarette law in Iowa, 360.
Anti-Italian demonstrations, 83.
Antislavery laws in Egypt, 258.
Apportionment law in Indiana, 357.
Appropriations, 217.
Arbor Day, 814.
Archæology, 16.
Archbishop of Canterbury, 725.
Arden, T. B., obit., 543.
Argentine Republic, 24.
Arizona, 26; statehood, 27.
Arkansas, 27.
Armenia, 210, 735; outrages, 690.
Armitage, Thomas, obit., 543.
Ashanti war, 818.
Ashley, J. M., obit., 543.
Asmara, Abyssinia, illustration, 2.
Associations for the Advancement of Science, 30.
Asteroids, 47.
Astronomical Progress in 1896, 46.
Astrophysical standards, 51.
Atlanta, Ga., Exposition at, 311.
Atomic weights, 120.
Aurène, Paul, obit., 597.
Ausgleich, the, 66.
Australasia, 53.
Australian Federation, 57.
Austria, 68.
Austria-Hungary, 64.
Ayres, Anne, obit., 544.

Bacon, William A., obit., 544.
Bahamas, 821.
Baker, Charles H., obit., 544.
Bamberger, Isaac, obit., 597.
Baptists, 73.
Barbadoes, 821.
Barlow, Francis C., obit., 544.
Barnard College, 828.
Barnby, Sir Joseph, obit., 597.
Barnes, D. L., obit., 544.
Barre, Jean A., obit., 597.
Barton, Robert M., obit., 545.
Battenberg, Prince H. M., obit., 597.
Beach, A. E., obit., 545.
Beal, G. L., obit., 545.
Bean, Nehemiah S., obit., 545.
Bechuanaland, 98.
Begole, J. W., obit., 545.
Belgium, 77.
Belknap, R. L., obit., 545.
Benson, E. W., obit., 597.
Bequests, 321.
Berlin Industrial Exhibition, 320.
Bird Day, 79.
Birdseye, L., obit., 546.
Bismarck, N. D., 539.
Blackburn, Colin, obit., 598.
Blair, J. B., obit., 546.
Blind, Mathilde, obit., 598.
Bliss, George, obit., 546.
Block, Washee, obit., 546.
Boatable waters, 808.
Bogan, Bernard, obit., 546.
Bolivia, 80.
Bond, Elias, obit., 546.
Bonds, bill authorizing, 189; investigation, 220.
Bootes, L. C., obit., 546.
Boreman, A. I., obit., 547.
Boris, conversion of Prince, 87.
Botanic Garden, in New York city, 531.
Boundary questions—in Chili, 25; in Brazil, 84; in Costa Rica, 225.
Bounties on animals, 497.
Bourke, J. G., obit., 547.
Bowen, H. C., obit., 547.
Boyer, Jean P., obit., 598.
Brady, M. B., obit., 547.
Brazil, 80.
Brethren or Tunkers, 74.
Brimmer, Martin, obit., 548.
Bristow, Benjamin H., obit., 548.
British Columbia, 84.
British East Africa, 252.
British gunboat going through Jurash rapid, illustration, 261.
British South Africa, 109.
Bromley, Henry, obit., 548.
Broome, Sir F. N., obit., 598.
Bruckner, Anton, obit., 599.
Bryan, William Jennings, speech-making tour, 651; sketch and port., 765.
Bryn Mawr College, 828.
Buckley, Sir Patrick A., obit., 599.
Bulgaria, 86.
Bulgarian Church, the, 88.
Bunner, H. C., obit., 548.

Cabell, E. C., obit., 549.
Cable project, Pacific, 58.
California, 90.
Callahan, M., obit., 549.
Cambridge, Mass., 456.
Campbell, L. J., obit., 549.
Camphausen, Otto von, obit., 599.
Canada, Dominion of, 94; Northwest Territories, 540.
Cannon, H. S., obit., 549.
Cape Colony and South Africa, 97.
Carpenter, G. M., obit., 549.
Carpenter, William, obit., 549.
Carter, Susan N., obit., 549.
Cascade locks in Oregon, 625.
Casey, Thomas L., obit. and port., 549.
Caswell, Oliver, obit., 550.
Catlin, G. L., obit., 550.
Census, United States, 775.
Cernuschi, Henri, obit., 599.
Challemel-Lacour, P. A., obit., 599.
Chamberlain, controversy with, 107.
Chambers, T. W., obit., 550.
Cheese, Filled, 113.
Chemistry, 113.
Childers, H. C. E., obit., 600.
Child, F. J., obit., 550.
Chili, 124.
China, 127.
Christian Church, 131.
Christian Endeavor, societies of, 132.
Church Congress, 15.
Church defense and Church reform, 14.
Circulation, 647.
Cities, growth of, in Minnesota, 489.
Civil code, the German, 319.
Claassen, P. J., obit., 551.
Claflin, M. B., obit., 551.
Cleveland College for Women, 830.
Cliff dwellers, architecture of, 19.
Cockerill, J. A., obit., 551.
Coe, G. S., obit., 551.
Coffin, C. C., obit., 551.
Coinage in Japan, 367.
Collins, Hiram, obit., 552.
Colombia, 132.
Colony, a Grand Army, 311.
Colorado, 133.
Colston, Raleigh E., obit., 552.
Columbia river, fishing in, 626.
Comegys, Cornelius, obit., 552.
Comets, 52.
Commerce of the United States, 750.
Commission of the Danube, 696.
Confederate Veterans, Organization of, 136.
Congo, Independent State of the, 138.
Congregationalists, 141.

Congress of the United States, 144; contested seats, 219.
Connecticut, 222.
Constantinople, view of, 737; riots in, 738.
Constitutional crisis in France, 293.
Conventions, national, 759 *et seq.*
Cooke, Augustus P., obit., 552.
Cooke, Julia M., obit., 552.
Copan, survey of, 17.
Cope, Edward D., port., 30.
Copper, 462.
Corbin, Austin, obit., 552.
Corson, Hiram, obit., 553.
Costa Rica, 225.
Cox, George D., obit., 553.
Coxe, A. C., obit. and port., 553.
Crane Hook monument, 239.
Cree Indians, the, 497.
Crete, 741; map, 745.
Crime, pauperism, and benevolence, 790.
Crisp, Charles F., obit., 554.
Crops, the, in 1896, 279.
Crouch, F. W. N., obit., 554.
Crowe, Sir J. A., obit., 600.
Cruiser, U. S., illustration, 595.
Cuba (with a colored map), 225; affairs discussed in U. S. Congress, 203.
Curaçao, 823.
Currency, questions of—in Chili, 125; in Germany, 317; in Hayti, 342; in India, 353; in Italy, 365.

Danish Antilles, 823.
Dawson, A. R., obit., 554.
Decisions, judicial, in California, 92; in Colorado, 135.
Defective classes, 784.
De Fontaine, Felix, obit., 554.
De Forest, Henry L., obit., 555.
Delano, Columbus, obit., 555.
Delaware, 238; constitutional convention, 241.
Delaware river, 630.
Delyannis, Theodore, port., 337.
Denmark, 241.
Deus, João de, obit., 600.
Diaz, re-election of, 482.
Digestion, 648.
Dingley bill, the, 169.
Disasters in 1896, 243.
Disciples of Christ, 247.
Divorces in North Dakota, 588.
Dodge, Mary Abigail, sketch, 248.
Dodworth, A. T., obit., 555.
Dodworth, T. J., obit., 555.
Doe, Charles, obit., 555.
Dominion of Canada, 95.
Dongola expedition, the, 259.
Dorsey, Anna H., obit., 555.
Drobisch, M. W., obit., 600.
Druses, campaign against, 738.
Ducat, A. C., obit., 555.
Dudley, Lewis J., obit., 555.
Du Maurier, George L. P. La B., sketch, port., and house, 249.
Dutch East Indies, 508.

East Africa, 250.
Eaton, Wyatt, obit., 556.
Echols, John, obit., 556.
Ecuador, 254; national convention, 425.
Eddy, D. C., obit., 556.
Edgerton, A. J., obit., 556.
Education, 781.
Egypt, 255; antislavery laws in, 258.
Election results (presidential), 770.
Electoral reform in Austria, 69.
Electricity, 642.
Elmira College, 831.
English, William H., obit., 556.
Eunson, R. G., obit., 557.
Evangelical Alliance, 262.
Evangelical Association, 262.
Evangelical Free Churches, Congress of, 262.
Events of 1896, 263.
Ewing, Thomas, 557.
Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., 311.

Factory inspection in Connecticut, 223; in New York State, 525.
Fairchild, Lucius, obit. and port., 557.
Famine and plague, 354.
Farmers' Congress, 273.
Farms, Abandoned, 275.
Farms and homes, 781.
Felch, Alpheus, obit., 557.
Ferdinand, recognition of Prince, 87.
Ferris, G. W., obit., 558.
Ferry, T. W., obit., 558.
Field, Kate, obit., 558.
Finances of the United States, 793.
Financial Review of 1896, 276.
Fine Arts in 1896, 283.
Fisheries, 779.
Fitzgibbon, Mary I., obit., 558.
Flanders, B. F., obit., 559.
Floquet, Charles T., obit., 600.
Florida, 288.
Ford, A. E., obit., 559.
Forests in Minnesota, 489.
Fort Makalle, Abyssinia, illustration, 4.
Foster, J. Y., obit., 559.
Fournier, Telesphore, obit., 601.
Fowler, E. B., obit., 559.
Fowler, L. N., obit., 559.
France, 290; constitutional crisis in, 293.
Francis, David R., sketch and port., 774.
Frazee, L. F., obit., 560.
Frazer, Douglas, obit., 559.
Frazer, Robert, obit., 559.
Frère-Orban, M., obit., 601.
Friends, 298.
Fuller, A. S., obit., 560.
Fuller, Levi K., obit., 560.
Furness, William H., obit., 560.
Fyffe, Joseph, obit., 560.

Galimberti, Luigi, obit., 601.
Game Preserving in the United States, 299.
Gamewell, J. N., obit., 561.
Garrett, Robert, obit., 561.
Gases, 639.
Gast, John, obit., 561.
Gaunt, Percival, obit., 561.
Geffcken, F. H., obit., 601.
Geographical Progress and Discovery, 301.
Georgia, 311.
German East Africa, 252.
German Southwest Africa, 112.
Germany, 313; civil code, 319; reaction against social reform, 320.
Gerrymander of Eighteenth Ohio District, illustration, 438.
Gibbon, John, obit., 561.
Gibson, William H., obit. and port., 561.
Gifts and Bequests, 321.
Gile, G. W., obit., 563.
Gillam, Bernard, obit., 563.
Glacial man in America, 18.
Glandular system, 649.
Goddard, F. B., obit., 563.
Goncourt, E. H. de, obit., 602.
Goode, G. B., obit., 563.
Goodyear, Charles, obit., 564.
Gould, B. A., obit. and port., 564.
Gray, J. B., obit., 565.
Grant, William H., obit., 565.
Great Britain and Ireland, 326.
Greater New York, 526.
Greece, 337.
Green, E. T., obit., 565.
Greene, A. S., obit., 565.
Greenhalge, F. T., obit., 565.
Greenland, 243.
Greusel, N., obit., 565.
Grove, Sir W. R., obit., 602.
Guadeloupe, 823.
Guatemala, 339.
Gutmann, Edward, obit., 565.

Hagar, D. B., obit., 565.
Hagio Rumeli, gorge of, 741.
Hale, Horatio, obit., 566.
Hall, I. H., obit., 566.
Hall, J. W. D., obit., 566.
Hamid bin Thwain bin Said, obit., 602.
Hamilton, C. W., obit., 566.
Harbor improvements, 813.
Harper, J. W., obit., 566.
Harper, P. J. A., obit., 566.
Harrar expedition, proposed, 5.
Harris, Sir Augustus, obit., 602.
Harris, J. N., obit., 566.
Harris, R. L., obit., 567.
Haupt, William A., obit., 567.
Hawaii, 340.
Haygood, A. G., obit., 567.
Hayti, 341.
Heat, 640.
Heckman, Charles A., obit., 567.
Heine, Cécile C. F., obit., 603.
Herrmann, Alexander, obit., 567.
High license in Michigan, 484.
Hill caves of Yucatan, 17.
Hillebrandt, Hugo, obit., 567.
Hinckley, Thomas H., obit., 568.
Hippolyte, L. M. F., obit., 603.
Hirsch de Gereuth, Baron Maurice de, obit. and port., 603.
Hitrovo, M., obit., 603.
Hobart, Garret A., sketch and port., 343; view of schoolhouse, 344.
Hoey, Josephine S., obit., 568.
Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince Gustaf Adolf, obit., 604.
Holden, Martha E., obit., 568.
Holland. See Netherlands.
Holt, T. M., obit., 568.
Honduras, 344; political conspiracy in, 345.
Hoppin, Augustus, obit., 568.
Horr, R. G., obit., 568.
Hot Springs, Ark., 29.
Houssaye, Arsène, obit., 604.
Houston, J. W., obit., 568.
Howard, Harry, obit., 568.
Hughes, Thomas, obit. and port., 604.
Hulst, Maurice d', obit., 605.
Hungary, 69; millennial exposition (with illustrations), 70.
Hunt, A. W., obit., 605.
Hunt, Sandford, obit., 569.
Hunter, A. S., obit., 569.
Hunter, M. C., obit., 569.
Hurricane, disastrous, in Florida, 289.

Iceland, 242.
Idaho, 345.
Idaho, irrigation in, 345.
Illinois, 347.
Immigration convention in Montana, 497; Congress in South Dakota, 707.
India, 350.
Indiana, 355; apportionment law, 357; boundary question, 357; results of Nicholson law, 357.
Indians, 790, 841.
Inman, J. H., obit., 569.
Insurance, 780.
International Workers' Congress, 336.
Iowa, 359; anticigarette law, 360; semicentennial celebration, 360; soldiers' monuments, 360.
Ireland, 326.
Irish parties, 336.
Iron age in aboriginal art, 18.
Iron Gate of the Danube, illustration, 71; map, 72.

Irrigation, 134; in Arizona, 27; in California, 91; in Idaho, 345; in Nebraska, 504; in Wyoming, 841.
Irrigation law in California, 91.
"Israel" in hieroglyphics, illustration, 23.
Italian defeat in Abyssinia, 2.
Italy, 363.

Jamaica, 822.
Jameson, Dr., raid in the Transvaal, 100; surrender, 102; trial, 108.
Japan, 366.
Jardine Brothers, obit., 569.
Jeffries, Noah L., obit., 569.
Jerome, D. H., obit., 569.
Jews, 369.
Johannesburg rising, the, 102.
Jones, G. W., obit., 570.
Jones, John E., obit., 570.
Jones, Joseph B., obit., 570.
Joubert, Gen. P. J., port., 105.
Judiciary, United States, 757.
Jurash rapid, British gunboat in, illustration, 261.

Kaffirs, subjugation of the, 8.
Kansas, 371.
Karl, Ludwig, obit., 605.
Kassala, siege of, 5.
Keely, P. C., obit., 570.
Kekule, F. A., obit., 605.
Kennedy, A. L., obit., 570.
Kenrick, P. R., obit., 570.
Kent, Mehetabel T., obit., 570.
Kentucky, 374; destruction of toll gates, 375; mob violence in, 375; monument to pioneer women, 375.
Key monument, 453.
King, Edward, obit., 571.
Kingsley, W. L., obit., 571.
Knight-Bruce, G. W., obit., 605.
Knox, T. W., obit., 571.
Kolpakovsky, Gen., obit., 605.
Korea, 378.
Koyari dwelling, illustration, 63.
Kraus, John, obit., 571.
Kymographion record of a criminal, 676.

Labiograph, 676.
Lakey, Emily J., obit., 571.
Land frauds, 92.
Larsson, Olaf, obit., 606.
Laryngograph, 676.
Latimer, G. W., obit., 572.
Laugée, Désirée, obit., 606.
Lawlessness in North Carolina, 536; in South Carolina, 704.
Lawton, A. R., obit., 572.
Leadville, Col., strike at, 134.
Leeward Islands, 822.
Legal holidays in Alabama, 10.
Leggett, M. D., obit., 572.
Leighton, Frederick, obit. and port., 606.
Leoser, C. McK., obit., 572.
Leslie, Edward, obit., 572.
Lewis, James, obit., 572.
Lewis, W. O., obit., 573.
Liberation Society, the, 14.
Liberia, 821.
Light, 640.
Liquids, 638.
Lister, Sir Joseph, port., 39.
Literature, American in 1896, 380; British in 1896, 400; Continental in 1896, 409.
Littell, Robert, obit., 573.
Little Rock, Ark., 29.
Lobanoff-Rostofski, Prince A. B., obit., 606.
Local option in Connecticut, 223.
Lothaire, trial of Major, 140.
Louisiana, 421.
Lutherans, 425.
Lyon, I. W., obit., 573.
McCullagh, J. B., obit., 573.
Macedonia, agitation in, 746.
Macedonian question, 88.
Maceo, Antonio, obit., 607.
Maceo, José, obit., 607.
McGuffey, A. H., obit., 573.
McKibbin, J. C., obit., 573.
McKinley, William, sketch and birthplace, 428; portrait, frontispiece, speeches, 671.
Macmillan, Alexander, obit., 607.
MacMullen, J., obit., 573.
Macpherson, Sir D. L., obit., 608.
McVicker, J. H., obit., 573.
Madagascar, 442; French annexation of, 442; rebellion in, 443.
Magnetism, 646.
Main, Thomas, obit., 573.
Maine, 444.
Manchester, N. H., 515.
Manila, harbor of, illustration, 635.
Manitoba, Province of, 447.
Manufacturers, National Association of American, 448.
Manufactures, 778.
Manufacturing industries in 1896, 282.
Marine Hospital, Chicago, illustration, 451.
Marine Hospital Service, 449.
Marriages, unlawful, 14.
Mars, 47.
Martinique, 824.
Marty, Martin, obit. and port., 574.
Maryland, 452; Key monument, 453; militia, 453; war records, 453.
Mason, Luther W., obit., 574.
Massachusetts, 455; veterans' preference act, 456.
Matabele revolt, 110.
Maynard, I. H., obit., 574.
Mayo, Frank, obit., 574.
Mechanics, 638.
Meignan, Guillaume, obit., 608.
Méline Cabinet, the, 294.
Menelek, negotiations with, 5.
Mercur, James, obit., 575.
Merrill, Lewis, obit., 575.
Mestayer, William A., obit., 567.
Metallurgy, 458.
Metals, refractory, 463.
Meteoric shower, next great, 51.
Meteorology, 468.
Methodists, 472.
Mexico, 480.
Michigan, 482; high license in, 484; statistics of voters, 488.
Militia of Maryland, 453.
Millais, Sir John Everett, sketch and port., 486; residence of, illustration, 487.
Miller, H. M. V., obit., 575.
Miller, Madison, obit., 575.
Mills College, 832.
Miners' Congress in Germany, 321.
Mines and mining, 779.
Minnesota, 488; growth of cities, 489; forests, 489; mob violence, 489; constitutional amendments, 490.
Missionaries, attacks on, in China, 131.
Missionary Union, the Baptist, 74.
Mississippi, 490; poll tax, 491; water ways, 491.
Mississippi river, report of, 494.
Missouri, 493.
Missouri river, 494.
Mohammedan rebellion, 131.
Monaco la Valetta, Raffaele, obit., 608.
Montana, 496; sheep and wool, 496; immigration convention in, 497.
Monuments in Connecticut, 224; at Crane Hook, 239; in New York city, 531.
Moon, the, 46.
Moplahs, insurrection of, 354.
Moravians, 498.
Mores, Antoine M. de V., obit., 608.
Morgan, J. D., obit., 575.
Morison, J. H., obit., 575.
Mormon Church, 799.
Morris, William, sketch and port., 499; residence, Hammersmith, illustration, 500.
Morrison, David, obit., 576.
Morse, Cyrus B., obit., 576.
Mortgages, real-estate, 781.
Mortality, 783.
Mott, H. A., obit., 576.
Mound builders, symbolical inscriptions, 18.
Mount Holyoke College, 831.
Mueller, Sir F. von, obit., 608.
Munro, George, obit., 576.
Murray, Eli H., obit., 576.
Muscular system, 650.

Nansen, Dr. F., port., 301; map showing route, 302; map showing projected and actual routes, 303.
Narragansetts, the, 683.
Nasreddin (Shah), obit., 608.
Natal, 98.
National Academy of Sciences, 502.
Nebraska, 503; irrigation, 504; public lands, 504.
Negri, Cristoforo, obit., 609.
Nemours, L. C. P. R. d'O., obit., 609.
Nervous system, 651.
Netherlands, 507.
Nevada, 510.
New Brunswick, Province of, 512; temperance legislation, 513.
Newfoundland, 513.
New Guinea, 64.
New Hampshire, 514.
New Jersey, 517; State flag, 519.
New Mexico, 520.
New South Wales, 59.
Newton, H. A., obit. and port., 576.
New York city (with a colored map of Greater New York), 527; Botanic Garden, 531; monuments, 531; zoölogical park, 531.
New York State, 522; factory inspection, 525; historical department, 525.
New Zealand, 63.
Nicaragua, 532.
Nicaragua, rebellion in, 532.
Nicholson, Eliza J., obit., 577.
Nickel, 462.
Niger Company's Territory, 815; Coast Protectorate, 817.
Nobel, Alfred, obit., 609.
No-Man's Land, 621.
North Carolina, 534; boundary, 535; Willard colony, 535; lawlessness, 536.
North Dakota, 537; divorce in, 538; prohibitory law, 539.
North, J. T., obit., 609.
Northwest Territories of Canada, 540.
Norway, 722.
Nova Scotia, Province of, 541.
Nyassaland, 253.
Nye, Edgar W., obit., 577.

Obituaries, American, for 1896, 542; foreign for 1896, 596.
Obok, Somaliland, illustration, 7.
Ohio, 617.
Oklahoma, 620.
Old Catholic Church, 622.
Old-Order Brethren, 84.
Olympic games, 339.
Ontario, 622.
Ontonagon, Mich., 485.
Orange Free State, 99.
Oregon, 624; cascade locks, 625; water ways, 625; reservations, 627; semicentennial, 627.
Outlawry in Arizona, 27.

Pacific Railway funding bill, 220.
Paige, L. R., obit., 577.
Palmieri, Luigi, obit., 610.
Pamir boundary, 8.
Panama Canal, the, 133.
Paraguay, 628.
Park, J. D., obit., 577.
Parker, I. C., obit., 577.
Parkes, Sir Henry, obit., 610.
Parrott, P. P., obit., 577.
Patmore, Coventry K. D., obit. and port., 610.
Patent Office, 750.
Payne, H. B., obit., 578.
Peabody, O. W., obit., 578.
Pender, Sir John, obit., 611.
Penobscot Indians, 446.
Pennsylvania, 628; Delaware river, 630; silk manufacture, 630; statues unveiled, 630.
Pensions, 749.
Perkins, Elmira J., obit., 578.
Perry, Nora, obit., 578.
Persia, 632.
Peru, 633.
Peace Congress, 72.
Peru, revolution in, 634.
Philippine Islands, 635; harbor of Manila, illustration, 635.
Photographic charts of the sky, 50.
Photographing nebulæ and clusters, 50.
Physics, Progress of, in 1896, 638.
Physiology, 646.
Pierce, F. E., obit., 578.
Pierce, H. L., obit., 578.
Platforms, political, 759 *et seq.*
Pleiades, the, 20.
Plethysmograph, 675.
Poll tax in Mississippi, 491.
Pomeroy, M. M., obit., 579.
Port Moresby, illustration, 61.
Porter, J. H., obit., 579.
Portugal, 655.
Portugal, colonies of, 656.
Portuguese East Africa, 253.
Pratt, C. E., obit., 579.
Pratt, Enoch, obit., 579.
Pratt, N. W., obit., 580.
Precious metals, 461.
Precipitation, 469.
Prentiss, A. N., obit., 580.
Presbyterians, 656.
Presidential Canvass of 1896, 666.
President's message, the, 147.
Prestwich, Sir Joseph, obit., 611.
Prize fighting, 811.
Prizes, astronomical, 53.
Processes, new, 118, 464.
Prohibitory law in Dakota, 539.
Propagation Society, the, 11.
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, 673.
Psychology, Experimental, 675.
Public lands, 750.
Public lands in Nebraska, 504.
Pulford, John, obit., 580.

Quebec, 677.
Queensland, 60.
Quint, A. H., obit., 580.
Quirigua, ruins of, 18.

Radcliffe College, 832.
Railroads, 283; in United States, 757.
Randolph, A. D. F., obit., 580.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 833.
Rangers in Texas, 730.
Rankine, James, obit., 581.
Read, J. M., obit., 581.
Reform Committee, in South Africa, trial of, 108.
Reformed Churches, 679; Alliance of, 681.
Reilly, W. M., obit., 581.
Reinhart, C. S., obit., 581.
Reinkens, J. H., obit., 611.
Religion, 782.
Reservations in Oregon, 627; in Montana, 497.
Respiration, 646.
Revolution, attempted, in Peru, 634.
Reynolds, Sir J. R., obit., 611.
Richards, Sir G. H., obit., 611.
Richardson, W. A., obit., 582.
Richmond, George, obit., 612.
Ring nebula, a new, 51.
Ripley, Philip, obit., 583.
Rhode Island, 682.
Roads, good, in Arkansas, 29.
Roanoke Island monument, 535.
Robinson, G. D., obit., 582.
Robinson, J. M., obit., 582.
Robinson, Theodore, obit., 582.
Roby races, the, 357.
Rockford College, 834.
Rohlfe, Gerhard, obit., 612.
Roman Catholic Church, 686.
Röntgen Rays, 690.
Röntgen, Wilhelm Conrad, sketch and port., 690.
Roper, S. H., obit., 582.
Roquette, Otto, obit., 612.
Rosebery, resignation of Lord, 336.
Rossi, Ernesto, obit., 613.
Roumania, 695; Commission of the Danube, 696.
Rousseau, Armand, obit., 612.
Rowe, Nicholas, obit., 583.
Rublee, Horace, obit., 583.
Ruggiero, Gaetano, obit., 612.
Runyon, Theodore, obit. and port., 583.
Russell, William C., obit., 583.
Russell, W. E., obit. and port., 584.
Russia, 696.
Ryan, S. V., obit., 584.

Salvador, 700.
Samson, G. W., obit., 584.
Santo Domingo, 700.
Sarony, Napoleon, obit., 584.
Sassoon, Sir A. A. D., obit., 612.
Saturn's rings, 47.
Sault Ste. Marie, lock at, 485.
Say, J. B. L., obit., 613.
Schaeffer, C. W., obit., 584.
Schumann, Clara, obit., 613.
Schuyler, Montgomery, obit., 585.
Science, Associations for the Advancement of, 30.
Scott, John, obit., 585.
Scott-Siddons, Mary F., obit., 613.
Seal fisheries, 749.
Sée, Germain, obit., 614.
Servia, 701.
Seymour, E. C., obit., 585.
Sexton, Samuel, obit., 585.
Shah of Persia, portrait, 632.
Shan of Persia, the late, port., 633.
Shaw, Elijah, obit., 585.
Sheep and wool in Montana, 496.
Shellabarger, Samuel, obit., 585.
Sheridan, G. A., obit., 585.
Sherwood, Sarah L., obit., 586.
Shoup, F. A., obit., 586.
Shurtleff, W. S., obit., 586.
Siam, 702.
Siegfreid, J. K., obit., 586.
Silk manufacture in Pennsylvania, 630.
Silliman, J. M., obit., 586.
Simon, J. F., obit., 614.
Sims, C. S., obit., 586.
Sirius, companion to, 50.
Skerrett, J. S., obit., 586.
Smith, A. B., obit., 587.
Smith College, 835.
Smith, G. W., obit., 587.
Smith, J. E. A., obit., 587.
Smith, Justin A., obit., 587.
Smith, Russell, obit., 587.
Smith, Walter D., obit., 587.
Smith, William H., obit., 588.
Soap, natural, 841.
Social reform, reaction against in Germany, 321.
Socialistic trial in Berlin, 320.
Soldiers' monuments in Iowa, 360.
Sonoma, celebration at, 92.
Soudan, 258, 820.
South Africa, 97.
South African Republic, 99.
South Australia, 62.
South Carolina, 702; dispensary, 704.
South Dakota, 706.
Southern Baptist Convention, 75.
South Portland, meeting at, 446.
Spain, 708.
Spaulding, J. P., obit., 588.
Spectrum of Alpha Aquilæ, 50.
Speech, measurements of, 676.
Spencer, Herbert, sketch and port., 711.
Sphinx, cap of the, illustration, 24.
Spuller, Eugène, obit., 614.
Stars, double, 48; variable, 48; having dark companions, 49; new, 49; with peculiar spectra, 49.
Statues unveiled, 630.
Stocks in 1896, 280.
Stone, A. B., obit., 589.
Stowe, Harriet B., sketch and port., 715.
Strike at Leadville, Col., 134.
Stearns, O. P., obit., 588.
Steers, J. R., obit., 588.
Steinway, William, obit., 588.
Stela of Mernephthah, 22.
Stetson, John, obit., 588.
Stevens, T. H., obit. and port., 589.
Substances, new, 116.
Sun, the, 46.
Sunday-school Convention, International, 720.
Sweden and Norway, 720.
Switzerland, 723.

Talcot, D. S., obit., 589.
Tappen, A. B., obit., 589.
Tasman Peninsula, view in the, 56.
Tasmania, 63.
Tcherevin, Gen., obit., 615.
Teeth ornamented with jadeite, illustration, 17.
Temperance legislation in New Brunswick, 513.
Temple, Frederick, sketch and port., 725.
Tennessee, 726; centennial, 727.
Tepoztlan, temple of, 18.
Texas, 729.
Textile Manufacturers' Association, 311.
Theological Seminary, Union, 811.
Thomas, C. L. A., obit., 615.
Thompson, Wordsworth, obit., 589.
Thunderstorms, 470.
Tilley, Sir L. B., obit., 615.
Timbermen's Association, 814.
Toll gates, destruction of, in Kentucky, 375.
Toner, J. M., obit., 590.
Transportation, 779.
Treaty ports, new, 131.
Treaty with Japan, 131,
Trikoupis, Charilaos, obit. and port., 615.
Trinidad, restoration of, 83, 822.
Trumbull, Lyman, obit. and port., 590.
Tuckerman, C. K., obit., 590.
Tunis, 297.
Tunkers, 84.
Turkey, 733; dispute with, 89.
Tuttle, I. H., obit., 590.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," history of, and house in which it was written, 717.
Unitarian Churches, 747.

United Brethren Church, 748.
United States of America, 748.
United States Census, 775.
Universalist Churches, 795.
Uranus, ellipticity of, 47.
Uruguay, 795; revolution in, 796.
Utah, 796; semicentennial celebration, 797.

Vanderbilt, Maria L., obit., 590.
Van, outbreak at, 737.
Vase from a tomb in Copan, illustration, 17.
Vassar College, 836.
Venezuela, 800; boundary commission, 749, 800; disputed territory, 159, 803; diplomatic correspondence, 804; arbitration treaty, 806.
Venus, rotation of, 46.
Vermont, 807; Central Railroad, 807; monument to first Governor, 808; boatable waters in, 808.
Veterans' preference act, in Massachusetts, 456.
Victoria, Australia, 60.
Vienna municipal election, 69.
Virginia, 810; boundary, 535.
Vóters, statistics of, in Michigan, 483.
Wales, G. W., obit., 591.
Walke, Henry, obit. and port., 591.
Wall paintings of Mitla, 16.
Wallace, William A., obit., 591.
War records of Maryland, 453.
Warner, Olin L., obit. and port., 591.
Washington (State), 813; immigration convention, 813; Capitol, 814; Arbor Day, 814.
Watervliet, N. Y., 527.
Water ways in Delaware, 239; in Florida, 289; in Mississippi, 491; in Oregon, 625.
Wealth, debt, and taxation in the United States, 781.
Weeks, J. D., obit., 593.
Weidemeyer, John W., obit., 593.
Wellesley College, 838.
Wells College, 838.
Wentworth, W. P., obit., 593.
West Africa (with a colored map), 815.
Western Australia, 62.
Westervelt, D. D., obit., 593.
West Indies, 821.
West Virginia, 824.
Wheeler, C. H., obit., 593.
Whitney, J. D., obit. and port., 593.
Wiard, Norman, obit., 594.
Wigglesworth, Edward, obit., 594.
Wilbour, Charles E., obit., 594.
Willard Colony, the, 535.
Willey, Austin, obit., 594.
Wilson, Anne R., obit., 595.
Wilson, T. D., obit., 595.
Winds, 470.
Windward Islands, 823.
Winlock, William C., obit., 595.
Winser, H. J., obit., 595.
Wisconsin, 825; historical library, 826; semicentennial celebration, 826; reapportionment, 826.
Woodson, Silas, obit., 595.
Woodward, J. B., obit., 595.
Woman's College of Baltimore, 839.
Woman suffrage in Connecticut, 224.
Women's Colleges in the United States, 827.
Wright, G. G., obit., 596.
Wyoming, 840.

X Rays, 690.

Yachting, 842.
Yaqui disturbances, 482.
Yerkes Observatory, 51.
Yerkes, Stephen, obit., 596.
Young, P. M. B., obit., 596.
Young, William C., obit., 596.

Zanzibar, 251.

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